PI Indemnity Company, dac

Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") for the financial year ended 31 December 2017

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **4**

A BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE **7**

A.1 Business 7
A.2 Underwriting Performance 8
A.3 Investment Performance 10
A.4 Performance of Other Activities 11
A.5 Any Other Information 11

B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE **12**

B.1 General information on the system of governance 12
B.2 Fit and Proper requirements 14
B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency 15
assessment 15
B.4 Internal Control System 19
B.5 Internal audit function 20
B.6 Actuarial function 21
B.7 Outsourcing 21
B.8 Assessment of the adequacy of the system of governance of the insurance 22
or reinsurance undertaking to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks 22
B.9 Any other material information regarding the system of governance of 22
the Company 22

C RISK PROFILE **23**

C.1 Underwriting risk 23
C.2 Market risk 25
C.3 Credit risk 27
C.4 Liquidity risk 28
C.5 Operational risk 28
C.6 Other material risks 29
C.7 Amount of expected profit included in future premiums as calculated in 30
accordance with Article 260(2) 30
C.8 Stress and sensitivity tests 30
C.9 Any Other Information 30

D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES **31**

D.1 Assets 31
D.2 Technical Provisions 32
D.3 Other liabilities 35
D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation for other liabilities 35
D.5 Any Other Information 35

E CAPITAL MANAGEMENT **36**

E.1 Own funds 36
E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement 38
E.3 Any use of the equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency 39
Capital Requirement. 39

E.4 INTERNAL MODEL INFORMATION. 39
E.5 NON COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND SIGNIFICANT 39
NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT. 39
E.6 ANY OTHER INFORMATION 39

APPENDIX 1 – QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES – 31 DECEMBER 2017 40

Executive Summary

The new, harmonized EU-wide regulatory regime for Insurance Companies, known as Solvency II, came into force with effect from 1 January 2016. The regime requires new reporting and public disclosure arrangements to be put in place by (re)insurers. This document is the first version of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") that is required to be prepared by PI Indemnity Company, dac "the Company".

This report covers the Business and Performance of the Company, its System of Governance, Risk Profile, Valuation for Solvency Purposes and Capital Management.

Company Background

PI Indemnity Company, dac is a company incorporated in Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry out the following classes of non-life insurance business:

- Class 7: Goods in Transit;
- Class 8: Fire and Natural Forces;
- Class 9: Other Damage to Property;
- Class 13: General Liability;
- Class 15: Suretyship;
- Class 16: Miscellaneous Financial Loss

The Company is a non-life captive insurance undertaking and the principal activity of the Company, which is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc, is the transaction of specific classes of insurance business written in Europe (excluding UK entities) in respect of group business only.

Business and Performance

The Company had a result on its technical account non-life insurance business of USD 2,254,864 profit (2016 loss USD 947,170).

The directors consider the level of business and the financial position of the Company to be satisfactory.

The Company's assets are prudently invested, providing access to funds at short notice taking into account the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of the insurance liabilities.

System of Governance

The Company is subject to the the Central Bank of Ireland's Corporate Governance Requirements for Captive Insurance and Captive Reinsurance Undertakings 2015. The corporate governance principles of the Company are implemented via the following Corporate Governance Framework:

- Board of Directors
- Outsourced Service Providers
- Internal Control Framework
- Risk Management Framework
- Compliance Function
- Audit – Internal & External

Outsourced Activities

The following is a list of the important outsourced operational functions together with the jurisdiction in which the service providers of such functions or activities are located:

Critical Outsourcing Arrangements				
Outsourced Provider	**Service Outsourced**	**Internal/External**	**Jurisdiction**	**Outsourcing Oversight**
Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited	Captive Manager Compliance Function Risk Management Function	Internal	European Union	Chairman (PCF-3)
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc	Internal Audit Function Claims Administration	Internal	United States	
Oliver Wyman	Head of Actuarial Function	Internal	United States	

Risk Profile

The following table outlines the material risks to which the Company is exposed as well as the undiversified capital charge associated with those risks as at 31 December 2017.

Risk	Capital Charge USD
Non-life underwriting risk	1,708,403
Market risk	7,841,349
Counterparty default risk	10,590,120

These risks are described in further detail in Section C of this report.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The Company's assets and liabilities are valued on a best estimate basis under Solvency II methodology. This differs in some respects from the GAAP valuations presented in the financial statements. In particular, the technical provisions in the Solvency II balance sheet represent the present value of all future cash flows required to settle the insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime of those obligations. A risk margin is also included within the Solvency II technical provisions, which represents the cost to the Company of holding an amount of eligible own funds equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") necessary to support insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime of those obligations. Section D of this report compares in detail the Solvency II balance sheet with that included in the financial statements

Capital Management

The objective of own funds management is to maintain, at all times, sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") with an appropriate buffer. As part of own funds management, the Company prepares ongoing annual solvency projections and reviews the structure of own funds and future requirements. The business plan, which forms the basis of the yearly Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA"), contains a four-year projection of funding requirements and helps focus actions for future funding.

The Company is a single shareholder entity whose ordinary shares are fully paid up. The Company has no debt financing nor does it have plans to raise debt or issue new share capital over the four-year time horizon used for business planning.

As at 31 December 2017, the Company had eligible own funds to cover the SCR of USD 32.3m (2016: USD 29.8m) on a Solvency II valuation basis. This compares to an SCR of USD 16.3m (2016: USD 11m) and indicates an SCR cover ratio of 199% (2016: 272%). The MCR cover ratio is 788% (2016: 1,081%).

A BUSINESS and PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

A.1.1 Name and legal form of the undertaking

PI Indemnity Company, dac (hereinafter “the Company”) is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and is a private company limited by shares.

A.1.2 Name of the Supervisory Authority responsible for the financial supervision of the undertaking

The Company is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI). The CBI can be contacted at:

Central Bank of Ireland, PO BOX 559, New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

A.1.3 External auditor of the undertaking

The independent auditors of the Company are:

Deloitte, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, Deloitte & Touche House, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, Ireland.

A.1.4 Holders of Qualifying Holdings in the Undertaking

The Company is wholly owned by Omega Indemnity (Bermuda) Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda.

A.1.5 Legal Structure of the Group

The ultimate parent Company is Marsh & McLennan Companies Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America.

A.1.6 Material lines of business and geographical a)reas

The principal activity of the company, which is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc, is the transaction of specific classes of insurance business written in Europe in respect of group business only.

The material geographical area in which the Company operates is the EU.

A.1.7 Significant Business events during the reporting period

No material events occurred during the year that would merit disclosure.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The premium income written by the Company was derived from the coverage of specific non-life insurance risks of the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc group companies

The Company writes the following lines of business: Property Damage/Business Interruption (Classes 8 &9), Professional Indemnity (Class 13) Financial Crime (Class 16) and Suretyship (Class 15). For the purposes of capital reporting these are categorised as:

Class of Business as per Local GAAP	Solvency II Class of Business
Property Damage	Fire and Other Damage to Property
Professional Indemnity	General Liability
Financial Crime	Miscellaneous Financial Loss
Surety	Credit & Suretyship

The Company has determined that the USD is the functional currency.

The tables below show a summary of the technical (underwriting) account for the year ended 31 December 2017 by material Line of Business and Geographical area (based on Irish GAAP):

Underwriting performance by material Line of Business and Geographical areas (including aggregate performance).

Aggregate UW Performance	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
	USD'000	USD'000
Written Premiums	3,552	4,150
Earned Premiums	3,971	4,146
Gross Claims Incurred	(1,976)	493
Underwriting Expenses	155	(673)
Reinsurer's Share	-	(4,965)
Allocated Investment Return	105	52
Net Technical Result	**2,255**	**(947)**

Financial year ended 31 December 2017					
European Union	**Professional Indemnity**	**Financial Crime**	**Surety**	**Property**	**Total**
	USD'000	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**
Gross Written Premiums	3,116	197	141	97	**3,551**
Gross Earned Premiums	3,542	189	141	99	**3,971**
Gross Claims Incurred	(2,404)	268	-	160	**(1,976)**
Underwriting Expenses	136	9	6	4	**155**
Reinsurer's Share	236	-	(141)	(95)	**-**
Allocated Investment Return	92	6	4	3	**105**
Net Technical Result	**1,602**	**472**	**10**	**171**	**2,255**

Financial year ended 31 December 2016					
European Union	**Professional Indemnity**	**Financial Crime**	**Surety**	**Property**	**Total**
	USD'000	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**
Written Premiums	3,733	179	139	99	**4,150**
Earned Premiums	3,742	168	141	95	**4,146**
Gross Claims Incurred	493	-	-	-	**493**
Underwriting Expenses	(605)	(29)	(23)	(16)	**(673)**
Reinsurer's Share	(4,728)	-	(141)	(96)	**(4,965)**
Allocated Investment Return	47	2	2	1	**52**
Net Technical Result	**(1,051)**	**141**	**(21)**	**(16)**	**(947)**

A.3 Investment Performance

A.3.1 Income and expenses arising by asset class

The Company has an investment strategy which complies with the requirements of "the prudent person principle".

As at 31 December 2017 the Company's investment portfolio comprised the following material asset classes:

Asset Class	31/12/2017		31/12/2016	
	Amount USD'000	% of portfolio	Amount USD'000	% of portfolio
Cash at bank	6,868	19%	15,035	41%
Loan to Group Undertaking	29,000	81%	22,000	59%
Total	**35,868**	**100%**	**37,035**	**100%**

The table below sets out the investment returns by asset class:

Asset Class	31/12/2017	31/12/2016
	USD'000	USD'000
Cash and fixed deposits	16	49
Loan to Group Undertaking	719	271
Total	**735**	**320**

The increase in interest income earned is mainly due to the increase in the intercompany loan amount which has a higher interest rate than the 3rd party bank accounts.

A.3.2 Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

No gains and losses have been recognised directly in equity.

A.3.3 Investments in securitisation

There are no investments in securitisation.

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

A.4.1 There have been no other significant activities undertaken by the company other than its (re)insurance and related activities.

A.5 Any Other Information

There are no other material matters in respect of the business and performance of the Company.

B SYSTEM of GOVERNANCE

B.1 General information on the system of governance

B.1.1 Role and responsibilities of the administrative, management or supervisory body and key functions

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

Board of Directors:

The Company's Board of Directors carries responsibility for the effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the business and set it business strategy and risk appetite. The Board of Directors is also responsible for ensuring that risk and compliance are properly managed in the company.

The current composition of the Board of Directors is as follows:

J. Mench (Chairman)

K. Farrell

J. Feldheim (appointed as director on 22nd August 2017)

A. Kurth (resigned as director on 12th June 2017)

J. Magee

B. McDonagh

Independent Control Functions:

The Company has established the four key control functions in line with Solvency II requirements: risk management, actuarial, compliance and internal audit. These functions, each possessing distinct responsibilities, are tasked with providing oversight of and challenge to the business and for providing assurance to the Board in relation to the Company's control framework.

Risk Management Function

The role of the Company's risk management function is to identify and evaluate the major risks facing The Company and to facilitate the implementation of the risk management system. Having considered the nature scale and complexity of the Company the Board have determined that the role of the RMF can be carried out by the Captive Manager, Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited ("the Manager") under the supervision of the Board.

The roles and responsibilities of the risk management function are set out within the risk management policy.

Compliance Function

In order to effectively monitor and report on The Company's requirement to be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements the Board of Directors has outsourced the compliance function to the Manager and an employee of the Manager has been appointed as Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer reports to the Board.

Actuarial Function

To ensure compliance with Solvency II obligations, the role of the Head of Actuarial Function ("HoAF") is outsourced within the MMC Group. The HoAF reports to the Board.

Internal Audit Function

The internal audit function is outsourced to the internal audit function of MMC Group. The scope of internal audit activities includes the examination and evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control, risk management and governance systems and processes of the entire licensed entity, including the Company's outsourced activities. The Internal Audit function reports to the Board.

B.1.2 Material changes in the system of governance that have taken place over the reporting period.

No material changes took place over the reporting period, aside from the fact that certain functions, including the actuarial function, internal audit function and risk management functions were finalised and approved by the CBI in line with Solvency II requirements.

B.1.3 Remuneration policy for the administrative, management or supervisory body and employees

B.1.3.1 Remuneration policy for the administrative, management or supervisory body and employees

The Company does not have any employees. Day to day running of the Company is handled by the Manager under a third party administrative agreement.

Hence the Company's remuneration policy refers only to the remuneration of non-group executive directors should circumstances dictate that it is necessary to appoint external Executive Directors to the Board.

The Board of Directors of the Company includes Group Directors who are remunerated via their service agreements with MMC Group.

B.1.3.2 Material transactions during the reporting period with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, and with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body

The Company is a non-life insurance captive whose principal activity is the transaction of specific classes of insurance business written in Europe (excluding UK entities) in respect of group business only.

.

The Company did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel in the MMC group during the year ended 31 December 2017.

The Company has a reinsurance arrangement in place with its immediate parent.

Mr. B. McDonagh and Mr. John Magee, directors of the Company, are also directors of the Captive Administration Manager, Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited.

B.2 Fit and Proper requirements

B.2.1 Requirements for skills, knowledge and expertise

On 1 October 2010, Part 3 of the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 introduced a harmonised statutory system for the regulation by the CBI of persons performing Controlled Functions ('CFs') and Pre-Approval Controlled Functions ('PCFs') in regulated financial service providers.

On 1 December 2011 the CBI issued the Fitness & Probity Standards under Section 50 of the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 which all persons performing Controlled Functions or Pre-Approval Controlled Functions should, at a minimum, comply with.

Guidance for (Re)Insurance Undertakings on the Fitness & Probity Amendments 2015 further assist companies in complying with their obligations brought in by the Solvency II (European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 S.I. 485 of 2015).

The Company has adopted a Fitness and Probity Policy (reviewed by the Board on an annual basis) with the purpose of ensuring that:

- persons holding key positions within the Company are assessed in terms of their fitness and probity in relation to a proposed role and on an ongoing basis;
- effective procedures are in place to undertake this assessment;
- the results of such an assessment are documented;
- the Board is satisfied that it can conclude that persons holding key positions are fit and proper;
- responsibility is assigned to ensure fitness and probity is monitored on a continuous basis;
- approval is sought from the Central Bank of Ireland ('CBI') prior to the appointment of persons performing Pre-Approval Control Functions.

B.2.2 Process for assessing the fitness and the propriety of the persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions

The Policy outlines the procedures that must be followed for assessing the fitness and probity of persons performing CFs and PCFS while also stipulating the requirements for instances when either of these functions are outsourced to a regulated or unregulated entity.

It also focuses on the documentation, controls and governance that are required to be in place to ensure compliance with the abovementioned Regulations.

This is achieved in the main by means of internal checklists, documentary evidence of qualifications proving suitability for the role in question, references, regulatory authority, companies' office and police authority checks and self-certifications from the applicant in the form of Curricula Vitae and the CBI Individual Questionnaires.

B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment

B.3.1 Risk management system

The Company's risk management system is set out as follows:

1. The Board sets the Company Strategy.
2. The Board sets the Risk Strategy. The Risk Strategy describes and addresses the management of all material risks that the Company is exposed to in pursuit of the Company Strategy.
3. The Board sets the Risk Appetite. The Risk Appetite sets out the desired level of risk and the maximum level of variation from its risk appetite that it is willing to accept.
4. The Board has approved a Risk Policy and other individual risk policies necessary for the implementation of it Risk Strategy, consistent with its Risk Appetite.

The Company uses the Standard Formula to assess the solvency and capital requirements.

The Company performs an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") at least annually. The main purpose of performing the ORSA is to ensure that the Company engages in a process of assessing all risks inherent in the business and determining the corresponding capital needs.

In order to ensure effective risk governance, the system has been designed to identify, assess, manage and monitor and report exposure to risk. This is a continuous process subject to continuous review and development.

Identify

The board reviews the risk profile of the Company at least annually and the Risk Management Function reviews the risk profile on an ongoing basis to ensure that the material risks of the Company are identified and recorded in the risk register.

Assess

Risks identified in the risk register are then quantified by the Board with input from the Risk Management Function and tolerances are established through the development of a risk appetite statement.

Manage

The Board determines the minimum standards to be maintained by the Company in order to manage the risks in a way that is consistent with its risk appetite by developing suitable individual risk policies.

Monitor/Report

Monitoring and reporting to the Board is undertaken at least quarterly from a number of sources including the Risk Management Function, Compliance Officer and the Internal Audit Function.

Findings from the development of the risk register are considered by the Board in the preparation of the annual internal audit plans.

The result is a risk management strategy, which is led by the Board of Directors whilst being embedded in the Company's business systems, strategy and policy setting processes and the activities of the Company.

B.3.2 Implementation of the Risk management system

The Company recognises the need to have appropriate governance, monitoring and reporting processes and procedures which enable the Company to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report the risks it is or might be exposed to.

Responsibility for risk management is spread throughout the Company and the wider Marsh & McLennan group. Appropriate internal reporting procedures and feedback loops ensure that information on the risk management framework is actively monitored and managed by all relevant functions and the Board.

The Company adopts a "3 lines of defence" approach for the overall governance of its risk management system.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the risk management framework and internal control, including approval of the Company strategy and business planning.

1st Line of Defence – Day to Day:

Operations – the Manager: The Manager provides day to day operations, accounting, financial reporting and administrative support services and company secretarial and regulatory reporting services on an outsourced basis to the Company.

2nd Line of Defence – Oversight:

Risk Management Function ("RMF"): The RMF is responsible for the oversight of the ongoing development, implementation and operation of the risk management framework, strategy, related resource plan and making recommendations to the Board thereon.

Compliance Function: The Compliance Function is recognised as a key part of the Company's internal control system which should identify, assess, monitor and report on the compliance risk exposure of the Company. The Compliance Function also shares its responsibilities with other Company Functions which are responsible for their specific areas.

In order to help achieve its compliance objective the Board has appointed a Compliance Officer. The role of the Compliance Officer is set out in the Company's Board approved Compliance Policy.

3rd Line of Defence – Independent Assessment:

Internal Audit Function: The Board has established an Internal Audit Function that is an independent function within the Company with a remit to examine and evaluate the functioning, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system and other elements of the system of governance of the Company.

The responsibilities of the Internal Audit function are set out in the Company's Board approved Internal Audit Policy. The Internal Audit Function reports to the Board.

Actuarial Function: The role of the Actuarial Function is outsourced to third party provider via the terms of a written SLA.

B.3.3 ORSA

B.3.3.1 ORSA process

The Company prepares an ORSA on an annual basis and on an ad-hoc basis, if circumstances materially change. The objective of the ORSA process is to enable the Board to assess its capital adequacy in light of the assessments of its risks and the potential impacts of its risk environment, and to enable the Company to make appropriate strategic decisions.

The ORSA process is a rolling project plan of how the ORSA is completed, the interaction and contributions from different stakeholders, the process timetable, the audit trail and the monitoring and reporting cycle.

The Company has adopted the following approach for the conduction of the ORSA process:



Risk Management System: Board puts in place an effective risk management framework comprising of strategies, tolerances, policies, governance, monitoring and reporting procedures necessary to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report, on a continuous basis, the risks to which the company is or could be exposed in pursuing its Company strategy.

Risk Identification: Board initiates an organised identification of all actual risks as well as emerging risks, taking into account the Company's strategy and business planning horizon.

Risk Appetite: Appetites and tolerance limits for the risks identified are set by the Board, which provide a basis for allocating risk capacity against the Company's exposure to particular risk categories.

Current Business Activities, Risk Profile, Capital and Solvency: Analysis of the current business activities, risk profile (quantitative and qualitative), calculation and analysis of regulatory and economic capital, analysis of solvency margin cover and description and assessment of risk mitigation techniques.

Forecast Business Activities, Risk Profile, Capital and Solvency: Analysis of the forecast business activities, risk profile (quantitative and qualitative), calculation and analysis of regulatory and economic capital, analysis of solvency margin cover and description and assessment of risk mitigation techniques.

Stress and Scenario Analysis: Board assesses the effect of different stresses (including reverse stress testing) and scenarios.

Impact on Strategy: Output of the ORSA process is reviewed and challenged by the Board and is being continuously embedded into the Company strategy and system of governance.

B.3.3.2 ORSA review and approval process

The risk management process and ORSA is performed on an annual basis, after the SCR calculation or when there is a significant shift in The Company's business plan. The risk monitoring is performed on an on-going basis and the Risk Register is annually reviewed and updated during the ORSA review process.

The Board requires that the ORSA process produces meaningful reports on the adequacy of the Company's capital and that it includes risk sensitivities that can be used in shaping strategy and risk appetite.

The Board reviews the ORSA report and considers appropriate action for the business such as:

- Decisions in relation to capital;
- Reassessment of risk profile and appetite;
- Additional risk mitigation actions;
- Reassessment of investment strategy.

Under the following circumstances, a non-scheduled ORSA shall be performed immediately (in addition to the scheduled ORSA):

- Significant change in the risk profile of the Company which can be defined as a major change to the business strategy/business activity/insurance program etc.
  (i.e. business activities other than the Company's current underwriting activity)
- Significant changes to Non-Financial matters - Operational/Regulatory and Legal/Strategic/Group Risks.
- Significant changes in Other categories - Capital Shortage Risks/quality of capital etc.

B.3.3.3 Statement explaining how the undertaking has determined its own solvency needs given its risk profile and how its capital management activities and its risk management system interact with each other.

The Company determines the solvency capital and assesses the overall solvency needs using the Solvency II standard formula.

A four year base case projection of the Solvency II Balance Sheets and Solvency Capital Requirements position is produced using the standard formula, as well as actuarial assumptions. The results are subjected to a range of scenario testing that is reviewed by management and challenged by the Board and, where appropriate, potential management actions are noted and conclusions drawn

The Company has sufficient capital to meet its base case SCR for its current and projected business activities over the 4 year business planning horizon. The Company also exceeds its strategic minimum SCR coverage over the period.

The results of the ORSA show that the Company has sufficient eligible capital own funds to:

• Maintain a comfortable margin over its Overall Solvency Needs for its current and projected business activities over the business planning horizon;
• Continue to meet internal and regulatory solvency targets for capital management;
• Continue its business on a going concern basis over the business planning horizon.

B.4 Internal Control System

B.4.1 Description of the internal control system

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the internal control framework, including approval of the Company strategy and business planning. Board level controls include the Board charter, Company policies, reports and minutes of Board meetings.

The Internal Control Framework of the Company has three other elements, as previously detailed in section B3.2:

1st line of defence: "Day to day" operations and associated controls/
2nd line of defence: oversight from Compliance, Risk Management functions
3rd Line of defence: Independent Assessment, internal audit and actuarial functions (and also external audit).

B.4.2 Implementation of the compliance function

The Board of the Company has ultimate responsibility for its compliance objective.

To help achieve this aim the Board has established a Compliance Function, staffed by an appointed Compliance Officer, to supplement not supplant, the responsibilities of the Board to ensure compliance with legislation and applicable requirements.

The role of the Board appointed Compliance Officer is to:

- assist the Board with ensuring ongoing compliance with legislation and applicable requirements;
- enhancing the Company's awareness of compliance matters;
- monitor the Company's compliance with (re)insurance legislation and applicable requirements and guidelines;
- document any breaches identified, how they were addressed and whether any third party reporting of the breach is required;
- ensure that the Board is kept informed of any amendment to the applicable regulations, legislation and guidelines or the addition of any new requirements and the potential impact on the Company;
- provide opinions, recommendations, supervision and independent controls;
- provide reasonable assessment of the effectiveness and consistency of the internal processes used to control the compliance of the Company's operations and protect its reputation.

The Compliance Officer presents a Compliance Officer report to the Board at each board meeting which outlines the following:

- Details of regulatory correspondence with the Company
- Details of regulatory developments
- Details of which controls were tested since the last report and the results of the tests
- Conclusions and recommendations on the Company's compliance with reinsurance legislation and guidelines.

B.5 Internal audit function

B.5.1 Implementation of the internal audit function

The Company has outsourced its Internal Audit Function to the internal audit function of MMC Group. The internal audit function possesses a remit to examine and evaluate the functioning, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system and all other elements of the system of governance.

To this end, the Internal Audit Function is mandated to:

- establish, implement and maintain an audit plan setting out the audit work to be undertaken in the upcoming years, taking into account all activities and the complete system of governance of the Company;
- take a risk-based approach in deciding its priorities;
- report the audit plan to Board of Directors;
- issue recommendations based on the result of work carried out in accordance with the audit plan and submit a written report on its findings and recommendations to the Board of Directors on at least an annual basis.

B.5.2 Independence of the internal audit function

The internal audit function function provides independent and objective assurance services, via an Internal Audit Agreement between the Company and Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

B.6 Actuarial function

The role of the Actuarial Function is outsourced to third party provider, Oliver Wyman, via the terms of a written SLA.

The key role of the Head of Actuarial Function (HoAF) is to provide the following services:

- Opinion on Underwriting Policy
- Opinion on Technical Provisions
- Opinion on Reinsurance Arrangements
- Contribution to the Risk Management System
- Contribution to calculation of capital requirements
- Opinion on the ORSA process

B.7 Outsourcing

The Company has established an Outsourcing Policy which sets out the requirements for identifying, justifying and implementing material outsourcing arrangements. This Policy has been adopted by the Company and includes following:

- Definition of outsourcing and critical outsourcing;
- Risk Mitigation strategies;
- Board and Management responsibility;
- Due Diligence;
- Business Continuity Management (BCM);
- Contractual Arrangements;
- Management and control of the Outsourcing Relationship;
- Intra-Group Outsourcing;
- Final approval

The Company's outsourcing arrangements are subject to annual review and the findings of the report, along with the Outsourcing Policy are reviewed by the Board.

The following is a list of the important outsourced operational functions together with the jurisdiction in which the service providers of such functions or activities are located:

Critical Outsourcing Arrangements				
Outsourced Provider	**Service Outsourced**	**Internal/External**	**Jurisdiction**	**Outsourcing Oversight**
Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited	Captive Manager	Internal	European Union	Chairman (PCF-3)
	Compliance Function			
	Risk Management Function			
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc	Internal Audit Function	Internal	United States	
	Claims Administration			
Oliver Wyman	Head of Actuarial Function	Internal	United States	

B.8 Assessment of the adequacy of the system of governance of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks

The Company has assessed its corporate governance system and has concluded that it effectively provides for the sound and prudent management of the business, which is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of operations of the Company.

B.9 Any other material information regarding the system of governance of the Company

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

C RISK PROFILE

C.1 Underwriting risk

C.1.1 Key underwriting risks

Non-Life underwriting risk at 31 December 2017 comprises 8.5% of the undiversified basic SCR.

The key underwriting risks to which the Company is exposed to are set out below:

Non-life premium and reserve risk

Underwriting risk arises from two sources – premium risk (pricing) and adverse claims development (reserve risk).

For a non-life insurer, underwriting risk is the risk arising from non-life reinsurance obligations in relation to the perils covered and the processes used in the conduct of business.

There are a number of material risks that are considered as a result of the Company's insurance underwriting.

For premium risk, the Company has considered the risk of under-pricing of premiums resulting in higher loss ratios than expected. The Board of Directors has approved an underwriting policy that established the standards and limitations' regarding the Company's underwriting activities.

The parent company has established experience in managing the group insurance risks. Pricing is derived primarily from actuarially projected losses.

The Company has no appetite for the underwriting of risks outside of its approved underwriting policy.

For reserve risk, the Company has considered the risk of over- and under-reserving of actual and expected claims. The nature of liability claims is long term and the company has over ten years management experience and claims data which is used in quarterly actuarial predictions which current show in recent years that claims payments are falling rather than increasing.

Non-life catastrophe risk

The risk of a major natural or man-made event occurring, is likely to be restricted to 'All Risks' property policy rather than the liability policies and is not listed in the Company's risk register, as the risk is 100% re-insured with a highly rated reinsurance counterparty (S&P, A+ Rating.).

C.1.2 Material risk concentrations

The Company seeks to avoid concentration of risks by accepting insurance of risks which are sourced across the European Union and across a number of lines of business.

C.1.3 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for underwriting risks

The Company monitors and controls risks via various methods, including:

- Having in place clear underwriting and reserving philosophies and procedures and controls in relation to pricing and reserving;
- Assessing insurance risks with quality underwriting and claims expertise and information;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- Transferring risk, through reinsurance with high credit quality entities;
- Monitoring changing environment and market conditions that affect risk;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions;
- Independent opinion on the reasonableness and adequacy of the overall underwriting policy is provided by the Head of Actuarial Function on an annual basis.

C.2 Market risk

C.2.1 Material market risks

Market risk is the risk arising from the level of volatility of market prices of financial instruments. Exposure to market risk is measured by the impact of movements in the level of financial variables such as stock prices, interest rates, real estate prices and exchange rates. Market risk is arrived at using the assumptions and calculations methods contained in the Standard Formula.

Investment objectives are outlined in the Company's Investment and Asset Liability Policy.

The table below outlines the material components of the market risk module as at 31 December 2017.

Market Risk sub-module	USD'000
Concentration	7,713
Spread	725
Interest	84
Currency	1,027

Concentration Risk: the risk that excessive exposure to counterparty will impact on the solvency of Company.

Concentration risk of USD 7.7m is the most significant market risk charge and arises from the credit agreement with MMC International Treasury Centre Limited (BBB rating).

Spread Risk: the sensitivity of the value of investments, primarily bonds and deposits in respect of the Company, to changes in the level or in the volatility of credit spreads. Spread risk is linked to the credit rating of assets held and the effect of a market change in the credit curve.

Interest rate risk: the risk that the Company is exposed to lower returns or loss as a direct or indirect result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, specific assets arising from changes in underlying interest rates.

Interest and spread risk are not considered largely material given the nature and structure of the Company's investments. The Company has allocated an interest rate charge of USD 84k and a spread risk charge of USD 725k.

Currency risk: the risk that the Company is exposed to higher or lower returns as a direct or indirect result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, specific assets or liabilities arising from changes in underlying exchange rates.

Currency risk arises in respect of insurance obligations in Euro; this is mitigated by the Company's strategy of matching Euro technical provisions with Euro assets.

C.2.2 Material risk concentrations

Market risk concentration arises in respect of the inter-company loan (BBB rating).

C.2.3 Prudent person principle applied to market risks

The high quality and conservative investments are a consequence of the investment assets being prudently invested, taking into account the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of the insurance liabilities.

C.2.4 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for market risks

The Company monitors and controls market risks via various methods, including:

- Compliance with the Investment and Asset Liability Policy as approved by the Company's Board of Directors;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- Monitoring changing environment and market conditions that affect risk;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions.

C.3 Credit risk

C.3.1 Material credit risks

Credit risk at 31 December 2017 comprises 52.6% of the undiversified basic SCR.

Credit risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to lower returns or loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations towards the Company.

The counterparty default risk module in the Standard Formula is mainly driven by cash at bank and the reinsurer's share of technical provisions, the majority of which are held with another group captive (unrated) (under loss scenarios).

C.3.2 Material risk concentrations

While the significant reinsurance provided by the group reinsurer could be considered a material risk concentration to the Company, this is mitigated by the monthly review of the reinsurer's solvency, continuous monitoring of large losses by Group Risk Management.

C.3.3 Prudent person principle applied to credit risks

Counterparties are selected by taking into account the credit rating and reputation of each entity. Credit ratings are used as a way of properly identifying and managing the risk attached to a counterparty.

C.3.4 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for credit risks

The Company monitors and controls credit risks via various methods, including:

- Minimum rating criteria for the placing of deposits and opening of bank accounts, in line with the Investment and Asset Liability Policy;
- Primary reinsurer is subject to monthly solvency review;
- Continuous monitoring of large claims by Group Risk Management;
- Monitoring the credit ratings of counterparties;
- Reporting of cash, investment and liquidity positions takes place monthly as part of the Company's management accounts reporting process;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions.

C.4 Liquidity risk

C.4.1 Material liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that undertakings are unable to realise investments and other assets in order to settle their financial obligations when they fall due.

It is the Company's policy that liquidity and concentration risk is minimised as much as possible

The Company has considered the risk of a lack of liquidity available to pay insurance liabilities in its risk register. No specific allocation of capital is considered necessary for this risk.

The Company's cash in-flow is generated from premium income. Its cash out-flow consists mainly of claims payments and a small volume of administration expenses

C.4.2 Prudent person principle applied to liquidity risks

The investment assets are prudently invested taking into account the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of the insurance liabilities.

C.4.3 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for liquidity risks

The Company monitors and controls risks via various methods, including:

- Compliance with the Liquidity and Concentration Policy as approved by the Company's Board of Directors;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- The Manager monitors cash movements and performs cash flow forecasting which are regularly reported to the Company;
- Premiums are billed on an annual basis. Upon receipt of premium, investments are made in line with the Company's Investment and Asset Liability Policy;
- Reporting of cash, investment and liquidity positions takes place monthly as part of the Company's management accounts reporting process.

C.5 Operational risk

C.5.1 Material operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risks which can result in losses include internal fraud. External fraud, employments practices, system failures and disregard of company policies.

The Company seeks to limit all operational risk through the implementation of a robust system of internal controls and procedures.

Operational risks are also addressed in the capital requirement as an addition to the BSCR to the extent that they have not been explicitly covered in other risk modules. The operational risk capital charge as at 31 December 2017 is USD 663k.

C.5.2 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for operational risks

The Company monitors and controls operational risks via various methods, including:

- Identifying and analysing risk through a disciplined risk assessment process;
- Mitigating or avoiding risks that do not fit within the Company's business objectives;
- Implementing a robust system of internal controls and procedures;
- Segregation of duties;
- Monitoring and internal reporting;
- Outsourcing its management to an experienced management company;
- Setting a strategic surplus target of 15% above the SCR;
- Commitment of effective corporate governance.

C.6 Other material risks

The Company has included a range of non-quantifiable risks in its ORSA process. Documented associated actions exist for each of these risks and they are reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors.

Sample risks include:

- Regulatory and Compliance;
- Loss of key personnel/director's resignation;
- Outsourcing.

The Company has no appetite for regulatory risk. It is the objective of the Company to be at all times in compliance with Insurance Acts and Regulations, and with Guidelines issued by the insurance supervisory authority and other applicable legislation in accordance with good corporate governance and codes of conduct.

The Board is satisfied that the Company has a succession plan in place and in the event that a director resigns or intends to resign the parent Company will provide a replacement nominee for that position as soon as possible.

The Board recognises that the Company operates on a basis of an outsourced model, whereby the day to day operations and number of key functions are outsourced; the Board is satisfied that all outsourcing agreements include an appropriate period notice.

This would provide the Company with sufficient time to find an alternative professional services provider. Additionally, performance of outsourced providers is reviewed on an annual basis and such review would flag any potential deficiencies of the individual service provider.

The Board considers that these non-quantifiable risks that are not captured by the standard model are covered by the application of a specified strategic solvency target.

C.7 Amount of expected profit included in future premiums as calculated in accordance with Article 260(2)

Nil.

C.8 Stress and sensitivity tests

The Company's ORSA contains 4 scenarios. Stress testing is based on the largest risks per the Company's risk register, which have been determined to be:

1. An overall 20% increase in underwriting losses in all lines of business in 2017
2. A credit rating downgrade in 2017 in ONE of the banks and maintained throughout the projected period.
3. A credit rating downgrade in ALL of the banks and the intercompany loan and maintained throughout the projected period.

4. A combination of an overall 20% increase in underwriting losses and a credit rating downgrade in one of the banks (Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 occurring simultaneously)

Robust risk mitigation practices and remediation plans are in place to address these risks.

The results of the stress testing evidence that the Company is well capitalised at present and will have sufficient own funds to meet its overall solvency needs throughout the projection period. No further general management actions are required outside of the existing reporting and monitoring controls are in place.

The Board also noted the Company's reliance on its Parent Company to support its capital base should it be required.

C.9 Any Other Information

The Company has identified all material risks through its risk register and there is no other material information regarding the risk profile of the Company that warrants disclosure.

D VALUATION for SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets

D.1.1-2 Local GAAP and Solvency II Valuations

The table below sets out the value of the Company's material assets as at 31 December 2017:

	31/12/2017		31/12/2016	
	Assets per GAAP	Assets per Solvency II	Assets per GAAP	Assets per Solvency II
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6,868	6,868	15,035	15,035
Loan to Group Undertaking	29,000	-	22,000	-
Other Mortgages and Loans	-	29,629	-	22,203
Reinsurer's Recoverables	19,062	19,123	17,728	17,065
Insurance and Intermediaries Receivables	1,514	1,514	344	344
Reinsurance Receivables	1,942	1,942	52	52
Other Assets	647		204	1
Deferred Tax Asset	-	259	-	192
Total assets	**59,033**	**59,335**	**55,363**	**54,892**

The Company's assets are recognised and valued using the following principles:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and measured at fair value.

Loan to Group Undertaking

Valued at fair value at year end. Under Solvency II the Loan to Group undertakings includes accrued interest.

Adjustment for solvency purposes relates to the reclass to "Other Mortgages and Loans".

Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurance recoverables are comprised of the reinsurer's share of unearned premiums and a provision for amounts recoverable from the related reinsurance contract.

Adjustments for solvency purposes relates to the application of the Solvency II best estimate valuation. The fair value of these combined technical provisions is calculated by discounting estimated future cash-flows (best estimates) based on estimated duration of each provision (payment pattern), using the risk-free interest rates curve. An adjustment for reinsurer default is then applied.

Deferred tax assets

The Company has a deferred tax asset because the cash flows from their relevant Basic Own Funds items result in a decrease in available capital when moving from Local GAAP to Solvency II and the Company has therefore recognised future tax receivable on this increased capital.

D.2 Technical Provisions

The valuation of liabilities for Solvency II has been determined in accordance with articles 75 to 86 of the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC and related guidance.

D.2.1 Local GAAP and Solvency II Valuations

Solvency II classes of business: Classes of business have been allocated to Solvency II line of business on the following basis:

Class of Business as per Local GAAP	Solvency II Class of Business
Property Damage	Fire and Other Damage to Property
Professional Indemnity	General Liability
Financial Crime	Miscellaneous Financial Loss
Surety	Credit & Suretyship

The table below shows an analysis of the technical provisions as at 31 December 2017:

Insurance Class	31/12/2017		31/12/2016	
	TPs per GAAP	TPs per Solvency II	TPs per GAAP	TPs per Solvency II
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
General Liability				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	22,048	21,921	21,431	20,651
Risk margin	-	2,138	-	1,457
Miscellaneous Financial Loss				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	103	102	383	367
Risk margin	-	119	-	175
Credit & Suretyship				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	24	24	21	21
Risk margin	-	-	-	-
Property				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	42	42	187	180
Risk margin	-	1	-	37
Total technical provisions	**22,217**	**24,347**	**22,022**	**22,888**

The GAAP accounts of the Company include provisions for claims incurred and claims incurred but not reported, which consider all reasonably foreseeable best estimates. An unearned premium reserve is also included, relating to gross premiums written that have not yet expired by the end of the financial period by reference to the full term of the insurance policies to which such premiums written relate.

A number of adjustments were made to the GAAP provisions in order to obtain the Solvency II technical provisions. Key points to note are as follows:

The Solvency II technical provisions are made up of a best estimate of the claims, premiums and expenses cash flows that are discounted to give an estimate of the provisions.

Cash-flows and discounting: Cash-flows have been discounted using the USD risk free yield curve as at 31 December 2017 as published by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA").

Risk Margin

The risk margin has been calculated separately by determining the cost of providing an amount of eligible own funds equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement necessary to support the insurance and reinsurance obligations. The Company has chosen to use Simplification 3 method.

The annual cost of capital is taken to be 6% of the capital estimated at each future point, discounted to the valuation date using the same risk free yield curve as that used to determine the best estimate technical provisions.

D.2.2 Uncertainty associated with the value of Technical Provisions

All estimates of unpaid loss reserves are inherently uncertain. The key areas of uncertainty of the technical provisions are driven by the uncertainty of the underlying booked reserves. Hence, the key area of particular uncertainty relating to the Company's liabilities is:

Given that the long term nature of claims under E&O coverage is significantly volatile in terms of ultimate costs, it cannot be guaranteed that the estimate of the Company's outstanding losses and ALAE will not prove to be inadequate or excessive,

D.2.3 Solvency II and local GAAP valuation differences of Technical Provisions by material line of business

See analysis in Section D2.1.

D.2.4 The Company does not apply the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.5 The Company does not use the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.6 The Company does not apply the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.7 The Company does not apply the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.8 Recoverables from reinsurance and special purpose vehicles

Total reinsurance recoverables at 31 December 2017 were USD19.1m (2016: USD17m). An analysis of the components of same together with an overview of the Solvency II valuation bases has been provided in Section D1.1.

D.2.9 Material changes in relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions

There are no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of the technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.

D.3 Other liabilities

Other liabilities at 31 December 2017 were USD2.7m (2016: USD2.2m) and are composed of reinsurance balances payable and accrued expenses.

There were no differences between the Local GAAP and Solvency II valuations.

D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation for other liabilities

The Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

D.5 Any Other Information

There are no other material matters in respect of the valuation of assets and liabilities.

E CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own funds

E.1.1 Objective, policies and processes for managing own funds

The objective of own funds management is to maintain, at all times, sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and MCR with an appropriate buffer. As part of own funds management, the Company prepares ongoing annual solvency projections and reviews the structure of own funds and future requirements. The business plan, which forms the basis of the ORSA contains a four year projection of funding requirements and helps focus actions for future funding.

The Company is a single shareholder entity whose ordinary shares are fully paid up. It has no debt financing nor does it have plans to raise debt or issue new shares capital over the four year time horizon used for business planning.

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, target solvency margin cover is currently set at 115% of the SCR;
- Dividends will not be paid or will be deferred if doing so would cause the Company to breach its legal and regulatory requirements or fall below the abovementioned target SCR cover;
- The Company's own funds are primarily invested in in cash or cash equivalents and an intercompany loan in line with the Board approved Investment and Asset Liability Policy.

E.1.2 Own funds analysed by tiers

An analysis of own funds is shown below:

Date	Description	Tier 1 USD'000	Tier 3	Total USD'000
1 January 2017	Opening balance comprising: Ordinary share capital Reconciliation Reserve	 7,000 22,653	 - -	 **7,000** **22,653**
	Movement in the Reconciliation reserve for the year ended 31 December 2017	2,344		**2,344**
	Deferred Tax Asset		259	**259**
31 December 2017	Closing balance	31,997	**259**	**32,256**
	Represented by:			
	Ordinary share capital	7,000		**7,000**
	Reconciliation reserve (comprising retained earnings and Solvency II adjustments)	24,997		**24,997**
	Deferred Tax Asset		259	**259**
	Total Basic own funds after deductions	31,997	**259**	**32,256**

The Company's ordinary share capital and reconciliation reserve are all available as tier 1 unrestricted own funds as per Article 69 (a)(1) of the Delegated Regulation. The positive reconciliation reserve equals the excess of assets over liabilities less other basic own fund items, as at the reporting date. There are no foreseeable dividends or own shares held.

The Company has no tier 1 restricted own funds, tier 3 funds of USD 259k and no tier 2 own funds.

E.1.3 Eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement, classified by tiers

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement is USD 32.3m. This is comprised of Tier 1 unrestricted Basic Own Funds of USD32.0m and Tier 3 Basic Own Funds of USD 259K.

E.1.4 Eligible amount of own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement, classified by tiers

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement is USD 32.0m. This is comprised of Tier 1 unrestricted Basic Own Funds of USD 32.0m.

E.1.5 Difference between equity as shown in the financial statements and the Solvency II value excess of assets over liabilities

Reconciliation of Basic Own Funds to Equity as per financial statements as at 31 December 2017	
	USD'000
Solvency II - Basic Own Funds	32,256
Total Equity as per financial statements	34,066
Difference:	(1,810)
Represented by:	
Difference between Net Technical Provisions and BEL	189
Risk Margin – Non Life	(2,258)
Deferred Tax Asset	259
Difference:	**(1,810)**

E.1.6 None of the Company's own funds are subject to the transitional arrangements referred to in Articles 308b(9) and 308b(10) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

E.1.7 There are no ancilliary own funds items.

E.1.8 No deductions are applied to own funds and there are no material restrictions affecting their availability and transferability.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

E.2.1 Amount of Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The table below shows the total SCR and MCR at 31 December 2017:

	USD'000
SCR	16,247
MCR	4,062

The final amount of the SCR remains subject to supervisory assessment.

E.2.2 Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules

The table below shows the SCR components by risk module (using the Standard Formula) at 31 December 2017.

SCR Overview	USD'000
Market risk	7,841
Counterparty default risk	10,590
Non-life underwriting risk	1,708
Diversification	(4,556)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**15,584**
Operational risk	663
Solvency Capital Requirement	**16,247**

E.2.3 Simplified calculations are not used for any of the risk modules or sub-modules.

E.2.4 The Company does not use undertaking specific parameters in its computation.

E.2.5 The Minimum Capital Requirement is calculated using the Standard Formula specifications.

The table below shows the inputs into the MCR calculation as at 31 December 2017.

MCR Overview	USD'000
Linear MCR	574
SCR	16,247
MCR cap	7,311
MCR floor	4,062
Combined MCR	574
Absolute floor of the MCR	2,968
Minimum Capital Requirement	**4,062**

E.2.6 There were no material changes to the Solvency Capital Requirement and to the Minimum Capital Requirement over the reporting period.

E.3 Any use of the equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement.

The Company has not opted to use the duration-based equity risk sub-module set out in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

E.4 Internal model information.

The Company applies the Standard Formula model and does not use an internal model to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement.

E.5 Non compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and significant non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement.

There were no breaches of the Solvency Capital Requirement (and hence the Minimum Capital Requirement) over the reporting period.

E.6 Any other information.

There are no other material matters in respect of the valuation of capital management.

Annex I
S.02.01.02
(all amounts in USD 000's)

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Intangible assets	**R0030**	
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	259
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**R0060**	
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	**R0070**	
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	
Equities	**R0100**	
Equities - listed	**R0110**	
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	
Bonds	**R0130**	
Government Bonds	**R0140**	
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	
Structured notes	**R0160**	
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	
Derivatives	**R0190**	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	
Other investments	**R0210**	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	29,629
Loans on policies	**R0240**	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	29,629
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	19,123
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	19,123
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	19,123
Health similar to non-life	**R0300**	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0310**	
Health similar to life	**R0320**	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0330**	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	**R0340**	
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	1,514
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	1,942
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	
Own shares (held directly)	**R0390**	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	**R0400**	
Cash and cash equivalents	**R0410**	6,868
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	0
Total assets	**R0500**	59,335

Liabilities		Solvency II value C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	**R0510**	24,347
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	24,347
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0530**	
Best Estimate	**R0540**	22,089
Risk margin	**R0550**	2,259
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0570**	
Best Estimate	**R0580**	
Risk margin	**R0590**	
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	**R0610**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0620**	
Best Estimate	**R0630**	
Risk margin	**R0640**	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0650**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0660**	
Best Estimate	**R0670**	
Risk margin	**R0680**	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0700**	
Best Estimate	**R0710**	
Risk margin	**R0720**	
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**	
Provisions other than technical provisions	**R0750**	
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**	
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	
Derivatives	**R0790**	
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	**R0820**	1,198
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	1,366
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	**R0860**	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	**R0870**	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	167
Total liabilities	**R0900**	27,079
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	32,256

S.05.01.01.01 Non-Life (direct business/accepted proportional reinsurance and accepted non-proportional reinsurance)

Premium, claims and expenses by line of business

(All Amounts in USD 000's)

				Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct				Total
				Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Miscellaneous financial loss	
				C0070	C0080	C0090	C0120	C0200
Premiums written	Gross - Direct Business		R0110	37	3,116	141	137	3,552
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		R0120					0
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted		R0130					0
	Reinsurers' share		R0140	33	1,321	141	0	1,551
	Net		R020	8	1,795	0	137	2,000
Premiums earned	Gross - Direct Business		R0210	33	3,542	141	183	3,372
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		R022					0
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted		R023					0
	Reinsurers' share		R024	35	1,684	141	0	1,320
	Net		R030	4	1,858	0	183	2,051
Claims incurred	Gross - Direct Business		R0310		4,158			4,158
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		R032					0
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted		R033					0
	Reinsurers' share		R034		2,572			2,572
	Net		R040		1,586			1,586
Changes in other technical provisions	Gross - Direct Business		R0410		(2,182)			(2,182)
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted		R042					0
	Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted		R043					0
	Reinsurers' share		R044		652			652
	Net		R050		(2,834)			(2,834)
Expenses incurred			R0550	16	505	23	32	575
	Administrative expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0610	16	505	23	32	575
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R062					0
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R063					0
		Reinsurers' share	R064					0
		Net	R070	16	505	23	32	575
	Investment management expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0710					0
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R072					0
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R073					0
		Reinsurers' share	R074					0
		Net	R080					0
	Claims management expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0810					0
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R082					0
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R083					0
		Reinsurers' share	R084					0
		Net	R090					0
	Acquisition expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0910					0
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R092					0
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R093					0
		Reinsurers' share	R094					0
		Net	R1000					0
	Overhead expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R1010					0
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020					0
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030					0
		Reinsurers' share	R1040					0
		Net	R1100					0
Other expenses			R1200					0
Total expenses			R1300					575

S.05.02.01.02 Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations

(all amounts in USD 000's)

			Other than home country				
			Country (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations				
			FRANCE	GERMANY	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHERLANDS
			C0090_76	C0090_83	C0090_106	C0090_109	C0090_156
Premiums written	Gross - Direct Business	R0110	751	423	1,458	158	289
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130					
	Reinsurers' share	R0140	149				
	Net	R0200	602	423	1,458	158	289
Premiums earned	Gross - Direct Business	R0210	770	491	1,684	158	337
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230					
	Reinsurers' share	R0240	1,492				
	Net	R0300	(721)	491	1,684	158	337
Claims incurred	Gross - Direct Business	R0310	866	184	2,294	87	353
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330					
	Reinsurers' share	R0340	(504)				
	Net	R0400	1,369	184	2,294	87	353
Changes in other technical provisions	Gross - Direct Business	R0410					
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430					
	Reinsurers' share	R0440					
	Net	R0500					
Expenses incurred		R0550					
Other expenses		R1200					
Total expenses		R1300					

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions
(all amounts in USD 000's)

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		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	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport	Non-proportional property reinsurance	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**																	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	**R0050**																	
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																		
Best estimate																		
Premium provisions																		
Gross	**R0060**							42	3,305	24	0	0	102					3,472
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0140**							38	2,751	24			0					2,813
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	**R0150**							4	554	0	0	0	102					660
Claims provisions																		
Gross	**R0160**								18,616		0	0						18,616
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0240**								16,310		0	0						16,310
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	**R0250**								2,306		0	0						2,306
Total Best estimate - gross	**R0260**							42	21,921	24	0	0	102					22,089
Total Best estimate - net	**R0270**							4	2,860	0	0	0	102					2,965
Risk margin	**R0280**							1	2,139	0	0	0	119					2,259
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																		
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	**R0290**																	
Best estimate	**R0300**																	
Risk margin	**R0310**																	
Technical provisions - total																		
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**							43	24,060	24	0	0	220					24,347
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**							38	19,061	24	0	0	0					19,123
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**							5	4,999	0	0	0	220					5,224

Annex I
S.19.01.21
Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)
(all amounts in USD 000's)

	Year	Development year -	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	R0100											240	R0100	240	3,300
N-9	R0160	28	1,789	597	229	473	1,812	185	172	51	60		R0160	60	5,395
N-8	R0170	11	368	551	359	98	130	17	28	75			R0170	75	1,636
N-7	R0180	-	1,223	394	1,126	213	112	892	15				R0180	15	3,976
N-6	R0190	20	1,353	517	386	122	35	128					R0190	128	2,562
N-5	R0200	3	943	839	121	121	62						R0200	62	2,089
N-4	R0210	65	828	417	72	30							R0210	30	1,413
N-3	R0220	11	642	3,413	1,209								R0220	1,209	5,276
N-2	R0230	22	646	116									R0230	116	784
N-1	R0240	59	2,223										R0240	2,223	2,282
N	R0250	1											R0250	1	1
													Total R0260	4,158	28,712

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(all amounts in USD 000's)

	Year	Development year -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		Year end (discounted
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		C0360
Prior	R0100											1	R0100	65
N-9	R0160									-	48		R0160	135
N-8	R0170								492	163			R0170	225
N-7	R0180							356	549				R0180	395
N-6	R0190						317	73					R0190	526
N-5	R0200					1,394	62						R0200	765
N-4	R0210				5,508	4,322							R0210	1,200
N-3	R0220			4,335	3,791								R0220	1,901
N-2	R0230		5,112	2,934									R0230	2,885
N-1	R0240	1,837	5,596										R0240	4,245
N	R0250	2,017											R0250	6,275
													Total R0260	18,616

Annex I
S.23.01.01
(all amounts in USD 000's)

Own funds

		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 Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	7,000	7,000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	24,998	24,998			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	259				259
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
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	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	32,256	31,998			259
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	32,256	31,998			259
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	31,998	31,998			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	32,256	31,998			259
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	31,998	31,998			
SCR	R0580	16,247				
MCR	R0600	4,062				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	199%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	788%				

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	32,256
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	7,259
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	24,998
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	

Annex I
S.25.01.21
(all amounts in USD 000's)

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0010	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	7,841		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	10,590		
Life underwriting risk	R0030			
Health underwriting risk	R0040			
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	1,708		
Diversification	R0060	-4,556		
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	15,584		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	663
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	16,247
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	16,247
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

Annex I
S.28.01.01
(all amounts in USD 000's)

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

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCR_{NL} Result	R0010	574

		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 expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030		
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050		
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060		
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070		
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	4	8
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	2,860	1,795
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100		0
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	102	197
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160		
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170		

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCR_{L} Result	R0200	

		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	R0210		
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220		
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230		
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240		
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	574
SCR	R0310	16,247
MCR cap	R0320	7,311
MCR floor	R0330	4,062
Combined MCR	R0340	574
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	2,968
		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	4,062