Solvency & Financial Condition Report

Sasol International Insurance DAC



Report Dated 30th June 2017

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Section 1: Business Performance: Year Ended 30th June 2017

This Solvency & Financial Condition Report (SFCR) has been prepared to allow Sasol International Insurance DAC ('SIDAC' or 'the Company') to comply with the Pillar III reporting requirements under Directive 2009/138/EC and associated Regulations ('the Solvency II Directive')

The Company has set a target Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) cover ratio of 125%.

1.1 General Information about the Business

Legal Form

The Company was licensed in Ireland on 25th July 2002 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol Investment Company (Pty) Limited which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol Limited. The Company is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) to carry on the business of insurance in accordance with the regulations as defined in European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 485 of 2015).

Shareholder

Sasol Investments (Pty) Limited which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol Limited, a South African registered group.

Supervisory Authority

The Central Bank of Ireland

Registered Office and Registered Number

Registered Office: Elm Park, Merrion Road, Dublin 4, Ireland

Registered Number: 358436

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Risk Profile

Sasol International Insurance DAC is licenced to write the following classes of business

- Class 1: Accident
- Class 2: Sickness
- Class 7: Goods In Transit
- Class 8: Fire and Natural Forces
- Class 9: Other Damage to Property
- Class 13: General Liability
- Class 16: Miscellaneous Financial Loss

Material Geographical Areas

- EU/EEA (Italy, Germany)
- Non EU/EEA (South Africa, USA, Mozambique)

Significant events in the reporting period

There were no significant events, outside the normal course of insurance business, within the reporting period that had a material impact on the Company.

1.2 Underwriting Performance

2017 (all in USD)					
Gross Premium Written:	**PDBI**	**General Liability**	**Personal Accident**	**Property Damage**	**Total**
Risks located in Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Risks located in other EU countries	1,243,490	1,078,217	-	-	2,321,707
Risks Located outside EU	32,537,967	8,574,923	469,054	488,363	42,070,307
Total	33,781,457	9,653,140	469,054	488,363	44,392,014

2016 (all in USD)					
Gross Premium Written:	**PDBI**	**General Liability**	**Personal Accident**	**Property Damage**	**Total**
Risks located in Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Risks located in other EU countries	1,459,104	1,245,732	-	-	2,704,836
Risks Located outside EU	34,280,606	8,948,190	610,239	613,587	44,452,622
Total	35,739,710	10,193,922	610,239	613,587	47,157,458

2017 (all in USD)					
Technical Result:	**PDBI**	**General Liability**	**Personal Accident**	**Property Damage**	**Total**
Gross Earned Premium	33,781,457	9,653,140	469,054	488,363	44,392,014
Gross incurred claims	(6,668,833)	-	-	-	(6,668,833)
Change in the gross claims provision	(7,686,704)	(2,196,496)	(106,730)	(111,123)	(10,101,053)
Gross operating expenses	(712,492)	(203,597)	(9,893)	(10,300)	(936,282)
Reinsurance balance	(2,017,982)	(1,811,250)	-	-	(3,829,232)
Allocated investment return	3,358,280	959,638	46,630	48,549	4,413,097
Net technical result	20,053,726	6,401,435	399,061	415,489	27,269,711

2016 (all in USD)					
Technical Result:	**PDBI**	**General Liability**	**Personal Accident**	**Property Damage**	**Total**
Gross Earned Premium	35,793,845	10,193,922	610,239	613,587	47,211,592
Gross incurred claims	(1,179,314)	-	-	-	(1,179,314)
Change in the gross claims provision	(375,468)	(106,931)	(6,401)	(6,436)	(495,237)
Gross operating expenses	(766,337)	(218,249)	(13,065)	(13,137)	(1,010,788)
Reinsurance balance	(18,845,146)	(2,041,844)	-	-	(20,866,990)
Allocated investment return	3,408,706	970,784	58,114	58,433	4,496,036
Net technical result	18,036,286	8,797,681	648,886	652,446	28,135,300

1.3 Financial Performance

	2017 USD	2016 USD
Gross premiums written	44,392,014	47,157,458
Outward reinsurance premiums	(18,167,791)	(20,836,844)
Net premiums written	**26,224,223**	**26,320,614**
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	-	54,135
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurer's share	-	(49,138)
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, net of reinsurance	-	4,997
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	**26,224,223**	**26,325,611**
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	4,413,097	4,496,036
Claims paid, gross and net	(6,668,833)	(1,179,314)
Change in the provision for gross claims	(10,101,053)	(495,237)
Change in reinsurers' share of the provision for claims	14,338,559	(1,008)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	**(2,431,327)**	**(1,675,559)**
Net operating expenses	(936,282)	(1,010,788)
Balance on the technical account for general business	**27,269,711**	**28,135,300**
Investment Income	4,527,893	4,701,928
Less: Investment Income Allocated to technical account	(4,413,097)	(4,496,036)
Foreign Exchange Gain / (Loss)	71,078	(2,153,359)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	**27,455,585**	**26,187,833**
Taxation charge	(3,434,485)	(3,274,195)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	**24,021,100**	**22,913,638**

1.4 Investment Performance

Total Investment Income for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 was equal to USD 4,527,893. The table below outlines a breakdown of the investment performance by asset class:

Asset Class	USD
Bonds	(33,829)
Equities	4,468,213
Cash and Deposits Interest	93,509

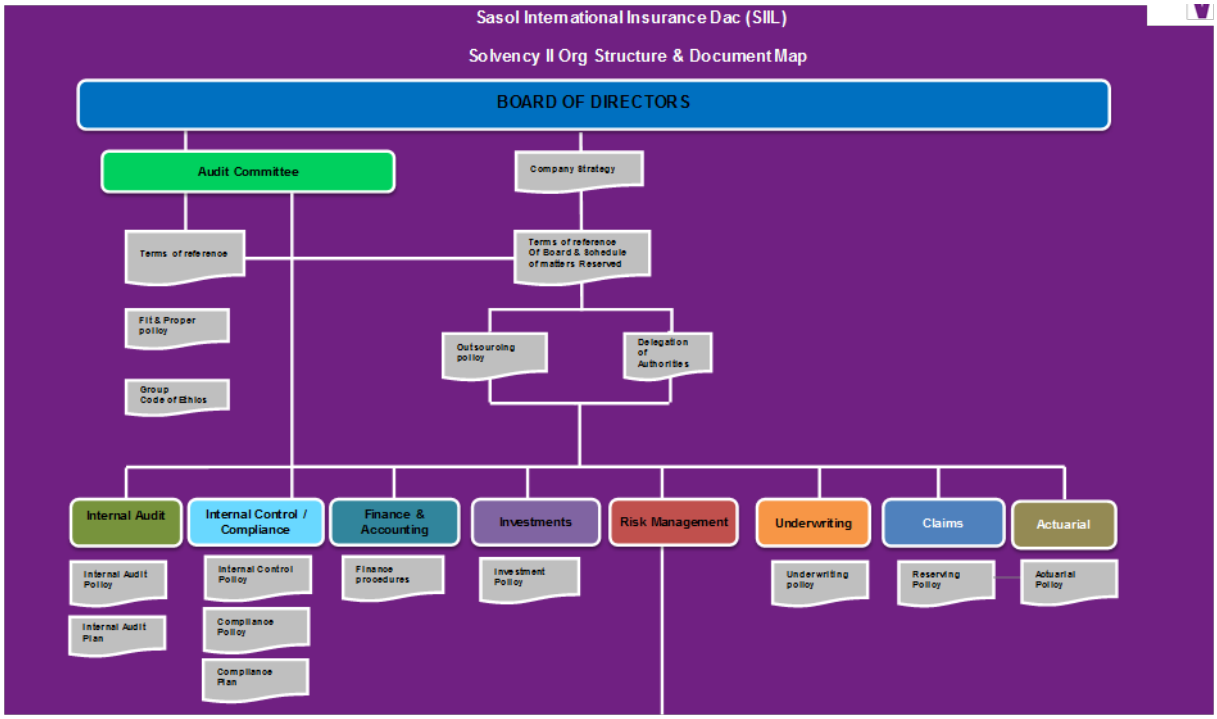
1.5 Any Other Information

None.

Section 2: Systems of Governance

2.1 General Information

The Organisational Structure of the Company is as follows:



Board of Directors

The Board of Sasol International Insurance DAC as at 30th June 2017 comprised as follows:

Name	PCF	Date Appointed by the Board	Date Resigned
Pieter Van Vuuren	Executive Director (PCF1)	Appointed alternate director 26/6/2006 and director in 2009	N/A
Trevor Madden	Non-Executive Director (PCF2)	08/07/2013	N/A
Frederick Christiaan van den Berg	Executive Director (PCF1) & Chairman of the Board (PCF3)	01/01/2016	N/A

The following roles and decisions are the sole responsibility of the Board and it is their role to ensure:

- The effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the Company

- Setting the business strategy for the Company
- Establishing Banking mandate/s
- Determining Investment Policy (to be reviewed by the Board annually)
- Insurance policy terms and conditions (including Reinsurance)
- Insurance pricing
- Loss Reserve strategy
- Appointment of Reinsurers
- Capital and calling-up of capital
- Appointment of Auditors
- Appointment of Head of Actuarial Function
- Appointment of Corporate Secretary
- Appointment of Insurance Managers
- Appointment of Investment Managers
- Appointment of Bankers
- Appointment of Lawyers
- Appointment of Directors/Compliance Officer
- Dividend Recommendations
- Setting the Risk Appetite of the Company
- Overall Responsibility for the Company's Risk
- Establishing and maintaining the Company's Internal Control Framework
- Identification and appointment of the Key Functions within the Company

- Removal of the Head of a Pre-Approval Control Function ("PCF") and consequent notification of such decision to CBI within 5 working days
- Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") and related activities
- Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") approval procedures
- Review of the Company's Policies and Procedures (annually)
- Establishment (if appropriate) of various Committees and related delegation of duties
- Sign-off various Committees' Terms of Reference (if appropriate)
- Fit and Proper Procedures and approval process

Audit Committee

Although not explicitly required by the Corporate Governance Requirements for Captive Insurance and Captive Reinsurance Undertakings 2015, the Company established an Audit Committee at the Board Meeting held on 8th September 2015. The duties of the Audit Committee include:

- To monitor the financial reporting process.
- To monitor the effectiveness of the entity's systems of internal control, internal audit and risk management.
- To make recommendations to the Board on appointment of statutory auditor or audit firm.
- To monitor the statutory audit of the annual accounts.
- To monitor the Internal Audit Function and consider the recommendations of the internal audit reports.

The Audit Committee met twice during the reporting period: 20th October 2016 and 13th June 2017.

Information on Remuneration Policies and Practices

As the Company is a Captive Insurance Company, all Director positions are held either by Group employees or members of outsourced service providers. No Board members are individually remunerated for the role as Director and the Company did not have any employees at any time during the year.

Overview of Year Ended 30th June 2017

Two Board Meetings took place in Dublin, Ireland within the reporting period. These took place on the following dates:

- 20th October 2016
- 13th June 2017

There were no changes to the composition of the board of directors during the period.

Key Functions

The Company complies with the requirements under Solvency II and the Fitness & Probity Standards to ensure that key functions are held by persons with the appropriate knowledge, experience and competence. The Company has nominated Mr. Pieter Van Vuuren, Executive Director as the designated person, with the overall responsibility for the outsourced functions. Mr. Van Vuuren has sufficient knowledge and experience with regard the outsourced key functions and has the ability to challenge the performance and results of the respective service providers. The following key functions are outsourced by the Company:

Risk Management Function.

The Company's Risk Management Function is outsourced to Willis Towers Watson Management (Dublin) Limited ('WTWMDL'), subject to the conditions outlined in the Company's Outsourcing Policy.

The Board will review the composition of its Risk Management Function at least annually.

The Board is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of the Company's Risk Management System, for setting the risk appetite and tolerance levels as well as approving all related risk management strategies and policies.

The Company's Risk Management Function is responsible for the implementation of the Company's Risk Management arrangements within the operations of the Company on an ongoing basis.

The Risk Management Function is also responsible for effective reporting to the Board on the material risks to which the Company is exposed and on other specific areas of risks both on its own initiative and following direction from the Board.

In line with the Solvency II requirements, the Company has nominated an appropriate person to the role of Chief Risk Officer (PCF14). This function holder is provided to the Company by WTWMDL in line with the terms and conditions of the Management Services Agreement.

Compliance Function.

The Company's Compliance Function is responsible for implementing an appropriate compliance framework within the Company and monitoring the Company's adherence to legal and regulatory requirements on an ongoing basis.

The Compliance Function reports to the Board periodically on all key compliance matters, such as implementation of the annual Compliance Plan, regulatory engagement and correspondence, upstream regulatory developments and any compliance breaches that may have occurred in the period and corrective actions undertaken.

In line with the Solvency II requirements, the Company has nominated an appropriate person to the role of Head of Compliance (PCF12). This function holder is provided to the Company by WTWMDL in line with the terms and conditions of the Management Services Agreement.

Actuarial Function.

The Board has ensured that an appropriately resourced Actuarial Function is established and maintained within the Company. The activities of the Company's Actuarial Function are currently outsourced to Willis Towers Watson Global Solutions Consulting Group.

The Actuarial Function is carried out by persons who have an appropriate knowledge of actuarial and financial mathematics, commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the Company, and who are able to demonstrate their relevant experience with applicable professional and other standards in line with the Company's Fitness and Probity Policy and the Central Bank of Ireland's Fitness & Probity Standards.

In line with the Solvency II requirements, the Company has nominated an appropriate person to the role of Head of Actuarial Function (PCF48).

The Actuarial Function's role can be summarised as providing the Company with the following:

- Contribution to the effective implementation of the risk management system, in particular, the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) and SCR (Solvency Capital Requirement) calculations.
- Co-ordinating the calculation of the Technical Provisions.
- Provision of an opinion on the underwriting and reinsurance policy of the Company.
- Production of a written report to be submitted to the Board, at least annually (Actuarial Function Report). The report documents all tasks that have been undertaken by the Actuarial Functions and their results, and clearly identifies any deficiencies and gives recommendations as to how such deficiencies should be remedied.
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions.

- Comparison of best estimates against experience.

Internal Audit Function.

The Board has ensured that an appropriately resourced Internal Audit Function is established and maintained within the Company. The Internal Audit Function is an outsourced service provided by a third party audit firm (Deloitte) with the Audit Committee acting as oversight. The Internal Audit mission is to independently examine and evaluate the adequacy and subsequent functioning effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's internal control system and all other elements of governance.

The activities of the Internal Audit function are designed to provide advice to management in improving the internal control environment, monitoring the implementation of strategic control initiatives and managements remediation activity. The Internal Audit Function provides a formal report to the Audit Committee and Board at least annually. The findings of Internal Audit reviews conducted are discussed with and challenged by the Board and an action plan is agreed upon to remediate any issues identified, along with a timeline for completion.

In line with the Solvency II requirements, the Company has nominated an appropriate person to the role of Head of Internal Audit Function (PCF13).

2.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

Sasol International Insurance DAC deems the following personnel to hold Pre Approval Controlled Functions and therefore be defined as 'Relevant Persons' subject to the Fitness and Probity Standards:

- The Board of Directors
- The Chief Risk Officer
- The Head of Internal Audit
- The Head of Actuarial Function
- The Head of Compliance

Fitness:

The members of the Board of the Company collectively possess the required qualification, experience and knowledge:

- Of insurance and financial markets relevant to the operations of the Company;

- Of the business strategy and business model of the Company;
- Of the Company's system of governance;
- To perform required financial and actuarial analysis in respect of the Company;
- Of the regulatory framework and requirements applicable to the Company; and
- Generally to be able to provide for the sound and prudent management of the Company.

The persons holding the key functions outlined above must hold the appropriate qualifications, knowledge and sufficient experience in their relevant disciplines, in compliance with the Fitness and Probity Standards ("The Standards").

Probity:

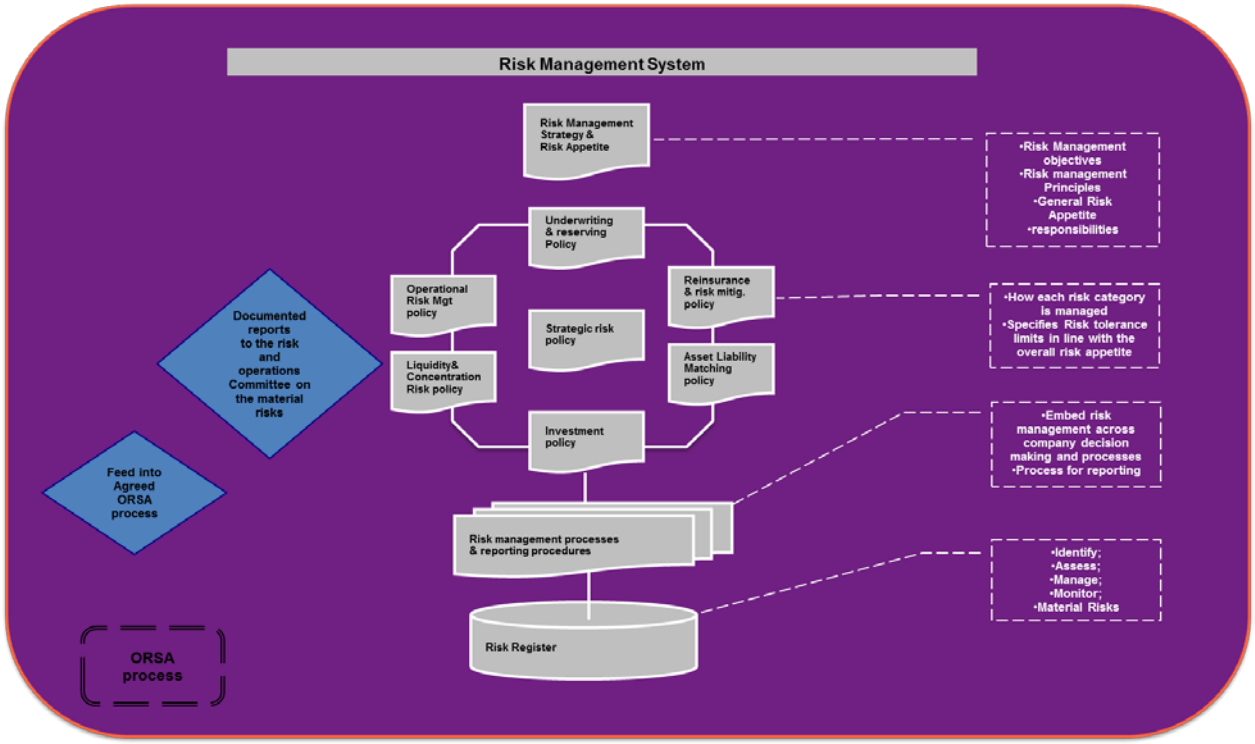
The honesty, financial soundness and reputation of every Relevant Person as defined above has been assessed by the Company in order to determine that they are of good repute and integrity. This assessment has been based on relevant evidence regarding their character, personal behaviour and business conduct including any criminal, financial and supervisory aspects, regardless of location.

In line with The Standards, the Company submits a PCF Confirmation to the Central Bank on an annual basis confirming all PCF holders remain in compliance with the fitness and probity requirements.

2.3 Risk Management System

The Company's Risk Management System is comprised of the following elements;

- Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)
- Risk Register
- Formal Policy Documents for all key risks
- Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)
- Formalised Risk Reporting



Each of the elements of the Risk Management System detailed above contribute to the identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of risks and is intended to work as an integrated system, and therefore each should be considered in both in terms of the specific function of the respective element, and in terms of its function within the overall system.

Each element of the system is embedded effectively within the Company and managed by the Risk Management Function with appropriate oversight from and reporting to the Board.

Risk Management Approach

The Company's risk management approach is centred on ensuring the inherent risks which the Company faces in the course of its business are appropriately managed to ensure the strategic objectives of the Company are achieved.

This approach also ensures that risk management is appropriately included in the Company's decision making process.

Risk Profile

The Company, in considering its risk profile, has regard to the following factors;

Nature:

The nature of the Company's risk is confined within the Sasol Group only with no third party policy holders and therefore represents limited systemic risk.

Scale:

The scale of the risk assumed by the Company can be considered low based on the residual 'Values at Risk' and the Company's organisational structure, relative to the general insurance market.

Complexity:

The Company assumes standard underwriting risk only, holds a simplistic and conservative investment portfolio, employs traditional risk mitigation techniques and utilises reputable counterparties, and therefore the risk assumed can be considered to be of limited complexity.

The Company's risk profile is formally reviewed at least annually as part of the Company's ORSA exercise. The Risk Management Function monitors the Company's risk profile and the corresponding risk management arrangements in place on an ongoing basis and reports to the Board on any observed material changes.

Risk Function

The Risk Management Function of the Company is responsible for the operational coordination and application of all Risk Management activities throughout the Company on an ongoing basis.

The Risk Management Function reports directly to the Board on a quarterly basis or upon occurrence of an event which could materially impact the Company's risk profile.

The Risk Management Function is responsible for the coordination of all risk management activities throughout the Company.

The Risk Management Function is also responsible for providing the Board with assistance and support in the development and implementation of the various risk management arrangements within the Company.

The Board has outsourced the activities of the Risk Management Function to Willis Towers Watson Management (Dublin) Limited in accordance with the Company's Outsourcing Policy and the terms and conditions of the Management Services Agreement.

Risk Categories & Key Risks

Key risks are considered to be the six risk categories detailed in the Solvency II Directive, together with any other risks evaluated as being key risks by the Risk Management Function and the Board of Directors.

Any of the other identified risks, outside of those prescribed risk categories in the Solvency II Directive, shall be considered to be a key risk if, on a residual basis, a material level of capital is deemed to be required in order to accept the risk, or if particular controls or risk mitigation techniques specific for the risk in question must be employed in order to bring the risk within the appropriate thresholds as defined in the Risk Appetite Statement.

All key risks are documented in the Risk Appetite Statement and are subject to a specific policy document which addresses how the risk is to be managed in line with the hierarchy outlined previously.

The key risk categories for the Company are;

- Underwriting and Reserving Risk
- Reinsurance and Other Risk Mitigation Techniques
- Operational Risk
- Investment Risk
- Asset-Liability Management Risk
- Liquidity Risk

The risk categories and key risks to which the Company is exposed are reviewed periodically by the Risk Management Function and at least;

- Quarterly
- On occurrence of an event which could materially affect the Company's risk profile
- On the introduction of material new business
- At the discretion or order of the Board

Risk Appetite Statement

The Company has in place a Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). The RAS sets out the risk appetite and tolerance levels for all key risks over the planning period of the Company.

The Company considers the RAS to be the primary element of the Risk Management System, directly linking to the overall Company Strategy and determining the levels retained for each key risk, and also influencing the nature of the controls and mitigation techniques employed to ensure that the risk remains within the tolerable range.

The Board is responsible for setting the Company's RAS. The Board periodically reviews the appropriateness and effectiveness of the RAS and performs a formal review of the RAS at least annually or upon a material change in the Company's risk profile.

The RAS includes both qualitative and quantitative aspects for each key risk and is aligned to the planning period of the Company.

The RAS is embedded within the decision making processes of the Company. The Board of Directors, prior to finalising any material decision which could impact the risk profile of the Company, refers to the RAS for guidance as to the likely effect of the decision on the risk appetite and tolerance levels of the Company.

The RAS is also used to track actual performance against the metrics detailed in the RAS to ensure that no breach in the agreed tolerance levels has occurred that would require the submission of a report to the Central Bank of Ireland.

Monitoring of the actual performance against the metrics identified in the RAS is performed periodically by the Risk Management Function and reported to the Board in line with the reporting trigger system included in the RAS.

The Company's qualitative risk appetite principles and quantitative appetite and tolerance levels for each key risk are detailed in the RAS.

Risk Policies

The Company has documented a formal policy for each key risk included in the RAS. The policies for each specific risk are consistent with the details contained in the RAS relating to the risk in question. The controls, reporting triggers and any other relevant aspects of the management of the risk are appropriately reflected in the policy for the risk.

Risk Register

The Company has in place a comprehensive Risk Register to evaluate and assess the risks to which the Company is exposed.

The Risk Register initially assesses the risk universe of the Company on an inherent basis. The controls and risk mitigating techniques employed by the Company, as documented in the Company's policies and procedures allow for an evaluation of the risk on a residual basis.

If the risk on a residual basis is deemed to potentially require a material level of capital or the implementation of significant additional controls to accommodate the risk to bring the risk within the appropriate thresholds, this risk should be considered a key risk. Any risk deemed to be a key risk shall be considered for inclusion in the RAS by the Board and a specific policy developed which outlines the process for the identification, management, monitoring and reporting on the risk in question.

The Risk Management Function is responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the Risk Register.

The Risk Register is updated on at least a quarterly basis and upon the occurrence of an event which may materially impact the Company's risk profile.

A summary of the results of the Risk Register review is distributed to the Board upon completion of the each review as soon as is practicable and form part of the Risk Management Function's periodic Risk Reporting.

As part of each update, the Risk Register is reviewed by the Risk Management Function to ensure that the Risks included represent all the material risks to which the Company is exposed and that all applicable emerging risks have been appropriately included.

Where an emerging risk has been identified as one which should potentially be included in the Risk Register, the Risk Function advises the Board of the nature and context of the risk. The Board then determines whether the risk in question is to be included in the Risk Register and whether the risk should be considered as a Key Risk.

ORSA

The Company aims to ensure that the Company is appropriately and prudently capitalised in order to accept the risk to which the Company is exposed. In order to ensure this, the Company performs an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') at least annually and upon the occurrence of an event which may materially impact the Company's risk profile.

ORSA - Approach taken:

The EIOPA guidance in relation to the ORSA focuses on what is to be achieved by this assessment rather than on how it is to be performed. Since the ORSA represents the Company's own view of its risk profile and the capital needed to address these risks, the Company decides for itself the most appropriate process by which the ORSA is performed.

The Board takes a proactive approach in the ORSA process by providing guidance to the Risk Management function as to the direction of the ORSA process, including the identification, evaluation and quantification of the risks inherent in the business.

The following approach provides a summary of the approach to be taken in 2017:

- A Board Meeting will be carried out in quarter 4 of 2017 to review Risk Register and Risk Appetite Statement and to approve the new ORSA framework and related items including determination of the Own Solvency Needs as well as appropriate scenarios for analysis

- The Board will approve the ORSA Report before 31st December 2017

The Board of Directors intend to provide substantial input and discuss in detail the various aspects of the ORSA, and adjust as and when considered necessary. [This will be documented in the minutes of the Board meetings where the ORSA process is an Agenda item].

Own Solvency Needs Assessment

The first element of the ORSA process was to ascertain the Company's assessment of its Own Solvency Needs (OSN). OSN is a method of identifying its material risks in the context of its Risk Profile, Risk Register and Risk Appetite Statement. The following areas for assessment were identified in respect of the Company's material risks:

- The Maximum Value at Risk (VAR) for each identified key risk of the Company,
- The controls and risk management arrangements in place which act to mitigate each risk,
- The basis for measurement and assessment of the risk over the planning period,
- The current experience of each individual risk,
- The expected risk assessment for the planning period, being the anticipated financial and non-financial activity of the Company over the short, medium and long term.
- Inclusion of appropriate and reasonable stressed amounts to the expected risk assessment to demonstrate the robustness of the Company's capital base in the context of its current business.

Risk Reporting

The Risk Management Function formally reports to the Board on a quarterly basis. The report contains details of the outcome of the Risk Register review, the results of the comparison of the RAS to actual results and an update on emerging risks.

The report contains both qualitative and quantitative aspects and covers all key risks of the Company.

The Risk Management Function is responsible for the development of the Risk Reports.

The Risk Management Function will provide a report to the Board based on the occurrence of an event which materially alters the risk profile of the Company or if the tolerance level triggers are at risk of being breached.

The Risk Management Function will advise the Board on the quality of the data used in the review of the Risk Management System, including any deficiencies that may have been identified during the course of the review.

2.4 Internal Control System

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Company has in place an effective internal control system which is commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's operations. The Company ensures that appropriate levels of Internal Controls are present within the organisational structure, work and authority flows, resource utilisation and information systems.

This is achieved by:

- Ensuring the presence and application of individual internal policies, procedures and guidelines for each of the critical functions and activities of the Company;
- Ensuring that adequate approval procedures, authorization authorities, verification, reconciliations, and review procedures are in place for each function or activity and are adequately documented and communicated;
- Ensuring that adequate controls are in place pertaining to safeguarding the integrity and protection of information;
- Ensuring sufficient monitoring mechanisms are in place to facilitate assessments of the effectiveness of the controls in place; and
- The activities of the Compliance function are in place, the Compliance Policy is being applied and the Compliance Plan is being implemented.

The Internal Audit Function is responsible for the evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control system. The Compliance Function is responsible for the review and monitoring of the application of internal controls relating to compliance risk. The outsourced Managers are responsible for the application and ongoing maintenance of the Company's internal control activities. The contracted Management Company has procedures manuals and internal controls in place that are documented and maintained within the Company's Corporate Governance Framework documents. Internal controls are reviewed at least annually or when a change in the systems or operations of the Company occurs. The policies and procedures in place are proportional to the operations of the Company and cover at least the following key operational areas:

- Underwriting
- Reinsurance
- Claims reserving
- Claims settlement
- Management accounts preparation

- General bank payments
- Bank reconciliations
- Compliance

The Internal Controls are also proportional to the operations of the Company and centre on the following controls:

Regular

- Four eye review approach on all renewal activities
- Dual signatories on all payments in line with approved bank mandates
- Reconciliations of all bank accounts on a monthly basis
- Quarterly Financial reporting to Group
- Detailed bi-annual reporting to the Board on Compliance matters

Periodic

- Monitoring activities are carried out by the Compliance Function and a Compliance and Regulatory report is circulated to the Board.
- The Internal Audit Function conduct reviews of the design and effectiveness of internal controls, in line with the Internal Audit Plan approved by the Board
- The Management Company is subject to the Internal Audit processes of the Willis Towers Watson Group with Internal Audit reviews covering work performed by WTWMDL on its clients

External Audit

- The Company's accounts are audited annually by the external Auditor, providing assurance to the Board that no material issues have been raised to date on the operations of the Company.

2.5 Outsourcing

The Company outsources various activities where the Board believes outsourcing can provide access to superior processes and technical skills than it would otherwise achieve on a standalone basis, or where appropriate due to the nature, scale and complexity of the operations of the Company. The

Board is ultimately responsible for the approval of and termination of all outsourcing arrangements of critical or important functions and activities.

The Risk Management Function is responsible for assessing the risks associated with the outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities as part of its overall remit to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report the risks of the Company on an ongoing basis. The functions deemed critical or important are defined in the Company's Outsourcing Policy.

The Board has ensured that the outsourced service providers adhere to the Company's policies and procedures and that the effectiveness of the Company's system of governance has not been lessened or compromised by the outsourcing arrangements.

The performance of each service provider is based on a comparison of the actual performance of the service provider in comparison with the required performance as per the agreed Service Level Agreement ('SLA'). The SLA's include details covering Business Continuity Planning and ensure that acceptable service levels are maintained in the event of problems occurring with the service provider. The performance of the service providers are formally assessed by the Board on an annual basis.

In the Board's current assessment of the performance of each service providers acting in an outsourced capacity, no material deficiencies noted.

2.6 Any Other Information

None.

Section 3: Risk Profile

The Company operates a low-risk business model that is supported by a robust risk management framework that ensures risks are well understood and controlled. This is facilitated by systematic quantification of all risks and a culture that promotes the importance of risk management.

Integral to this is a thorough understanding and articulation of the Company's risk exposures. Determining the prevailing risk landscape within the Company allows Management, the Risk Function and the Board to assess the appetite for each emerging risk and to ensure that all are quantifiable and managed consistently with our appetite to risk.

An overview of the key risks associated with the business including an outline of how they are managed is provided below.

3.1 Underwriting Risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random, unknown and unpredictable.

As its primary insurance activity the Company assumes risks relating to Property Damage and Business Interruption (PDBI) coverage and General Liability (GL) coverage relating to the Group's Production Facilities in South Africa, Italy, Germany, USA and Mozambique. Additionally the Company accepts inwards reinsurance placements for Personal Accident and Non Production Assets All Risks coverages in South Africa only. The Company is therefore exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under these insurance contracts. The terms and conditions of the insurance contracts it issues set out the basis for the determination of the Company's liability should the insured event occur.

The Company also faces risks that the actual claims are significantly different to the amounts included within the technical provisions. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims is greater or lower than estimated. The insurance risks are mitigated through strict underwriting criteria, the utilising of actuarial review and the use of reinsurance.

The Company manages it insurance risk through underwriting limits, approval procedures for transactions that involve new products or that exceed set limits, pricing guidelines, centralised management of reinsurance and monitoring of emerging issues.

The Company reinsures a significant portion of the risks it underwrites in order to control its net exposure to losses and protect capital resources. The Company buys non-proportionate facultative reinsurance to reduce the Company's net exposure.

Ceded reinsurance contains credit risk and reinsurance recoverable that are reported after deductions, if any, for known insolvencies and uncollectible items. The Company monitors the financial condition of reinsurers on an ongoing basis and reviews its reinsurance arrangements annually. The Company utilises reinsurance agreements with non-affiliated reinsurers to control its exposure to losses resulting from one occurrence and for the accumulation of net losses arising out of one occurrence.

3.2 Market Risk

The Company's primary objective in relation to market risk is to protect and preserve the Company's assets. The company therefore only invests in line with the Company's Investment Policy which is reviewed on an annual basis by the Board of Directors.

The Company seeks to spread investments across a number of institutions to reduce concentration risk.

The Company and the Board will annually review the amount of funds invested with any one institution and will maintain a minimum of three credit institutions.

The Company has little appetite for counterparty default risk in relation to investments and seeks to invest in institutions with an investment grade rating.

All of the Company's liabilities can be considered short term in nature and hence the company looks to limit the duration of investments to reduce Asset Liability Matching risk.

3.3 Credit Risk

Credit Default Risk

The investment strategy and minimum rating requirement outlined in the Company’s Investment Policy is pursued and seeks to minimise credit default risk and lock in an illiquidity premium, which is achieved in a number of ways such as investing in low risk asset classes such as government guaranteed bonds.

Counterparty Default Risk

The Group utilises reinsurance to manage efficiently insurance risk. The Group is therefore exposed to the failure of these counterparties. The exposure is reduced as the counterparties are diversified and also the credit default risk is managed by ensuring a general minimum credit rating of A or greater, as documented in the Company’s Reinsurance Policy.

3.4 Liquidity Risk

The Company's Liquidity Policy requires sufficiently liquid assets to be held in order to meet outflows. All investments are held in a liquid state and the Company has clear visibility of when policyholder obligations will and could fall due given the nature and scale of the Company being a Captive Insurer. Ongoing monitoring of liquidity also allows mitigating actions to be taken at an early stage if required.

3.5 Operational Risk

The Company is exposed to operational risk, which is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. In particular, this includes the failure of key outsourcing arrangements, business disruption, fraud and loss of key personnel.

The process through which the Company's operational risk universe is determined and subsequent estimates of frequency and severity are assessed is captured in the Operational Risk Policy. This process safeguards the ongoing improvement of the control environment and ensures that operational risk is identified and mitigated.

The Company is reliant on the use of external parties to provide a significant portion of the services required, and thus is therefore exposed to the potential failure of these outsourcing partners. The Company has documented a Contingency Plan and an Outsourcing Policy which set out how this risk is managed and monitored.

3.6 Other Material Risks

The Company considers that there are no other Material Risk to be considered at this time.

3.7 Any Other Information

None.

Section 4: Valuation for Solvency Purposes

4.1 Assets

Valuation of Assets

The recognition and valuation basis are in accordance with the provisions of the Solvency II Directive with the valuation and recognition for material classes as follows:

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102) on the basis that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The Company holds no intangible asset and thus no recognition and valuation methodology was applied in respect of this category.

Deferred Tax Asset

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Under Solvency II which recognises unrealised gains and respective tax, a small deferred tax balance is recognised (GAAP basis = NIL).

Investments

Investments are recognised under FRS102 on the basis that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price, except for those financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

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

Material Differences in the above used for valuation in Financial Statements

Sasol International Insurance DAC Assets (USD)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Deferred Tax Assets	-	60,442
Total Investments	76,251,106	76,251,106
Property (Other than Own Use)	-	-
Participations and related undertakings	5,000	5,000
Equities (Other than Participations) – Listed	20,720,962	20,720,963
Government and Multilateral Banks	38,181,034	38,181,034
Collective Investment Undertakings	17,344,110	17,344,110
Reinsurance share of TP - non-life excluding health	15,477,492	16,396,017
Reinsurance share of TP - health similar to non-life	-	-
Insurance & Intermediaries Receivable	291,036	291,034
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	89,393,539	89,393,537
Any Other Assets, Not Elsewhere Shown	563,045	508,033
Total assets	181,976,218	182,900,170

Overview of any assets not regularly traded in Financial Markets

The Company has no assets that are not regularly traded in financial markets other than a nominal shareholding in a mutual insurance company.

4.2 Technical Provisions

Valuation of Technical Provisions per Line of business

Technical provisions are valued in accordance with Article 77 of the Solvency II Directive which states that the value of technical provisions shall be equal to the sum of a best estimate and a risk margin.

Valuation results

The valuation was carried out for each line of business. Under Solvency II, the balance sheet is required to be valued on a “best estimate” discounted cash flow basis. This leads to differences in claims provision between financial statements and Solvency II.

The table below sets out the results of the Technical provision calculations on the financial statements and Solvency II basis.

Sasol International Insurance DAC Liabilities (USD)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Gross Technical Provisions – Non-Life (Excluding Health)	30,050,332	31,468,368
TP calculated as a whole (Best estimate + Risk margin)	30,050,332	-
Best Estimate	-	27,726,340
Risk Margin	-	3,742,027
Gross Technical Provisions - Health (Similar to Non-Life)	234,527	218,556
TP calculated as a whole (Best estimate + Risk margin)	234,527	-
Best Estimate	-	202,111
Risk margin	-	16,445
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	990,481	935,466
Total liabilities	31,275,340	32,622,389

The Solvency II Directive regulation requires the inclusion of “run-off” expenses to be incorporated into the Solvency II calculation. This has been added to the net technical provisions for the Company.

Claims Provision

As at the reporting date, the Company had two known losses reported with combined reserves of USD 19.8M booked in the audited financial statements together with Incurred but not Reported (IBNR) provisions in the amount of USD 10.5M.

Material Differences in the above used for valuation in Financial Statements

The above table outlines the material differences in the valuation of technical provisions between the Financial Statements and Solvency II valuation.

Simplification

The Company utilises the standard formula for the calculation of its Solvency Capital Requirement (‘SCR’). Simplification method three is used for the standard formula.

Uncertainties in the value of Technical Provisions

The key assumptions that impact the Technical Provisions are detailed below along with comments regarding the materiality of these assumptions.

- **Settlement period:** Most of the risks being underwritten are short-tailed. We have assumed that risk would run off within 4 years.

- **Discount rate:** Current yields are very low, which means that almost no discounting is applied to the Technical Provisions given the risks underwritten by the Company are short-tailed.

- **Expenses:** The total expenses involved in the operation of the Company are relatively small when compared to other elements in the calculation of the technical provisions.

- **Reinsurance:** We have also assumed that the reinsurance will perform as expected.

The above assumptions are consistent with the previous Actuarial Function Report therefore there have been no material changes in technical provisions due to underlying changes in the assumptions.

Impact of Reinsurance on Technical Provisions

The impact of reinsurance under SII valuation principles is to increase the Company's Reinsurers' Portion of Technical Provisions by USD 918,525.

Effectiveness of reinsurance arrangements

The Company's "Reinsurance and Other Risk Mitigation Techniques" Policy, last approved on 19th December 2016, refers to the below key principle:

- That the reinsurance programme provides cover appropriate to the Company's level of capital, risk profile, business strategy and risk appetite statement.

It is noted that: "The use of reinsurance is to maintain underwriting risk within the Company's approved risk tolerance levels." The Board were satisfied with the effectiveness of the reinsurance arrangements in place.

It is also noted that, the Sasol Group could purchase insurance directly from the market and therefore the use of the Company for the provision of insurance services is a conscious decision made in order to improve the efficiency of the risk management process within the Group by using a Company vehicle and provide access to reinsurance markets.

Matching Adjustments, Volatility Adjustments and Transitional Measures

The Company has no matching adjustments, volatility adjustments or transitional measures as at the reporting period.

4.3 Other Liabilities

Valuation of liabilities per Class of Liability

Recognition

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement entered into.

Initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price.

LIABILITIES	USD
Creditors arising out of insurance operations	514,423
Other creditors including taxation and social security	476,058
Total	**990,481**

Material Differences in the above used for valuation in Financial Statements

There is no differentiation between the valuation of the other liabilities under Irish GAAP financial statements and Solvency II valuation.

4.4 Alternative methods for valuation

No alternative methods for Valuation are utilised.

4.5 Any other Information

None.

Section 5: Capital Management

5.1 Own Funds

The Company has the following components of own funds: Tier 1 basic own funds; ordinary share capital, and retained earnings and Tier 3, deferred tax asset.

The Company's ordinary shares have full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

The difference between the Company's equity as shown in its Irish GAAP financial statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes is:

- the difference between the technical provisions calculated in accordance with the Solvency II requirements
- deferred tax adjustment in relation to the above differences

No deductions are applied to own funds and there are no significant restrictions affecting their availability and transferability. The Minimum Capital Requirement ('MCR') and SCR were calculated using the standard formula.

Solvency Capital Requirement Coverage

The Company's targeted SCR coverage is currently set at a minimum of 125% of the Pillar 1 solvency capital requirement. On an annual basis, and having regard to the results of stress tests applied to projections over the three year planning period, the Board will consider whether a dividend should be paid to remit any surplus capital above this target or if an intercompany loan should be incepted.

At the reporting date, no dividends have been declared or paid to Group and no intercompany Loans have been effected.

Solvency Capital Position

The table below sets out the Company's pillar 1 capital position as at 30 June 2017:

Composition	Available Capital	Eligible Capital
Tier 1 unrestricted	150,217,338	150,217,338
Tier 1 restricted	-	-
Tier 2 basic	-	-
Tier 2 ancillary	-	-

Tier 3	60,442	60,442
Total	150,277,781	150,277,781

Solvency	Capital Requirement	Eligible Capital	Solvency Ratio	MCR as % SCR
SCR	62,415,897	150,277,781	241%	25.0%
MCR	15,603,974	150,217,338	963%	

5.2 SCR & MCR

The Company has achieved SCR coverage of 241% and MCR coverage of 963% as at 30th June 2017.

5.3 Use of duration based equity risk Sub module in SCR calculation

The Company does not hold any liabilities that require this approach, therefore this is not applicable for the Company.

5.4 Non Compliance with MCR and SCR during the period

The Company was compliant at all times with the MCR and SCR requirements during the reporting period.

5.5 Any Other Information

None.

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Intangible assets	**R0030**	-
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	60,442
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**	76,251,106
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	5,000
Equities	**R0100**	20,720,963
Equities - listed	**R0110**	20,720,963
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	-
Bonds	**R0130**	38,181,034
Government Bonds	**R0140**	38,181,034
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	-
Structured notes	**R0160**	-
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	-
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	17,344,110
Derivatives	**R0190**	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	-
Other investments	**R0210**	-
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	-
Loans on policies	**R0240**	-
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	-
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	-
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	16,396,017
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	16,396,017
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	16,396,017
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**	291,034
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	-
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**	89,393,537
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	508,033
Total assets	**R0500**	182,900,170

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		**C0010**
Technical provisions – non-life	**R0510**	31,686,923
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	31,468,368
TP calculated as a whole	**R0530**	
Best Estimate	**R0540**	27,726,340
Risk margin	**R0550**	3,742,027
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	218,556
TP calculated as a whole	**R0570**	
Best Estimate	**R0580**	202,111
Risk margin	**R0590**	16,445
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	**R0610**	
TP calculated as a whole	**R0620**	
Best Estimate	**R0630**	
Risk margin	**R0640**	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0650**	
TP calculated as a whole	**R0660**	
Best Estimate	**R0670**	
Risk margin	**R0680**	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	
TP 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**	-
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	-
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	-
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	**R0860**	-
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	**R0870**	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	935,466
Total liabilities	**R0900**	32,622,389
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	150,277,781

Annex 1
S.05.01.02
Premium, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of Business for:				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	**R0110**							33,311,075	9,653,140									42,964,215
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**	469,054						958,745										1,427,799
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**																	
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**							16,826,923	1,811,250									18,638,173
Net	*R0200*	469,054						17,442,897	7,841,890									25,753,841
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**							33,311,075	9,653,140									42,964,215
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**	469,054						958,745										1,427,799
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**																	
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**							16,356,541	1,811,250									18,167,791
Net	*R0300*	469,054						17,913,279	7,841,890									26,224,223
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**							11,688,482	11,541,378									23,229,860
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**	- 70,592																- 70,592
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**																	
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**																	
Net	*R0400*	- 70.592						11,688,482	11,541,378									23,159,268
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*	3,285						779,132	153,865									936,282
Other expenses	**R1200**																	
Total expenses	*R1300*																	936,282

Annex I
S.05.01.02
Premium, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written										
Gross	**R1410**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**									
Net	*R1500*									
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**									
Net	*R1600*									
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**									
Net	*R1700*									
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	**R1710**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1720**									
Net	*R1800*									
Expenses incurred	*R1900*									
Other expenses	**R2500**									
Total expenses	*R2600*									

Annex 1
S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by country

	Country	R0010A	GERMANY	ITALY	MOZAMBIQUE	SOUTH AFRICA	UNITED STATES	
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations	Total Top 5 and home country
		C0080	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**	0.00	1,697,115.00	624,592.00	1,082,920.00	36,457,838.00	3,101,750.00	42,964,215.00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**	0.00	0.00	0.00	170,382.00	957,417.00	300,000.00	1,427,799.00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**	0.00	810,198.00	227,362.00	251,369.00	15,523,448.00	1,355,414.00	18,167,791.00
Net	*R0200*	0.00	886,917.00	397,230.00	1,001,933.00	21,891,807.00	2,046,336.00	26,224,223.00
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**	0.00	1,697,115.00	624,592.00	1,082,920.00	36,457,838.00	3,101,750.00	42,964,215.00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**	0.00	0.00	0.00	170,382.00	957,417.00	300,000.00	1,427,799.00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**	0.00	810,198.00	227,362.00	251,369.00	15,523,448.00	1,355,414.00	18,167,791.00
Net	*R0300*	0.00	886,917.00	397,230.00	1,001,933.00	21,891,807.00	2,046,336.00	26,224,223.00
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**	0.00	166,248.00	94,127.00	11,588.00	-8,992,038.00	250,796.00	-8,469,279.00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**	0.00						0.00
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**	0.00						0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**	0.00						0.00
Net	*R0400*	0.00	166,248.00	94,127.00	11,588.00	-8,992,038.00	250,796.00	-8,469,279.00
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	**R0410**	0.00						0.00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0420**	0.00						0.00
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0430**	0.00						0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R0440**	0.00						0.00
Net	*R0500*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	0.00	13,309.00	4,006.00	283,145.00	233,049.00	91,832.00	625,341.00
Other expenses	**R1200**							
Total expenses	*R1300*							625,341.00

Annex 1
S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Country	R0010B	
			Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations	Total Top 5 and home country
			C0220	C0230	C0280
Premiums written					
Gross	**R1410**				0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**				0.00
Net	*R1500*				0.00
Premiums earned					
Gross	**R1510**				0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**				0.00
Net	*R1600*				0.00
Claims incurred					
Gross	**R1610**				0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**				0.00
Net	*R1700*				0.00
Changes in other technical provisions					
Gross	**R1710**				0.00
Reinsurers' share	**R1720**				0.00
Net	*R1800*				0.00
Expenses incurred	**R1900**				0.00
Other expenses	**R2500**				
Total expenses	*R2600*				0.00

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted 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
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
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 as a whole	R0050									
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM										
Best estimate										
Premium provisions										
Gross	R0060									
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140									
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150									
Claims provisions										
Gross	R0160	202,111	-	-	-	-	-	8,802,739	18,923,601	0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,447,075	11,948,942	0
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	202,111	-	-	-	-	-	4,355,665	6,974,659	0
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	202,111	-	-	-	-	-	8,802,739	18,923,601	0
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	202,111	-	-	-	-	-	4,355,665	6,974,659	0
Risk margin	R0280	16,445	-	-	-	-	-	910,492	2,831,535	0
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions										
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290									
Best estimate	R0300									
Risk margin	R0310									

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Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted 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
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
Technical provisions - total										
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**	218,556	-	-	-	-	-	9,713,231	21,755,137	0
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,447,075	11,948,942	0
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**	218,556	-	-	-	-	-	5,266,156	9,806,194	0

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S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		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 as a whole	R0050								
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM									
Best estimate									
Premium provisions									
Gross	R0060								
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140								
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150								
Claims provisions									
Gross	R0160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,928,451
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,396,017
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,532,434
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,928,451
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,532,434
Risk margin	R0280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,758,472
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions									
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290								
Best estimate	R0300								
Risk margin	R0310								

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Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0110	**C0120**	**C0130**	**C0140**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0170**	**C0180**
Technical provisions - total									
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,686,923
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,396,017
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,290,906

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Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	2 - Underwriting year

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

	Year	Development 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	R0100											-	R0100	-	-
N-9	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		R0160	-	-
N-8	R0170	-	2,156,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			R0170	-	2,156,483
N-7	R0180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				R0180	-	-
N-6	R0190	7,561,202	-	-	-	-	-	-					R0190	-	7,561,202
N-5	R0200	9,742,740	14,891,654	1,064,640	-	-	-						R0200	-	25,699,034
N-4	R0210	-	-	-	-	-							R0210	-	-
N-3	R0220	-	-	-	-								R0220	-	-
N-2	R0230	-	1,179,314	-									R0230	-	1,179,314
N-1	R0240	-	-										R0240	-	-
N	R0250	6,668,833											R0250	6,668,833	6,668,833
													Total R0260	6,668,833	43,264,866

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Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

	Year	Development year 0	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											108	R0100	107
N-9	R0160										- 152		R0160	- 150
N-8	R0170									-			R0170	-
N-7	R0180								-				R0180	-
N-6	R0190							-					R0190	-
N-5	R0200						-						R0200	-
N-4	R0210					-							R0210	-
N-3	R0220				-								R0220	-
N-2	R0230			345,022									R0230	339,677
N-1	R0240		12,987,639										R0240	12,786,423
N	R0250	15,035,335											R0250	14,802,394
												Total	R0260	27,928,451

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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 (EU) 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	623,875	623,875		-	
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	149,593,463	149,593,463			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	-		-	-	-
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	60,442				60,442
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	150,277,781	150,217,338	-	-	60,442
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	-			-	-

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Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	**R0500**	150,277,781	150,217,338	-	-	60,442
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	**R0510**	150,217,338	150,217,338	-	-	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	**R0540**	150,277,781	150,217,338	-	-	60,442
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	**R0550**	150,217,338	150,217,338	-	-	
SCR	**R0580**	62,415,897				
MCR	**R0600**	15,603,974				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	**R0620**	240.7684%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	**R0640**	962.6864%				

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R0700**	150,277,781
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	**R0710**	-
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	**R0720**	-
Other basic own fund items	**R0730**	684,318
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	**R0740**	-
Reconciliation reserve	**R0760**	149,593,463
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**	-

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Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	19,441,725		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	17,437,027		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	-		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	6,684,573		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	50,178,473		
Diversification	R0060	- 23,741,106		
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	70,000,693		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	1,331,760
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	- 8,916,557
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	62,415,897
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	62,415,897
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 Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

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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	3,436,199

		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	202,111	0
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	4,355,665	16,954,534
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	6,974,659	7,841,890
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	-	-
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	-	-
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	-	-
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	3,436,199
SCR	R0310	62,415,897
MCR cap	R0320	28,087,154
MCR floor	R0330	15,603,974
Combined MCR	R0340	15,603,974
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,221,441
		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	15,603,974