The Pride Reinsurance Company Designated Activity Company

Solvency & Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

Reporting Period Ended 31 December 2017

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SUMMARY

This Report refers to the business of The Pride Reinsurance Company Dac ('Pride Re', 'the Company'), a captive reinsurer, authorised and supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland. It provides the reader with information on the Company's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management for the reporting period ended 31 December 2017.

Pride Re has prepared this report in accordance with the relevant articles of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, together with the Guidelines on reporting and public disclosure issued by EIOPA.

Pride Re financial statements are prepared to 31 December 2017 and it reports its results in USD (United States Dollar).

The Company's business strategy is to provide reinsurance coverage for the business assumed from insurance business written for the Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize N.V. Currently the Company underwrites the following lines of business risks of Ahold Delhaize America, a leading supermarket operator in the Unites States: Workers Compensation, General and Automobile Liability.

The Board has identified the key risks to which Pride Re is exposed and established appropriate corporate governance, risk management and reporting mechanisms to ensure that the identified risks remain relevant, and that they are managed and reported on with appropriate levels of detail and frequency. The Company has established a comprehensive suite of risk policies and implemented a series of internal controls to ensure that Pride Re can be managed in accordance with its governance and risk management systems. Documented escalation mechanisms are in place to ensure that any breaches in risk limits and tolerances, internal controls and governance requirements can be reported promptly to the appropriate individuals.

Risks to which the Company is exposed are well understood and are used to determine the level of solvency and capital required over a forward looking three year business planning period. The results of this exercise are used to better inform decision making within the Company.

There were no material changes to Pride Re business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management over the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2017, the Company had eligible own funds of US$ 144,461,834 available to meet its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of US$ 56,751,121; resulting is a Solvency Ratio of 255% which is in line with the Company's risk appetite. The Board of Directors is satisfied that the Company has adequate and appropriate capital to support its business plans. The Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) was also satisfactorily met at the period-end. There were no instances of non-compliance with the capital requirements during the period.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

The Pride Reinsurance Company DAC was incorporated in Ireland in 2001 and in line with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 converted to a designated activity company (DAC), limited by shares, effective 17 September 2016. The Company is a captive reinsurance undertaking, underwriting only the risks of its parent group.

The Company's business address and registered office is 3rd Floor, The Metropolitan Building, James Joyce Street, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Pride Re is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland ('CBI'), under the European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 (SI 485), to carry out the business of non-life reinsurance.

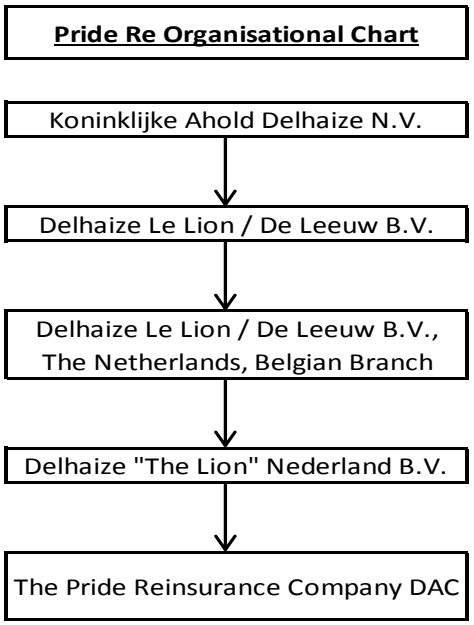
It has received a licence from the Central Bank of Ireland to write the following classes of business;

- Automobile Liability
- General Liability (incl. Pharmaceutical)
- Workers Compensation

The insurance supervision division at the CBI may be contacted at their offices in New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

PricewaterhouseCoopers is the appointed external auditor of the Company and is located at One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Delhaize "The Lion" Netherland B.V. which is incorporated in the Netherlands. The ultimate parent undertaking is s Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize N.V., incorporated the Netherlands. The Company's ownership structure is as follows:



The strategic objectives of Pride Re have been determined by its Board of Directors in conjunction with the shareholder and are set out below:

- To maintain stable and profitable underwriting of the selected reinsurance risks of Ahold Delhaize America.
- To provide risk retention capacity, management and information for selected non-life reinsurance risks of the Ahold Delhaize America.
- To provide a flexible, efficient and economical insurable risk financing programme for selected risks of Ahold Delhaize America.
- To provide quality, customer service in coverage, service and business processes.

In order to achieve its strategic objectives, the Board of the Company has implemented the following key governance objectives:

- Ensure the Company is sufficiently capitalised at all times.
- Maintain assets of an appropriate nature, currency, duration and liquidity to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as they become due.
- Not to unduly expose shareholders' funds in an adverse manner.
- Ensure the effective risk management of investments at all times, with due consideration of the risks associated with those and timely reporting.
- Design and implement a (re)Insurance programme appropriate to the specific requirements of the company.
- Maintain a sufficient level of claim reserves to cover all losses.
- Build appropriate reserves to cover potential catastrophic losses.
- Ensure appropriate level of diversification of the portfolio.
- Maintain compliance with all solvency needs, statutory and regulatory requirements.
- Maintain high standards of corporate governance and comply with all policies and procedures where applicable.
- Optimise investment return of the Company within a prudent person investment strategy.

As a captive reinsurer, the main trends and factors that contribute to Pride Re performance and financial position over the business planning period are aligned to the overall risk appetite and risk management practices of the Ahold Delhaize group. Pride Re is a strategic element within Ahold Delhaize's global insurance arrangements. Decisions on the nature and quantum of risks to underwrite are made by the Company's Board of Directors based on Pride Re's own risk appetite and an economic evaluation of those risks from the perspective of profitability, capital and solvency requirements. Claims volatility is managed by the Company through appropriate levels of insurance taking account of both claims severity and frequency.

There were no significant legal or regulatory issues impacting the Company during the period.

The operation of the Company is subject to the local regulatory requirements in Ireland. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions, for example capital adequacy to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the Company to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise.

Pride Re conducts all of its significant business activities from its office in Ireland, including:

- underwriting;
- premium invoicing and collection;
- claims reserving and payments; and
- investing.

There have been no significant events during the reporting period which have had a material impact on the Company.

The Company has no full time equivalent employees.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces are, by the very nature of the business, those for which it provides or has provided reinsurance cover. The Company seeks to ensure that it collects sufficient premium income to meet the cost of potential claims over time, but the uncertainty surrounding the severity and frequency of claims can lead to significant variation in the Company's performance in the short term. Whilst considerable judgment is involved, the Directors adopt an appropriately prudent approach to the provision and valuation of adequate reinsurance reserves, with annual support and certification being provided by an external actuary.

The Group strategy is to maintain a level of risk within Pride Re that provides Ahold Delhaize with the optimal insurance structure. It is therefore accepted that, in accordance with its business plan, the best strategic operating options available is for Pride Re to write a number of lines of reinsurance business, insuring Delhaize Insurance Company:

- Automobile Liability
- General Liability (incl. Pharmaceutical)
- Workers Compensation

All policies are subject to original policy limits per occurrence. Claims are paid by Pride Re to Delhaize Insurance Company. Premiums written relate to business incepted during the financial year. Provision is made for notified losses on all underwriting years.

Profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 amounted to US$ 4.3m (2016: Profit of US$ 3.9m).

Gross premiums written relate to Automobile Liability, General Liability (incl. Pharmaceutical) and Workers Compensation located in the US. Gross premium written for the period ended 31 December 2017 amounted to US$45.3m (201: US$ 44.3m).

Gross claims paid during the financial year ended 31 December 2017 totalled US$ 54.8m (2016: -US$47.3m). As at 31 December 2017, the Company held gross claims provisions of US$ 135.64m (2016: US$ 145.15m). Net operating expenses for the year amounted to US$ 1.85m (2016: US$ 2.02m).

A.3 Investment Performance

The Company allocates its investment portfolio in three distinct portfolios, as described below;

1) Bond Fund: The Company invests in a mutual fund, consisting of US Treasuries.
2) Intercompany Loan: Available funds are invested, as deemed prudent by the Board of Directors, in three intercompany loans with Delhaize "The Lion" Coordination Centre S.A, a wholly owned subsidiary of Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize N.V..
3) Cash: The Company holds cash accounts with BNP Paribas, and an interest bearing account with Banco Mendes Gans.

The investment income for the year amounted to US$ 6,816,156 (2016: US$ 6,975,441).

A.4 Performance of other activities

No other activities to report.

A.5 Any other information

There is no other information to report.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 General Information on the system of governance

In aiming to meet the requirements for sound corporate governance, ensuring efficient conduct of business and to protect the interests of the Company's stakeholders, the Company has a comprehensive Governance and Risk Management system in place.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to ensure that risks are fully understood and appropriately managed in accordance with this framework. Risk management, reporting and auditing processes reflect the requirements set out in this Governance Manual.

The Governance and Risk Management System of the Company may be described as relying on four cornerstones:

1) Governance Framework, aligned with the Company's strategic objectives, providing top level oversight by the Board, clear ownership and accountability for risks, as well as clear escalating and reporting channels.

2) Risk Management System which details the Company's strategic objectives in documented Risk Policies. For each risk, limits and operational checkpoints as well as functional identification mitigation and monitoring processes are documented.

3) A series of Internal Controls, defining the architecture of processes required to manage the Company in accordance with its Governance and risk management framework.

4) A Risk Register combining operational and risk management processes to deliver a descriptive analysis of material risks threatening at least one of the Company's global strategy objectives.

There have been no material changes to this structure since the prior reporting period. Pride Re implemented the above framework in advance of the inception of Solvency II.

Given the limited scale and complexity of the Company, and having reviewed the risks facing the company thoroughly, the Board is satisfied that the system of governance in place is adequate.

The various functions assisting the Board, including the Compliance Function, have defined lines of reporting directly to the Board. In relation to any violation of relevant law by the Company the Compliance Function as well as reporting to the Board, will, in certain circumstances, also be required to report to outside bodies such as the Central Bank of Ireland.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

The 'Fit and proper' requirement is the standard required by the Central Bank of Ireland when appointing pre-approved controlled function holders. Pride Re is satisfied that appointed individuals performing controlled functions meet all relevant regulatory requirements and have a suitable level of training and qualification in order to enable them to carry out their respective duties.

The Compliance function adopts appropriate controls in the registration of individuals across the Group ensuring that identified individuals meet the Regulator's Fit and Proper criteria at the point of registration.

Roles and Responsibilities Detail

Key Roles	Outsourcing	Outsource Provider	PCF Role
Board of Directors	N/A	N/A	PCF-02 & PCF-03
Risk Management Function	Yes (External)	Head of Risk Management Function, Aon Insurance Manager's (Dublin) Limited, in conjunction with Company Secretary & Actuarial Function	PCF-14
Compliance Function	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Manager's (Dublin) Limited	PCF-12
Operations - Underwriting/Claims Management	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited	N/A
Operations - Finance and Accounting	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited	N/A
Operations – Investment	Yes (External)	Investment Management Firm	N/A
Operations – Administration	Yes (External)	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited	N/A
Internal Audit Function	Yes (External)	Ahold Delhaize	PCF-13
Actuarial Function	Yes (External)	Actuarial Function carried out by Milliman	PCF-48

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

The overriding goal of the Company's risk management strategy is to reduce, as much as possible, the Company's risk exposure as a means of minimizing the impact of unexpected events, in order to increase the likelihood of achieving the Company's strategic and business objectives.

The key risk categories for which the Company has set up specific control and monitoring mechanisms are:

- Underwriting/Reserving
- Asset Liability Management ("ALM")
- Investment
- Liquidity and concentration
- Operational
- Reinsurance and other risk mitigation techniques
- Strategic Risk

In order to achieve these objectives, the Risk Management System of the Company has been clearly documented and specified through risk management policies for each key risk category.

In addition to these policies, an outsourcing policy defining the key rules and criteria to be followed by each service provider has been determined.

Each year, Pride Re produces an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") report. The approach may be summarized as follows:

Define the Stress Scenarios

Stress testing and scenario analysis are used to assess whether the available and future capital are sufficient in expected and stressed situations.

As part of Own Risk Solvency Assessment process the Company selected the appropriate stress and scenario tests as determined by the Board to be appropriate for the Company.

Stress the Financial Plan

Stress test scenarios are embedded into the projected financial plan under Solvency II. Related SCR/MCR and solvency ratios are then calculated for each year, resulting in the Stressed Financial Plan and the solvency impact of adverse loss scenarios. The tasks of this process are conducted by the Actuarial Function and validated by the Risk Management Function.

Assess prospective solvency needs on the basis of the Stressed Financial Plan

The Risk Management Function identifies potential additional mitigation actions to reduce the potential impact of the Stress Scenarios. Any remaining solvency gap will be covered through a relevant capital plan, i.e. defining the measures to restore the Company's solvency margin should the assumed scenarios occur.

Produce the ORSA Report

The ORSA report brings clarity over projected risk assessments and solvency needs to 3 different stakeholders

Stakeholder	Expectation	ORSA Report
Board of Directors	Matching projected risks vs the Risk Appetite framework.	Provides a clear and prospective understanding of critical risk exposures and their relationship with Risk Appetite boundaries.
Shareholders	Detailed and prospective understanding about the risk of bankruptcy and potential need for future additional capital.	Provides a plan for capital needs on the time horizon of the financial planning.

Supervisory Authority	Detailed and prospective understanding of potential ORSA deviations compared to the SCR under Pillar I.	Gathers information about: projected Solvency ratios; - explanations about deviations due to specific critical risks exposures.

The ORSA process described above ensures that ORSA is integrated in the decision-making and business planning process. Furthermore monitoring procedures as set out in the risk management policies ensures that risk exposures are measured on a regular basis triggering exception reports for the Board.

In line with CBI requirements the Head of Actuarial Function provides an actuarial Opinion to the Board of Directors in respect of the ORSA at the same time that the results of the ORSA process are presented to the Board.

Compliance Function

The Company has a dedicated Head of Compliance reporting directly into the Board of Directors.

The mission of the Compliance Function is:

Assisting in ensuring the long term sustainability of the Company through the effective identification, qualification and management of compliance risks faced by the business.

- The Compliance Function is an integral component part of the internal control system of the Company and is responsible for compliance with the internal control system. The elements of the internal control system are laid out in the Corporate Governance Framework document.
- The Compliance Function identifies and communicates throughout the Company the laws, regulations and codes of conduct to which the Company is subject. The Compliance Function seeks to embed compliance with these laws, regulations and codes of conduct in the way the Company does business.
- The Compliance Function maintains a comprehensive compliance risk management control and reporting system in conjunction with the Risk Management Function to assist in managing the Compliance Risk faced by the Company.
- Any violation of relevant law by the Company is investigated and followed up by the Compliance Function and reported to the Board, and in certain circumstances to outside bodies such as the Central Bank of Ireland.
- The Compliance Function considers possible future changes in the legal environment and their potential effect on the Company.
- The Compliance Function presents an annual Compliance Plan, outlining specific areas which it will focus on during a particular year.
- Finally, the Compliance Function promotes a culture of compliance throughout the Company

The Company has a Compliance Charter and Compliance Plan in place for the year 2017 which was reviewed and approved on 3 May 2017.

B.4 Internal control system

The Internal Control System embedded in the Company's operations is a mix of processes undertaken by all stakeholders within the Company to provide reasonable assurance that the strategic objectives will be achieved.

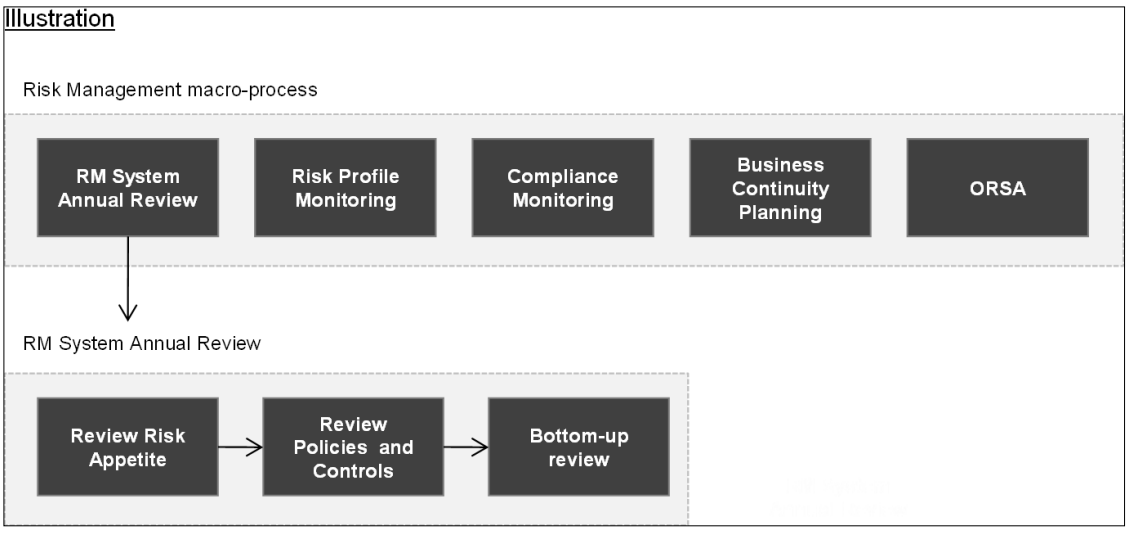
In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the Internal Control framework of the Company is structured around five complementary components.

Component	Contents
1) Control environment	A strong "risk and control" culture is embedded within the Company's operations through the continuous oversight of the Board of Directors and the communication to all internal stakeholders of all governance and risk principles through the present manual.
2) Risk assessment	Procedures and policies are detailed and formalized in order to disclose the way of identifying, managing, controlling, mitigating and reporting issues relating to each risk category.
3) Reporting channels	Clear and structured reporting processes are in place enabling the Board of Directors to have access to relevant, complete, reliable, correct and timely communication related to internal as well as external events.
4) Monitoring process	The appropriate escalation of significant issues to the Board of Directors, the ongoing involvement of all internal stakeholders as well as the Internal Audit process enables the Company to continuously monitor and adapt when necessary its Internal Control System.
5) Control activities	The Company has developed a comprehensive set of preventive, detective or corrective control actions embedded in its daily operations.

Process Architecture

The purpose of the processes detailed hereafter is to define and formalise the key processes needed to manage the Company's activities and operations in accordance with the specified governance framework, policies, roles and responsibilities.

Each macro-process is then broken down in several key processes detailing the operational flow and embedding the relevant control activities formalizing the functioning of the Internal Control System of the Company.



Detailed Processes and Embedded Control Activities

In order to set out how the Internal Control System is implemented the Company's processes and related control activities are documented, monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.

These items are approved by the Board of Directors and evaluated by the Internal Audit Function. They are reviewed as often as necessary but at least once a year.

Tasks and actions are shared between the key functions of the Company and clarify related roles, responsibilities and embedded control activities.

B.5 Internal audit function

Purpose & Objectives

The purpose of the Internal Audit Function is to serve as an independent Function that objectively evaluates and recommends improvements to the Company's Internal Control System by facilitating an objective and independent assessment.

It assists the Company accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the risk management, control, and governance processes employed by the Company.

The Board is keen to develop effective policies and practices and take appropriate corrective action in response to weaknesses identified by internal and external auditors.

Independence and Impartiality

The Company's Internal Audit Function must be independent of the activities audited and must also be independent from the operational Functions and the Board of Directors.

The Internal Audit Function is free to report its findings and appraisals and to disclose them to the Board as required. This principle of independence of the Internal Audit Function entails that the Internal Audit Function operates under the direct control of the Board of the Company.

B.6 Actuarial function

The Actuarial Function is carried out by Milliman and report to the Board of Directors.

Role and Responsibility of the Actuarial Function include:

- Coordination of the calculation of technical provisions;
- identify any inconsistency with the requirements set out in Articles 76 to 85 of the Solvency II Directive for the calculation of technical provisions and propose corrections as appropriate;
- explain any material effect of change of data, methodologies or assumptions between valuation dates on the amount of technical provisions if already calculated on a Solvency II basis;
- Assess the consistency of the internal and external data used in the calculation of technical provisions against the data quality standards as set out in Article 82 of the Solvency II

Directive. Where relevant, the Actuarial Function should provide recommendations on internal procedures to improve data quality so as to ensure that the undertaking is in a position to comply with the related Solvency II requirements when implemented;

- take into consideration the interrelations between the Underwriting Policy, reinsurance arrangements and technical provisions when providing its opinion should;
- Report in writing at least annually to the Board of Directors. The reporting should document all material tasks that have been undertaken by the Actuarial Function, and include:
    i. Details of the Technical Provisions
    ii. Methodologies & assumptions
    iii. Data sufficiency & quality
    iv. Experience analysis
    v. Report to the Board on reliability & adequacy
    vi. Opinion on Underwriting policy
    vii. Opinion on Reinsurance arrangements.

  Their report should include any deficiencies identified and give recommendations as to how such deficiencies could be remedied
- Contribute to the effective implementation of the Risk Management System in particular:
    i. with regard to risk modelling underlying the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and MCR; and,
    ii. the ORSA process.

- Think critically and organize the execution of actuarial approaches
- Provide an actuarial Opinion to the Board of Directors in respect of the ORSA

Responsibility

The person in charge of the Actuarial Function shall meet all the following criteria:

- Be a duly qualified actuary;
- Have experience of more than five years in the field of insurance and / or reinsurance.

The Head of Actuarial Function is a pre-approval controlled function (PCF) under the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 (Sections 20 and 22) Regulations 2011.

The Head of Actuarial Function reports to the Board on an annual basis.

B.7 Outsourcing

The objectives of Pride Re's Outsourcing Policy are to ensure that the outsourcing of critical or important operational functions or activities does not lead to:

- Reduction in the Board's, and where applicable a relevant sub committee's responsibility for, or influence over key Functions of the Company;
- Material impairment of the quality of the Company's System of Governance;
- Any impairment of the Company's ability to meet its regulatory requirements;
- Non adherence to the Company's approved policies and procedures;
- Undue increases in operational risk or cost;

- Material impairment of the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations to stakeholders, nor impede effective supervision by regulators;
- Conflicts of Interest;
- Breach of the Company's data protection obligations.

All Functions and activities of the Company are eligible to be outsourced provided that each of the criteria detailed above are satisfied in each instance. Sub-outsourcing is allowable only in exceptional circumstances, on the condition that the sub-outsourced service provider satisfies the above criteria and subject to approval from the Board of Directors.

The Board is responsible for the approval of and termination of all outsourcing arrangements of critical or important Functions or activities. Critical or important Functions or activities include key Functions of the Company's System of Governance and all Functions within the Company that are fundamental to carry out its core business.

The Board must decide whether arrangements with third parties are deemed to fall within the scope of this outsourcing policy. The provision of services which do not form part of the Company's core activities need not be included within the scope of this policy.

The Board is responsible for ensuring notification to the supervisory authorities is made in a timely manner prior to the outsourcing of critical or important Functions or activities, and thereafter where there have been material developments in relation to the service provider.

The Board is responsible for reviewing the performance of outsourced service providers against agreed Service Level Agreements (SLA).

The Board is responsible for assessing the risks associated with the outsourcing of critical or important Functions or activities.

In respect of relevant quantitative information for this report please see Annual QRT extract in Appendix 1.

B.8 Any other information

There is no other information to report.

C. RISK PROFILE

C.1 Underwriting risk

The Company underwrites contracts that accept reinsurance risk. The risk under any reinsurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty that the Company will have sufficient assets to satisfy the amounts payable under the contract. The Company seeks to ensure that it collects sufficient premium income to meet the cost of potential claims over time, but the uncertainty surrounding the severity and frequency of claims can lead to significant variation in the Company's performance in the short term. Whilst considerable judgment is involved, the directors ensure that suitable processes are in place to ensure the reliability, sufficiency and adequacy of both the statistical and accounting data to be considered in the loss reserve estimation and recording process and to detail the Company's approach to the calculation of technical provisions.

Annual support and certification is provided by an Actuarial Function.

C.2 Market risk

The risk of future changes in market prices, which would result in devaluation of investable assets, may result from several factors, including, but not limited to, value, liquidity, duration, composition, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and market fluctuations. Management diversifies its portfolio to reduce the exposure to market fluctuations and matches the profile of the assets backing liabilities to those liabilities.

C.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument or financial arrangement will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The assets that are exposed to credit risk are:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Investments and deposits with credit institutions

The Company utilises custodians deemed to be of high credit quality to hold its cash and cash equivalents and deposits with credit institutions.

C.4 Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed, if proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund obligations arising from its reinsurance contracts. The Company can be exposed to daily calls on its available investment assets, principally from reinsurance claims. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when they are due without incurring an unreasonable cost.

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk entails the potential exposure of the company to incidences of fraud, material error or delay in the processes of the Company, regulatory sanction and compliance breaches.

Operational risk is managed by a strong governance structure being put in place, which includes the extensive oversight of the shareholder, Board of Directors and executive management.

Pride Re use expert, industry leading, service providers, namely Aon, Milliman and Oliver Wyman to provide its outsourced functions which help avoid any material error or delay. In order to ensure the

quality of the outsourced functions is as high as possible, Pride Re puts in place service level agreements as well as regularly reviewing the outsourced service providers.

C.6 Other material risks

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes i.e. the risk associated with implementing the wrong strategy or failing to correctly implement the chosen strategy.

The control and monitoring actions/principles underlying the strategic risk management of the Company are:

- Review at least annually the appropriateness of the high level overall objectives for the Company; the major risks facing the Company; the Risk Appetite for each of these major risks identified.

- Ensure the Company Strategy is implemented correctly including approval, review and, monitoring of agreed Key Performance Indicators for the Company.

- Ensure all plans are regularly reviewed to ensure that Risk Tolerances are not exceeded individually or in total.

Sensitivity Risk

Actuarial function assesses the impact of varying the underlying assumptions with respect to initial average severity and expected reported loss development on their Best Estimate of Pride Re's unpaid claim liabilities and vary severity of $\pm$20% around the selected average severity as well as varying the paid and reported loss development patterns.

No other material risks have been identified.

Further quantitative detail on the risk is assessed and outlined in the Annual QRT's as set out in Appendix 1.

C.7 Any other information

There is no other information to report.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets

Pride Re prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis in accordance with the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including financial reporting standard applicable in UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102 & FRS 103), the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 and the European Union (Insurance Undertakings: Financial Statements) Regulations 2015. There are a number of differences between the financial statement basis and the Solvency II valuation rules. Most of these differences are driven by the requirement for all assets and liabilities to be valued on a market consistent fair value basis under Solvency II.

At the end of the current reporting period Pride Re has total assets valued at US$ 292,627,666 for solvency purposes. This total comprises the following categories of assets:

- Cash and cash equivalents US$ 15.77m (2016: US$ 0.287m)

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks, stated at market value for both solvency and financial statement purposes, the only difference being the inclusion of accrued interest in the above balance. Accrued interest is disclosed as a separate line item in the financial statements.

Investments and deposits with credit institutions US$ 188.91m (2016: US$ 196.2m)

Investments and deposits with credit institutions comprise short term deposits with an original maturity of twelve months or less and an investment in liquidity funds. Carrying amounts approximate fair value for both solvency and financial statement purposes due to the short-term nature and high liquidity of the instruments.

- Intragroup Loan US$ 87.13m (2016: US$ 87.13m)

The intragroup loan is measured at the undiscounted amount receivable is stated at market value for both solvency and financial statement purposes, the only difference being the inclusion of accrued interest in the above balance.

- Deferred tax assets US$ 0.813m (2016: US$ 0.00m)

- Deferred taxation is provided on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date, except to the extent that deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is more probable than not that there will be future taxable income streams against which such assets can be offset.
- Timing differences are temporary differences between profits as computed for tax purposes and profits as stated in the financial statements, which arise because certain items of income and expenditure in the financial statements are dealt with in different years for tax purposes.
- Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

- The US$ 123k increase in the deferred tax asset on the Solvency II balance sheet is due to a US$ 984k increase in technical provisions. The Deferred tax adjustment has been calculated at the tax rate applicable.

D.2 Technical provisions

Provision is made for notified claims reserves and future claims on all underwriting years. The Company has regard to the gross and net loss positions as indicated by the claim circumstances reported to date and loss projections carried out using actuarial evaluation. Reserves for reinsurance contract liabilities assets are based upon management's best estimate of the ultimate liabilities and are determined with the assistance of the Head of Actuarial Function. The reserves include estimates for both case reserves (and future claims handling expense) and losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR").

In arriving at these valuations, Pride Re uses the following methodology and assumptions.

Best Estimate of Unpaid Claim Liabilities (IFRS)

The overall methodology for estimating Pride Re's unpaid claim liabilities is based upon a combination of several actuarial valuation methods that, based on in the Actuary's opinion, what is believed to accurately reflect the reserve requirement for the individual policy year and line of business:

1. Estimated Ultimate Losses and ALAE

In order to project ultimate losses (including ALAE), Milliman used a variety of estimation methods and then assigned weight to each method based on our judgment as to its relative predictive value. The following is a list of the methods used.

- Paid and Incurred Loss Development
- Paid and Incurred Expected Emergence
- Case Outstanding Loss Development
- Generalized Cape Cod
- Berquist-Sherman Method

The paid and incurred loss development factors used in each method are based on the factors selected in Milliman's prior review as of August 31, 2017, interpolated as appropriate to reflect the maturity of the experience as of December 30, 2017. After reviewing the results of each method and assigning weights to each, the result is a selected ultimate loss amount.

2. Estimated Reserves

Milliman estimated undiscounted loss reserves by subtracting amounts paid as of December 30, 2017 from their estimated ultimate amounts. The carried reserves for each captive are stated under International Financial Reporting Standards, and as such, are discounted for the time value of money. Milliman discounted our estimated loss reserves by multiplying the reserves for each policy year and each coverage by a discount factor. The discount factors were calculated using the 2.0099% annual interest rate provided by Delhaize America (based on the expected duration of the claim payments) and selected loss payment patterns. Milliman selected payment patterns based on a review of the patterns implied by the paid loss development factors at policy limits.

	US$000				
	Outstanding Claims	**IBNR**	**Unearned Premium**	**Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses**	**Total Reserves**
Milliman Estimated	59,248	73,811	0	0	133,059
Pride Re Held	62,392	73,122	0	0	135,514
Surplus	3,144	(691)	0	0	2,453
Surplus as % of Held	5.0%	(0.9)%	0	0	1.8%

3. Estimated Ultimate Claim Counts

Milliman estimated ultimate claim counts using the Reported Claim Development method.

4. Tests of Reasonableness

After making their various judgmental selections, Milliman reviewed their results for reasonableness. To examine the reasonableness of their selected ultimate amounts, they reviewed a variety of statistics (where available), including, but not limited to, the following:

- Ultimate loss per ultimate claim
- Ultimate claims per exposure unit
- Ultimate loss per exposure unit
- Case reserve per open claim
- IBNR reserve per outstanding claim
- Reserve per outstanding claim

5. Trend Factors

Milliman selected loss and exposure trend factors by coverage based on insurance industry data and economic indices. The selected trend factors are summarized below.

Table 5
Delhaize America
Selected Trend Factors

Coverage	(1) Loss Trend	(2) Exposure Trend	(3) Net Trend
WC			
Food Lion	3.0%	2.5%	0.5%
Hannaford	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%
Support Banners	3.0%	2.5%	0.5%
GL			
Food Lion	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Hannaford	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%
AL			
All Banners	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%

6. Industry Loss Development Factors ("LDFs")

Industry LDFs are from various sources including the 2017 edition of the National Council on Compensation Insurance Annual Statistical Bulletin for workers compensation. For some states, Milliman obtained information from the applicable rating bureau. For workers compensation, using

payroll by state as weights, Milliman calculated a weighted average of the industry LDFs. In addition, Milliman reviewed their Retail Client Benchmark development patterns.

7. Uncertainty

In reserve estimation there are three primary components of uncertainty:

Model uncertainty: the projection methods used to estimate ultimate claim amounts are statistical models. Each has certain underlying assumptions and hence their outputs contain bias. As claim development in reality does not necessarily conform to any particular statistical model, the modelling automatically introduces a degree of uncertainty.

Parameter uncertainty: Milliman has parameterised its models with reference to past experience, adjusted for the reserving team's interpretation of the data and expectations of what might happen in the future. In that the past always contains some distortions, as well as random development, there will always be some degree of uncertainty regarding the appropriateness of the selected parameters (or assumptions).

Process uncertainty: this is sometimes referred to as stochastic uncertainty. Whereas parameter uncertainty is all about past data, process uncertainty is about the fact that the future outcome will itself be uncertain. Even if the parameter uncertainty were zero, there would still be a range of possible outcomes, exactly defined by the actuary's model.

The uncertainty associated with loss provision estimates is magnified in this review due to the following:

- Pride Re has significant exposure to long tailed liability losses.

- There is a risk of accumulation of losses.

- Even where the completeness and accuracy of the data records may be of a high standard it is unlikely that they are perfect. Any imperfections add a degree of uncertainty to the results based upon the data.

- More recent underwriting years of account are relatively immature. This increases the uncertainty of estimates for those years.

- US Federal legislation entitled The Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 contains a provision that requires insurance companies and self-insurers to report all workers' compensation and liability claims that could potentially involve Medicare as a secondary payer of benefits to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. The impact of this legislation may not yet be fully reflected in the historical data. The new reporting requirements increase the uncertainty of our estimates. This legislation originally was due to take effect in 2009, but the historic data used to parameterise the statistical models may not fully reflect changes due to this legislation.

- Changes in the workers' compensation environments in New York increase the uncertainty of our estimated ultimate losses relating to workers' compensation claims for the most recent accident years. The increased uncertainty stems from a number of factors potentially affecting the claim frequency, claim severity, and loss development patterns for DZA's workers' compensation losses. These factors arise from events and circumstances occurring

over a period of several years and include, but are not limited to, the New York workers' compensation benefit level reforms enacted in 2007 and 2013, including the closing of the Special Disability Fund beginning 1 July 2007 and the closing of the Reopened Case Fund effective 1 January 2014.

- The uncertainty associated with Milliman estimates of direct and assumed reserves for unpaid losses is magnified by DZA's exposure to large, fortuitous losses within its policy limits. The emergence of individual large losses (or changes in incurred values on existing claims) could materially change the results. The potential for large losses increases the uncertainty inherent in our estimates. On a net basis, DZA's exposure to large losses is limited by its current retention of up to US$5m per occurrence.

- Milliman estimates are presented on a going-concern basis. Therefore, Milliman have not anticipated any changes in claims reporting patterns, claim settlement patterns, claim handling practices, or claim costs that might occur if DZA were to cease operating as a going concern or file for bankruptcy protection.

Solvency II Technical Provisions

The Solvency II Technical Provision is comprised of a Best Estimate of Liabilities ("BEL") and a Risk Margin ("RM").

The Solvency II BEL is comprised of a provision for claims outstanding ("PCO") and a premium provision ("PP"). The PCO represents the provision for the unpaid liabilities on claims that have been incurred as of the valuation date. The PP represents the expected profit underlying the unearned portion of policies that have already incepted and any policies that have been bound but not incepted ("BBNI"). The PCO is derived from actuarial estimate of Pride Re's IFRS unpaid claim liabilities. The adjustment of IFRS estimate of unpaid claim liabilities to a Solvency II basis requires that IFRS unpaid claim liabilities are discounted to a present value basis. The actuary utilizes the basic RFR (risk-free rate) curves with no volatility adjustment as of 31 December 2017 as published by EIOPA to discount the cash flows underlying the PCO. These interest rates are utilized to discount all cash flows underlying the calculation of the Solvency II TPs. A provision for expenses related to the runoff of these liabilities is then added, as required by Solvency II, as the IFRS estimate of unpaid claim liabilities does not include a provision for the expenses that will be incurred in running off the liabilities.

The methodology adopted implicitly assumes that Pride Re will continue to write business into the future and that a portion of the expenses in future years will be attributable to new business, consistent with the required derivation of the expense reserve as per the current Solvency II regulations. The BEL is calculated as the sum of the PCO and the PP.

Risk Margin

The Solvency II risk margin is intended to represent an amount that Pride Re would be required to pay, in excess of the Best Estimate of the Liabilities, for a third party to assume the risk of running off the existing liabilities. The actuarial calculation of the Solvency II risk margin is consistent with the

Solvency II regulations, which applies a 6% cost of capital to the amount of capital required at the beginning of each year to support the runoff of the reinsurance obligations.

Technical Provisions

Technical Provisions	31/12/2016 (US$000s)	31/12/2017 (US$000s)	Change (US$000s)
Claims Provision Gross	125,582	127,321	1,739
Premium Provision Gross	0	0	0
Gross BEL	125,582	127,321	1,739
Reinsurance Recoverable	0	0	0
Net BEL	125,582	127,321	1,739
Risk Margin	8,534	9,301	767
Technical Provisions Net of Recoverables	**134,116**	**136,622**	**2,506**

Comparison of Technical Provisions held under IFRS and Solvency II

	(US$000s)		(US$000s)	
	31/12/2017		31/12/2016	
	IFRS	Solvency II	IFRS	Solvency II
Booked IFRS Reserves at Year End	135,638	135,638	145,148	145,148
Removal of Margins	(2,578)	(2,578)	(14,438)	(14,438)
Best Estimate IFRS Reserves at Year End	**133,060**	**133,060**	**130,710**	**130,710**
Removal of future profits		0		0
Future Expense Allowance		665		654
ENIDs		4,657		2,614
Allowance for Discounting		(11,061)		(8,396)
SII Best Estimate of Liabilities		**127,321**		**125,852**
Risk Margin		9,301		8,534
SII Technical Provision		**136,622**		**134,116**

D.3 Other liability

Aside from Technical provisions, the valuation of which is detailed above, Pride Re has three other classes of liability;

- Insurance & intermediaries payables US$ 11,012,220

This amount represents insurance balance payable to Delhaize insurance for risks reinsured to Pride Re. There are no valuation adjustments for solvency purposes.

- Payables (trade, not insurance) US$ 361,325

This amount represents corporation tax payable. There are no valuation adjustments for solvency purposes.

- Any other liability, not elsewhere shown US$ 170,161

This amount represents accrued expenses. There are no valuation adjustments for solvency purposes.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

No alternative methods were used.

D.5 Any other information

There is no other information to report.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own funds

The Solvency II Directive and the Delegated Acts identify the criteria own funds items must possess in order to be classified in one of the three Tiers (Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3) of eligible capital. The Delegated Acts provide lists of items that fall into each of the three Tiers.

Pride Re's capital structure is composed of ordinary share capital and retained earnings, as below.

	2017 US$'000	2016 US$'000
Ordinary called up share capital	1,250	1,250
Reconciliation reserve	142,399	148,804
Total Tier 1 capital	143,649	150,054
Net deferred tax assets – Tier 3 capital	813	-
Total basic own funds	144,462	150,054

The US$ 5.592m decrease in Total basic own funds when compared to prior year is summarised in the following table;

Assets	**2017 US$'000**	**2016 US$'000**	**Change US$'000**
Deferred tax assets	813	-	813
Collective Investments	188,916	184,553	4,363
Deposits other than cash equivalents	-	11,644	(11,644)
Other loans and mortgages	87,129	87,136	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents	15,770	288	15,482
Assets not elsewhere shown	-	1,105	(1,105)
Total assets	**292,628**	**284,726**	**7,902**
Liabilities			
Technical provisions – non-life	136,622	134,115	2,507
Deferred tax liabilities	-	378	(378)
Insurance & intermediaries payables	11,012	-	11,012
Payables (trade, not insurance)	361	-	361
Liabilities not elsewhere shown	171	179	(8)
Total liabilities	**148,166**	**134,672**	**13,494**
Excess of assets over liabilities	**144,462**	**150,054**	**5,592**

Collective investments and Cash and cash equivalents are the primary drivers of the increase in asset values and insurance balances payable is the primary driver of the increase in liabilities.

The equity position as shown in the Company's 2017 period-end financial statements can be reconciled to the basic own funds balance under Solvency II as follows:

	2017 USD
Equity per the Company's financial statements	**145,322,723**
Adjustments to technical provisions	(983,873)
Adjustments to net deferred tax assets – Tier 3 capital	122,984
Own funds	**144,461,834**

Adjustments are made to technical provisions in line with the valuation methodologies set out in section D.2 above.

Solvency II own funds

Under Solvency II valuation principals, the eligible own funds available to meet the SCR is US$ 144.46M and to meet the MCR is US$ 143.65M, representing an excess to the SCR of US$ 87.71M (ratio of 255%).

The majority of which is comprised of Tier 1 capital with a minimal amount of Tier 3 capital in the form of deferred tax asset.

Pride Re has no material ancillary own funds.

There is no restriction on the transfer of own funds.

Capital management

The total capital of the Company as at 31 December 2017 consists of shareholder's equity of US$ 144.462m on a Solvency II basis (2016; US$ 150.054m).

Management reviews capital on an ongoing basis with a view to maintaining a level of capital sufficient to cover significant statement of financial position risks and regulatory requirements. As at 31 December 2017 the Company has adequate capital to meet these objectives.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

At the end of the current reporting period, Pride Re's SCR and MCR have been calculated as US$ 56.751m (2016: US$ 52.963m) and US$ 17.282m (2016: US$ 16.965m), respectively.

The SCR is intended to correspond to the capital the Company needs to hold in order to limit the probability of ruin, in the following 12 months, to 0.5%, i.e. ruin would occur less than once in every 200 years. The SCR calculated at the end of the current reporting period, relates to the capital required to support the business over the prospective 12 months; covering both existing liabilities and new liabilities arising expected to be written over the next 12 months. Based on the Company's eligible own funds of US$ 144.46m (2016: US$ 150.05m), the Company has a ratio at 31 December 2017 of eligible own funds to SCR 255% (2016: 283%).

The SCR has been calculated using the standard formula and without the application of any undertaking specific parameters.

The split of SCR by risk modules is shown below, together with the prior year comparatives:

Risk Charge	2017 USD'000	2016 USD'000	Change USD'000
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	**10,042**	**11,102**	**(1,060)**
Health Underwriting Risk	**34,801**	**34,370**	**431**
Counterparty Default Risk	**110**	**16**	**94**
Interest Rate Risk	12,986	8,322	4,664
Spread Risk	12,700	4,959	7,741
Currency FX Risk	536	303	233
Concentration Risk	22,350	22,379	(29)
Diversification Benefit	*(19,647)*	*(11,534)*	*(8,113)*
Market Risk	**28,925**	**24,429**	**4,496**
Diversification Benefit	*(20,946)*	*(20,346)*	*(600)*
BSCR	**52,931**	**49,573**	**3,358**
Operational Risk	**3,820**	**3,767**	**53**
Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes	-	(378)	378
SCR	**56,751**	**52,963**	**3,788**
MCR	**17,282**	**16,965**	317
Available Capital	144,462	150,054	(5,592)
Surplus/Deficit – SCR	**87,710**	**97,091**	**(9,381)**
Surplus/Deficit – MCR	**127,180**	**133,089**	**(5,909)**
Solvency Ratio – SCR	255%	283%	(28%)
Solvency Ratio – MCR	836%	884%	(48%)

The major driver of the increase in the SCR for Pride Re compared to prior year is the Interest rate and Spread risk charges, the increase as a result of the increase in funds deposited with BNP and BMG

The MCR is calculated through a prescribed formula based on the net technical provisions (excluding the risk margin) and net written premium. It is also constrained to be between 25% and 45% of the SCR. Further to this, the Solvency II Directive states the MCR must have a minimum value of US$ 1.4m (EURO 1.2m), US$ 3m (EURO 2.5m), US$ 4.3m (EURO 3.6m) or US$ 4.4m (EURO 3.7m). The minimum MCR for non-life reinsurance undertakings is US$ 4.4m (EURO 3.7m) but is reduced to US$ 3m (EURO 2.5m) if certain risk classes are not covered. Having carried out the calculations and applied the relevant limits, the resultant MCR for the Company is US$ 17,279m/ EURO 14,408 (2016: US$ 16,965m / EURO 16,094).

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

There was no use of duration based equity risk sub model in the calculation of the SCR

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

Pride Re used the Standard Model in determining the SCR and MCR and did not rely on any internal model.

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

There are no issues with non-compliance with the MCR and SCR

E.6 Any other information

There is no other information to report

Note: Tables within this report contain minor rounding differences in certain instances due to amounts being displayed as whole numbers or in thousands while the source workings underlying the annual reporting templates are calculated to two decimal places. These differences are immaterial.

ANNEX I – QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES

The following reporting templates are appended to this report:

S.02.01.02 – Balance sheet*

S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims and expenses

S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country

S.17.01.02 – Non Life technical provisions*

S.19.01.21 – Claim development triangles*

S23.01.01 – Own funds*

S25.01.21 – SCR using standard formula*

S28.01.01 – MCR*

*templates subject to external audit.

Amounts are in USD'000

ANNEX I - QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES

The following reporting templates are appended to this report:

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses

S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country

S.12.01.02 - Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions

S.19.01.21 - Claim development triangles

S.22.01.21 - Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals

S.23.01.01 - Own funds

S.25.01.21 - SCR using standard formula

S.28.01.01 - MCR

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (In thousands of USD)

		C0010
		Solvency II value
Assets		
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	813
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	188,916
R0080	Property (other than for own use)	
R0090	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	
R0100	Equities	0
R0110	Equities - listed	
R0120	Equities - unlisted	
R0130	Bonds	0
R0140	Government Bonds	
R0150	Corporate Bonds	
R0160	Structured notes	
R0170	Collateralised securities	
R0180	Collective Investments Undertakings	188,916
R0190	Derivatives	
R0200	Deposits other than cash equivalents	
R0210	Other investments	
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	87,129
R0240	Loans on policies	
R0250	Loans and mortgages to individuals	
R0260	Other loans and mortgages	87,129
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	0
R0280	Non-life and health similar to non-life	0
R0290	Non-life excluding health	
R0300	Health similar to non-life	
R0310	Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0320	Health similar to life	
R0330	Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	
R0340	Life index-linked and unit-linked	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	15,770
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	
R0500	**Total assets**	292,628

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (In thousands of USD)

		C0010 Solvency II value
Liabilities		
R0510	Technical provisions – non-life	136,622
R0520	Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	28,371
R0530	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0540	Best Estimate	26,439
R0550	Risk margin	1,932
R0560	Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	108,251
R0570	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0580	Best Estimate	100,881
R0590	Risk margin	7,370
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	0
R0620	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0630	Best Estimate	
R0640	Risk margin	
R0650	Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0660	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0670	Best Estimate	
R0680	Risk margin	
R0690	Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0710	Best Estimate	
R0720	Risk margin	
R0730	Other technical provisions	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	11,012
R0830	Reinsurance payables	
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	361
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	
R0870	Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	170
R0900	Total liabilities	148,165
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	144,463

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses (In thousands of USD)

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (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
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business	R0110									
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0120			36,561	1,251				7,472	
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0130									
Reinsurers' share	R0140									
Net	R0200	0	0	36,561	1,251	0	0	0	7,472	0
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	R0210									
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0220			36,561	1,251				7,472	
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0230									
Reinsurers' share	R0240									
Net	R0300	0	0	36,561	1,251	0	0	0	7,472	0
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	R0310									
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0320			34,361	910				10,014	
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0330									
Reinsurers' share	R0340									
Net	R0400	0	0	34,361	910	0	0	0	10,014	0
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross - Direct Business	R0410									
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0420									
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0430									
Reinsurers' share	R0440									
Net	R0500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550			1,491	51				305	
Other expenses	R1200									
Total expenses	R1300									

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses (In thousands of USD)

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				TOTAL
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0120								45,284
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0130								0
Reinsurers' share	R0140								0
Net	R0200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,284
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0220								45,284
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0230								0
Reinsurers' share	R0240								0
Net	R0300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,284
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0320								45,285
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0330								0
Reinsurers' share	R0340								0
Net	R0400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,285
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross - Direct Business	R0410								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0420								0
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0430								0
Reinsurers' share	R0440								0
Net	R0500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550								1,847
Other expenses	R1200								
Total expenses	R1300								1,847

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses (In thousands of USD)

		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									0
Reinsurers' share	R1420									0
Net	R1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510									0
Reinsurers' share	R1520									0
Net	R1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610									0
Reinsurers' share	R1620									0
Net	R1700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710									0
Reinsurers' share	R1720									0
Net	R1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R1900									0
Other expenses	R2500									
Total expenses	R2600									0

S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country (In thousands of USD)

		Home country	Country (by amount of GWP)					Total for top 5 countries and home country
			SS					
		C0080	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	45,285						45,285
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130							0
Reinsurers' share	R0140							0
Net	R0200	45,285	0	0	0	0	0	45,285
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	45,285						45,285
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230							0
Reinsurers' share	R0240							0
Net	R0300	45,285	0	0	0	0	0	45,285
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	45,285						45,285
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330							0
Reinsurers' share	R0340							0
Net	R0400	45,285	0	0	0	0	0	45,285
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							0
Reinsurers' share	R0440							0
Net	R0500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550	1,847						1,847
Other expenses	R1200							
Total expenses	R1300							1,847

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions (In thousands of USD)

		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	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130
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												
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims provisions													
Gross	R0160			100,881	4,109				22,331				
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240												
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	100,881	4,109	0	0	0	22,331	0	0	0	0
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	100,881	4,109	0	0	0	22,331	0	0	0	0
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	100,881	4,109	0	0	0	22,331	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0280			7,370	300				1,631				
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	0	0	108,251	4,409	0	0	0	23,962	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	0	0	108,251	4,409	0	0	0	23,962	0	0	0	0

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions (In thousands of USD)

		Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				TOTAL
		Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010					0
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					0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM						
Best estimate						
Premium provisions						
Gross	R0060					0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140					0
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	0	0	0	0	0
Claims provisions						
Gross	R0160					127,321
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240					0
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	0	0	127,321
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	0	0	127,321
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	0	0	127,321
Risk margin	R0280					9,301
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions						
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290					0
Best estimate	R0300					0
Risk margin	R0310					0
Technical provisions - total						
Technical provisions - total	R0320	0	0	0	0	136,622
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
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	0	0	0	0	136,622

S.19.01.21 - Claim development triangles (In thousands of USD)

Gross Claims Paid (non cumulative absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Current year	All years
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100											2,285	2,285	0
N-9	R0160	5,740	13,162	8,392	6,392	3,734	2,867	1,139	738	503	326		326	42,993
N-8	R0170	5,821	15,305	11,772	7,008	3,908	1,440	614	771	910			910	47,549
N-7	R0180	6,368	14,578	9,546	6,795	3,408	2,632	1,038	990				990	45,355
N-6	R0190	5,293	13,583	10,760	7,322	5,081	2,097	2,070					2,070	46,206
N-5	R0200	5,101	15,226	10,415	7,817	5,820	3,201						3,201	47,580
N-4	R0210	5,511	13,233	10,280	8,590	5,063							5,063	42,677
N-3	R0220	6,933	13,634	9,721	9,552								9,552	39,840
N-2	R0230	4,380	10,706	8,278									8,278	23,364
N-1	R0240	4,930	13,837										13,837	18,767
N	R0250	8,282											8,282	8,282
												Total	54,794	362,613

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (non cumulative absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Year End (discounted data)
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
Prior	R0100											13,638	11,718
N-9	R0160									1,894	1,899		1,625
N-8	R0170								3,126	2,921			2,538
N-7	R0180							4,281	3,702				3,286
N-6	R0190						5,396	4,376					3,876
N-5	R0200					8,907	6,938						6,258
N-4	R0210				12,534	9,130							8,341
N-3	R0220			21,478	13,249								12,221
N-2	R0230		24,039	16,347									15,255
N-1	R0240	38,030	28,123										26,432
N	R0250	38,061											35,771
												Total	127,321

S.23.01.01 - Own funds (In thousands of USD)

		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	1,250	1,250			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0				
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0				
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0				
Surplus funds	R0070	0				
Preference shares	R0090	0				
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0				
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	142,399	142,399			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0				
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	813				813
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0				
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0				
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	144,462	143,649	0	0	813
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0				
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0				
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0				
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0				
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0				
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0				
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0				
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0				
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0				
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0			0	0

S.23.01.01 - Own funds (In thousands of USD)

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	144,462	143,649	0	0	813
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	143,649	143,649	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	144,462	143,649	0	0	813
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	143,649	143,649	0	0	
SCR	R0580	56,751				
MCR	R0600	17,282				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	2.5455410				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	8.3120588				

Reconciliation reserve

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	144,462
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	2,063
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	142,399
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	0

S.25.01.21 - SCR using standard formula (In thousands of USD)

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0040	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	28,925		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	110		
Life underwriting risk	R0030			
Health underwriting risk	R0040	34,801		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	10,042		
Diversification	R0060	-20,947		
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	52,931		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		Value
		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	3,820
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	56,751
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	56,751
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements 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	

S.28.01.01 - MCR (In thousands of USD)

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations		MCR components
		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	17,282

Background information		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030		
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	100,881	36,561
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	4,109	1,251
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		
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	22,331	7,472
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
MCRL Result	R0200	0

Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		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	17,282
SCR	R0310	56,751
MCR cap	R0320	25,538
MCR floor	R0330	14,188
Combined MCR	R0340	17,282
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	1,441
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	17,282