

BMS International Insurance DAC

Solvency & Financial Condition Report

BMS International Insurance DAC

Report Dated 31st December 2018

Report Date: 31st December 2018

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Summary

The Solvency & Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") is BMS International Insurance DAC's ("BMSIIDAC" or "the Company") annual public report as required by the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC in order to guarantee transparency in the Insurance and Reinsurance market.

This document has been conducted with reference to:

- Article 51 of the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC
- Chapter XII of the EU Delegated Acts (2015/35)
- Guidelines on reporting and public disclosure issued by EIOPA on 28 January 2015 ("the EIOPA Guidelines")

The Company's business model is conservative and has not changed in the recent years, with the exception of last year where the leverage of risk transfer to the reinsurance market has been decreased and a more cautious reserving policy was adopted. The results of the operations continued to be positive and the profits are retained in the Company enhancing its financial position. From the information disclosed below and the risk management activities carried out during the year emerges that:

- its risk profile allows the Company to continue pursuing its business strategy;
- the simplistic composition of its Balance Sheet does not require different valuation methods for solvency purposes;
- its Capital Management is subordinated to the respect of the Regulatory Capital Requirements and the Appetite and Tolerance level agreed by the Board of Directors.

A : Business Performance: Year Ended 31st December 2018

This Solvency & Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) has been prepared to allow BMS International Insurance DAC (“BMSIIDAC” 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 120%.

A.1 General Information about the Business

Legal Form

The Company was licensed in Ireland on 28th November 1994 and is owned subsidiary of Swords Laboratories which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. It 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

The ultimate parent company of BMSIIDAC is Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, incorporated in the United States.

Supervisory Authority

The Central Bank of Ireland (CBI)

The principal office: New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland

Registered Office and Registered Number

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

Registered Number: 225319

Auditor

Mazars

Address: Block 3, Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Road, Dublin 2

Risk Profile

BMS 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
- Class 18 Assistance

Material Geographical Areas

- EU/EEA (mainly Ireland, Italy and France)
- Non EU/EEA

Significant events in the reporting period

There were no significant events within the reporting period that had a material impact on the Company.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

2018 (all in USD)				
Gross Premium Written:	PDBI	General Liability	PAT	Total
Risks located in Ireland	498,150	283,250	1,000	782,400
Risks located in other EU countries	949,693	1,034,635	159,000	2,143,783
Risks Located outside EU	15,518	12,360	20,000	47,878
Total	1,463,816	1,330,245	180,000	2,973,606

2017 (all in USD)				
Gross Premium Written:	PDBI	General Liability	PAT	Total
Risks located in Ireland	553,500	275,000	1,000	829,500
Risks located in other EU countries	1,057,000	1,004,500	159,000	2,220,480
Risks Located outside EU	17,222	12,000	20,000	49,242
Total	1,627,722	1,291,500	180,000	3,099,222

2018 (all in USD)				
Technical Result:	PDBI	General Liability	PAT	Total
Gross earned premium	1,544,670	1,330,245	180,000	3,054,916
Gross claims paid	-	(426,828)	(13,630)	(440,458)
Change in the gross claims provision	49,311	(622,245)	(709)	(573,643)
Gross operating expenses	(174,948)	(150,663)	(20,387)	(345,998)
Reinsurance premiums paid	(500,000)	-	-	(500,000)
Reinsurance receivable	-	(48,009)	-	(48,009)
Allocated investment return	55,829	48,079	6,506	110,414
Net technical result	974,862	130,579	151,780	1,257,22

2017 (all in USD)				
Technical Result:	PDBI	General Liability	PAT	Total
Gross earned premium	1,806,114	1,291,500	180,000	3,277,614
Gross claims paid	-	(185,408)	(3,785)	(189,193)
Change in the gross claims provision	108,713	(612,270)	3,097	(500,460)
Gross operating expenses	(227,796)	(162,890)	(22,703)	(413,389)
Reinsurance premiums paid	(500,000)	-	-	(500,000)
Reinsurance receivable	-	118,998	-	118,998
Allocated investment return	27,046	19,340	2,695	49,081
Net technical result	1,214,077	469,270	159,304	1,842,651

A.3 Financial Performance

	2018 USD	2017 USD
Gross premiums written	2,973,606	3,099,222
Outward reinsurance premiums	(500,000)	(500,000)
Net premiums written	2,473,606	2,599,222
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	81,310	178,392
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	2,554,915	2,777,614
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	110,414	49,081
Claims paid, gross and net	(440,457)	(189,193)
Change in the provision for claims, gross and net	(521,651)	(381,462)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	(962,109)	(570,655)
Net operating expenses	(345,998)	(413,389)
Balance on the technical account for general business	1,357,223	1,842,651
Investment Income (net of expenses)	352,948	151,784
Less: Investment Income Allocated to technical account	(110,414)	(49,081)
Foreign Exchange (Loss) / Gain	(14,460)	1,965
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,585,297	1,947,319
Taxation charge	(198,162)	(226,007)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	1,387,135	1,721,312

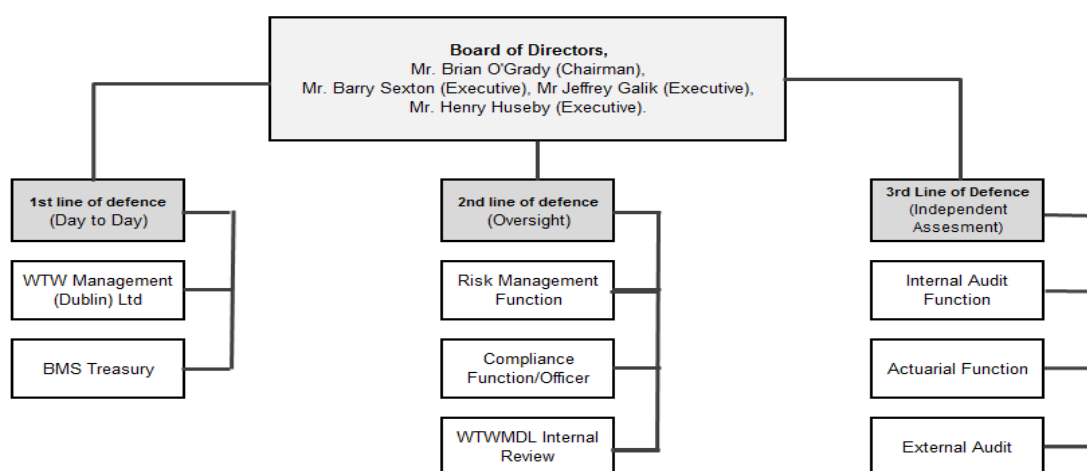
A.4 Investment Performance

Total investment income for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 was equal to USD 357,954 (2017: USD 156,633) and the investment expenses and charges are USD 5,006 (in 2017 USD 4,849).

B : Systems of Governance

B.1 General Information

The Organisational Structure of the Company is as follows:



Board of Directors

The Board of BMS International Insurance DAC as at 31st December 2018 comprised as follows:

Name	PCF	Date Appointed by the Board
Brian O'Grady	Chairman (PCF-3) & Executive Director(PCF-1)	21 October 2005 Reappointed as Chairman 24 October 2016
Barry Sexton	Executive Director (PCF-1)	26 November 2009
Jeffrey Galik	Executive Director (PCF-1)	14 October 2009
Henry Huseby	Executive Director (PCF-1)	6 January 2017

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.
- Ensuring that risk and compliance are properly managed in the Company.
- Establishing banking mandates.
- Determining the 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 Signing Actuary.
- Appointment of Corporate Secretary.
- Appointment of Insurance Managers.
- Appointment of Investment Managers.
- Appointment of Bankers.
- Appointment of Lawyers.
- Appointment of Directors.
- Appointment of Compliance Officer.
- Approving/deciding on the removal of the Head of a Control Function and consequent notification of such decision to the CBI within 5 working days.

- Dividend Recommendations.
- Setting the Risk Appetite of the Company.
- Overall Responsibility for Risk.
- Establish and maintain the Company's internal control framework.
- Identification and appointment of the Key Functions within the Company.
- Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") and related activities.
- Review of policies/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

BMS is a captive insurance undertaking and is therefore availing of the exemption in Section 1551(13) of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended) from the requirement to establish an Audit Committee. The Board of Directors, as comprised above, performs the functions of the Audit Committee as described in Section 1551 of the Companies Act 2014.

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 31st December 2018

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

- 18th April 2018
- 15th October 2018

SFCR was approved by the Board on 25th March 2019

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. Brian O'Grady, Executive Director as the designated person, with the overall responsibility for the outsourced functions. Mr. O'Grady 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:

- Underwriting Activities – Willis Towers Watson Management Dublin Limited (WTWMDL)
- Accounting and Finance Activities – WTWMDL
- Actuarial Function - WTWMDL
- Compliance Function - WTWMDL
- Risk Management Function – WTWMDL
- Internal Audit Function – PricewaterhouseCoopers

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

In accordance with the Solvency II Directive and the relevant EIOPA and CBI Guidelines, the Company has established its Compliance Function, the performance of which has been outsourced to the Insurance Managers, Willis Towers Watson Management (Dublin) Limited.

In addition, in accordance with the Central Bank of Ireland's "Corporate Governance for Code for Captive (Re) Insurance Undertakings" and the EIOPA and Central Bank of Ireland Guidelines on the System of Governance under Solvency II, the Board of the Company appointed a designated Head of Compliance, which pursuant to the CBI Fitness & Probity Standards is considered as performing a Pre-Approval Controlled Function (PCF12) role within the undertaking (please refer also to the Fitness & Probity Policy of the Company and to the relevant F&P Register).

The appointed Head of Compliance is currently Mr. Gerard Owens and the relevant notification has been made to the CBI accordingly. Ms. Joan Moore is the Compliance Officer of the Company.

The Compliance Function's role and responsibilities shall include the following:

- To identify the legal, regulatory and statutory code requirements, under which the undertaking is authorised and licensed to operate;
- To establish and oversee the establishment of controls, policies and procedures, and to work with other business areas within the undertaking in embedding these controls and policies, thus ensuring that adequate record-keeping is evident to comply with the regulatory requirements on a continuous basis;
- To monitor, or oversee the monitoring of activities of the firm on a risk basis consistent with the controls and procedures in place and to reporting to the Board and senior management of the undertaking on same;
- To advise the Board and senior management of the undertaking of new and impending regulations and standards and of the implication for the firm of compliance with these new requirements;
- To assist the Board and the senior management of the undertaking in the design and implementation of controls necessary to meet the standards in this Policy;
- To prepare the Compliance Policy and the Compliance Plan, to implement the Compliance Monitoring Programme and ensure that they are agreed and approved by the Board on an annual basis;
- To liaise with the Regulator in relation to regulatory reporting and/or regulatory visits or inspections, also in relation to errors or breaches of requirements;
- To make representations to the Regulator and to oversee the development of the necessary procedures or alterations to existing procedures to meet any new regulatory obligations or requirements;

- To prepare and obtain the approval of the Board for policy statements on compliance with Insurance Acts and Corporate Governance Code Regulations, with guidelines issued by the CBI and with other applicable legislation;
- To report to the Board at each Board meeting (bi-annually) on the standards of compliance of the Company with its Compliance Obligations and on the findings of the Compliance Monitoring activity;
- To ensure that breaches on internal control procedures and systems or conditions of authorisation imposed upon the business of the Company are not permitted and notified to the Board and the persons concerned if identified;
- To notify the CBI of any breach of the conditions of its authorisation upon becoming aware of such breach;
- To promote a “culture of compliance” by example and by clear and well directed communication within the Company;
- To assess the training needs and agree a training plan with those individuals who require compliance competencies as part of their roles; and
- To review products, procedures and systems on a planned basis from the viewpoint of effective compliance and to advise as to steps necessary to ensure compliance.

In order to fulfil the duties outlined above, the Head of Compliance will have all necessary access to books, records, personnel and resources as required to carry out the above activities.

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 Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") 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 (PWC). The Internal Audit mission is to independently examine and evaluate the 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 BMSIIDAC 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). Ruth Patterson resigned from the role of Head of Internal Audit and was replaced by Shane McDonald on the 5th October 2018.

PCF Information

PCF Role	Full Name	Approval date	Start date
Chairman of the Board (PCF 3) and Executive Director (PCF 1)	Brian O'Grady	13/08/2013	14/10/2013
Executive Director (PCF 1)	Jeffrey Galik	01/12/2011	01/12/2011
Executive Director (PCF 1)	Henry Huseby	06/01/2017	06/01/2017
Executive Director (PCF 1)	Barry Sexton	01/12/2011	01/12/2011
Head of Actuarial Function (PCF 48)	David Stebbing	01/07/2016	01/07/2016
Chief Risk Officer (PCF 14)	Graham McCarthy	02/12/2016	02/12/2016
Head of Internal Audit (PCF 13)	Shane McDonald	05/10/2018	05/10/2018

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

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

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:

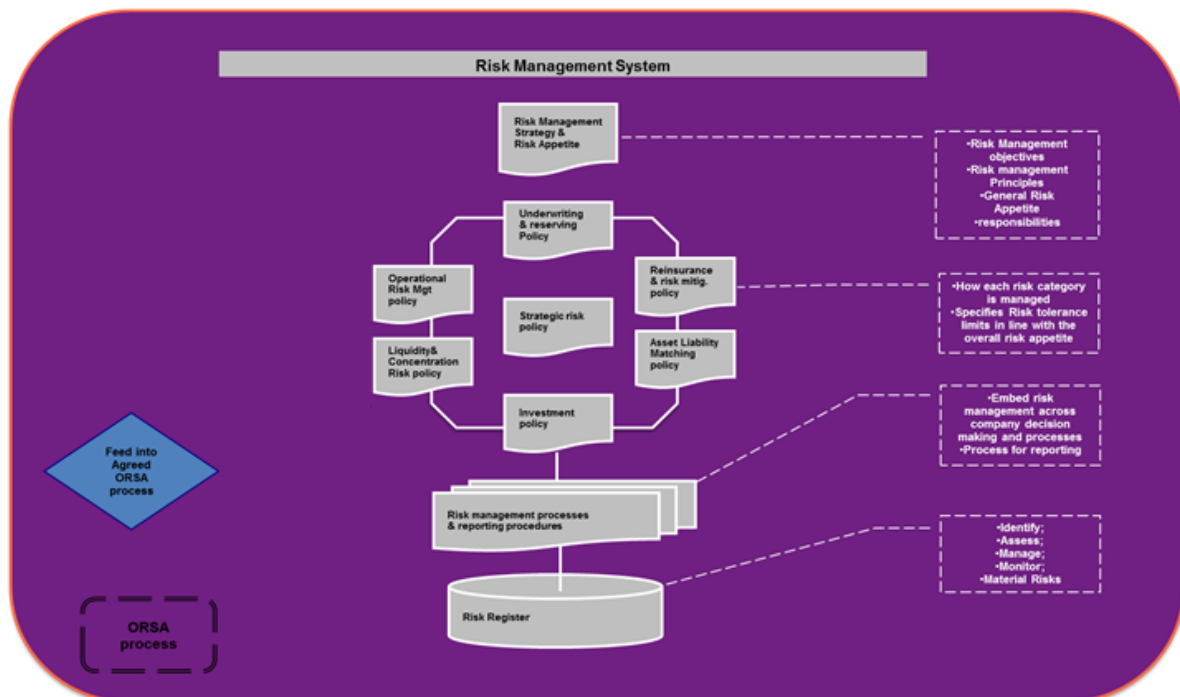
The honesty, financial soundness and reputation of every Relevant Person as defined above has been assessed by the Company in order to determine that they are of good repute and integrity. This assessment has been based on relevant evidence regarding their character, personal behaviour and business conduct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

B.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 risk 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 with the BMS 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 Risk Appetite Matrix.

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 paragraphs provide a summary of the approach taken by the Board:

- A Board Meeting takes place in quarter 1 of each year to review Risk Register and Risk Appetite Statement and to approve the new ORSA framework and related items including Stressed scenarios;
- The Board approve the ORSA Report before 31st of December each year.

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.

Own Risk Assessment

The first element of the ORSA process was to ascertain the Company’s Own Risk Assessment (“ORSA”). ORSA 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.

- Application of appropriate and reasonable stresses 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 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.

B.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
- 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
- The Company's accounts are audited annually by the external Auditor. No material control issues have been raised to date on the operations of the Company.

B.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.

C : 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.

C.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, General Liability ("GL"), and Personal Accident Travel coverage ("PA") relating to the Group.

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 its 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.

C.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 has little appetite for concentration risk in relation to investments and therefore seek to invest its assets in short-term fixed deposits with a number of primary credit institutions with a strong credit 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.

C.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 by investing in money market instruments with a short duration and with counterparties with a strong credit rate.

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 managed by ensuring a general minimum credit rating of A- or greater, as documented in the Company's Reinsurance Policy.

C.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 insured 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.

C.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 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.

C.6 Regulatory Risk

The Regulatory Risk is described as the risk of non-compliance with the Regulatory Capital requirements and with the appetite and tolerance levels agreed in the Risk Appetite Statement. The approach of the Company towards the Regulatory Risk is very conservative and is managed in the context of the Capital Management strategy of the Company

C.7 Other Material Risks

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

D : Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D.1 Assets

Valuation of Assets

The recognition and valuation basis are in accordance with the provisions of the Solvency II Directive. The main difference is due to the valuation of the Reinsurance share of the Technical Provision which, according to the Solvency II regulation, are calculated based on the Best Estimate method.

Material Differences in the above used for valuation in Financial Statements

BMS International Insurance DAC Assets (USD)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Investments	17,900,000	17,900,000
Reinsurance share of TP - non-life excluding health	606,101	914,161
Premium receivable	946	946
Cash & Cash Equivalents	771,369	771,369
Any Other Assets, Not Elsewhere Shown	166,335	166,335
Total assets	19,444,751	19,752,811

D.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 together 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.

BMS International Insurance DAC Liabilities (USD)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Gross Technical Provisions – Non-Life (Excluding Health)	4,490,374	5,165,621
<i>Best Estimate</i>	-	4,791,077
<i>Risk Margin</i>	-	374,545
Insurance & intermediaries payables	13,929	13,924
Payables (trade, not insurance)	80,488	80,493
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	72,129	72,129
Total liabilities	4,656,920	5,332,167

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 outstanding losses reported mainly in the General Liability line of business and the Technical Provisions include a substantial portion of Incurred but not Reported (IBNR) provisions as per Reserving Policy.

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 two 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.

- **Assumed loss ratio:** This is used to capture the expected profit in the unearned premium reserve. We have assumed a 52% loss ratio that being the upper quartile of the historical Lloyds loss ratios over the previous ten years (for commercial property).
- **Settlement period:** Most of the risks being underwritten are short-tailed. We have assumed that risk would run off within 7 years.

- **Discount rate:** Current yields are very low and close to zero, which means that almost no discounting is applied to the Technical Provisions given the risks underwritten by the Captive is short-tailed.
- **Expenses:** The total expenses involved in the operation of the Company are 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.

Impact of Reinsurance on Technical Provisions

The impact of reinsurance under SII valuation principles is to reduce the Company's Gross Technical Provisions by USD 914,161.

Effectiveness of reinsurance arrangements

The Company's "Reinsurance and Other Risk Mitigation Techniques" Policy, dated 15 October 2018, 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 BMS 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.

D.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	13,929
Other creditors including taxation and social security	152,617
Total	166,546

Material Differences in the above used for valuation in Financial Statements

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

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

No alternative methods for Valuation are utilised.

E : Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

The Company has Tier 1 basic own funds composed of ordinary share capital and retained earnings.

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 audited financial statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes is called Reconciliation Reserve which is composed of

- the difference between the technical provisions calculated in accordance with the Solvency II requirements; and
- the reclassification of the Premium receivable as Asset for the Solvency II purpose.

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.

	Tier 1 USD'000	Tier 2 USD'000	Tier 3 USD'000	Total USD'000
January 1, 2018	12,584,114	-	-	12,584,114
Movement during the year	1,836,531	-	-	1,836,531
December 31, 2018	14,420,645	-	-	14,420,645
Eligible amount to cover SCR	14,420,645			
Eligible amount to cover MCR	14,420,645			

The Own Funds are managed in accordance with the Company's Capital Management Policy and the main objective is to ensuring the SCR coverage using a time horizon of three-year period as per the Own Risk Solvency Assessment. Any change in the above is reserved to the Board of the Company.

Solvency Capital Requirement Coverage

The Company's targeted SCR coverage is currently set at a minimum of 120% of the Pillar I 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.

At the reporting date, no dividends have been declared or paid to Group.

Solvency Capital Position

The table below sets out the Company's Pillar I capital position as at 31 December 2018:

Solvency	Capital Requirement	Eligible Capital	Solvency Ratio	MCR as % SCR
SCR	4,271,577	14,420,645	338%	98%
MCR	4,187,660	14,420,645	345%	

E.2 SCR & MCR

The Company has achieved SCR coverage of 338% and MCR coverage of 345% as at 31 December 2018. It is noted that the MCR is driven by the AMCR (Absolute Minimum Capital Requirement).

Summary of the SCR split by risk modules below:

	31 December 2018 USD'000
Market Risk	1,700
Counterparty Risk	934
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	3,390
Basic SCR	4,683
Operational Risk	144
LACDT Adjustment	(555)
SCR	4,271

The following table provides the information on the inputs to calculate the MCR:

	31 December 2018 USD'000
Linear MCR	658
SCR	4,272
Combined MCR	1,068
Minimum Capital Requirement	4,188

The Company has the following components of own funds: Tier 1 basic own funds; ordinary share capital, and retained earnings. The composition of tiers at year end is outlined below:

Composition	Available capital	Eligible capital for SCR
Tier 1 unrestricted	14,420,645	14,420,645
Tier 1 restricted	-	-
Tier 2 basic	-	-
Tier 2 ancillary	-	-
Tier 3	-	-
Tier 3 ancillary	-	-

There have been no significant changes in each of the tiers over the reporting period.

E.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.

E.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.

Appendix

BMS International Insurance DAC

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

31 December

2018

(Monetary amounts in USD thousands)

General information

Undertaking name	BMS International Insurance DAC
Undertaking identification code	635400DQOBRDLOENF945
Type of code of undertaking	LEI
Type of undertaking	Non-life undertakings
Country of authorisation	IE
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	0 January 1900
Currency used for reporting	USD
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

S.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country

S.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions

S.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims

S.23.01.01 - Own Funds

S.25.01.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

S.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

Solvency II value	
C0010	
	0
	0
	0
	0
	17,900
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	17,900
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	914
	914
	914
	0
	0
	0
	1
	0
	0
	0
	0
	771
	166
	19,753

Assets

R0030	Intangible assets
R0040	Deferred tax assets
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)
R0080	<i>Property (other than for own use)</i>
R0090	<i>Holdings in related undertakings, including participations</i>
R0100	<i>Equities</i>
R0110	<i>Equities - listed</i>
R0120	<i>Equities - unlisted</i>
R0130	<i>Bonds</i>
R0140	<i>Government Bonds</i>
R0150	<i>Corporate Bonds</i>
R0160	<i>Structured notes</i>
R0170	<i>Collateralised securities</i>
R0180	<i>Collective Investments Undertakings</i>
R0190	<i>Derivatives</i>
R0200	<i>Deposits other than cash equivalents</i>
R0210	<i>Other investments</i>
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts
R0230	Loans and mortgages
R0240	<i>Loans on policies</i>
R0250	<i>Loans and mortgages to individuals</i>
R0260	<i>Other loans and mortgages</i>
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:
R0280	<i>Non-life and health similar to non-life</i>
R0290	<i>Non-life excluding health</i>
R0300	<i>Health similar to non-life</i>
R0310	<i>Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked</i>
R0320	<i>Health similar to life</i>
R0330	<i>Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked</i>
R0340	<i>Life index-linked and unit-linked</i>
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
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown
R0500	Total assets

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

Solvency II value
C0010
5,166
5,166
0
4,791
375
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
14
0
80
0
0
0
72
5,332
14,421

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

[illegible]

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Non-life

R0010

C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
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		Total Top 5 and home country
	IT	FR	BE	GB	ES	
C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140

Premiums written

R0110 Gross - Direct Business
R0120 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted
R0130 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted
R0140 Reinsurers' share
R0200 Net

782	730	685	380	125	88	2,792
						0
						0
170	139	141	5	20	4	479
612	592	544	375	105	85	2,313

Premiums earned

R0210 Gross - Direct Business
R0220 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted
R0230 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted
R0240 Reinsurers' share
R0300 Net

810	753	708	381	129	89	2,869
						0
						0
170	139	141	5	20	4	479
640	614	567	376	108	85	2,391

Claims incurred

R0310 Gross - Direct Business
R0320 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted
R0330 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted
R0340 Reinsurers' share
R0400 Net

329	-206	261	-186	330	428	957
						0
						0
-17	11	-14	10	-17	-22	-50
346	-216	274	-195	347	451	1,007

Changes in other technical provisions

R0410 Gross - Direct Business
R0420 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted
R0430 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted
R0440 Reinsurers' share
R0500 Net

						0
						0
						0
						0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

R0550 Expenses incurred

R1200 Other expenses

R1300 Total expenses

92	86	81	45	15	10	329
						329

S.17.01.02
Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance											Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation	
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance		Non-proportional property reinsurance
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160		C0170
R0010	Technical provisions calculated as a whole																	0
R0050	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																	0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																		
Best estimate																		
Premium provisions																		
R0060	Gross							487	0				0					487
R0140	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default							262	0				0					262
R0150	Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions							225	0				0					225
Claims provisions																		
R0160	Gross							109	4,190				6					4,304
R0240	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default							37	615				0					652
R0250	Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions							72	3,574				6					3,652
R0260	Total best estimate - gross							596	4,190				6					4,791
R0270	Total best estimate - net							297	3,574				6					3,877
R0280	Risk margin							170	196				8					375
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																		
R0290	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole																	0
R0300	Best estimate																	0
R0310	Risk margin																	0
R0320	Technical provisions - total							766	4,386				14					5,166
R0330	Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total							299	615				0					914
R0340	Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total							467	3,770				14					4,251

Non-Life insurance claims

Accident year / underwriting year	Underwriting Year
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R0100
R0160
R0170
R0180
R0190
R0200
R0210
R0220
R0230
R0240
R0250
R0260

R0100
R0160
R0170
R0180
R0190
R0200
R0210
R0220
R0230
R0240
R0250
R0260

S.23.01.01

Own Funds

Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35

R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts
R0070	Surplus funds
R0090	Preference shares
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares
R0130	Reconciliation reserve
R0140	Subordinated liabilities
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above

R0220 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

R0230 Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions

R0290 Total basic own funds after deductions

Ancillary own funds

R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0390	Other ancillary own funds
R0400	Total ancillary own funds

Available and eligible own funds

R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

R0580 SCR

R0600 MCR

R0620 Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR

R0640 Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR

Reconciliation reserve

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

Expected profits

R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business
R0790	Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
1,000	1,000		0	
0	0		0	
0	0		0	
0		0	0	0
0	0			
0		0	0	0
0		0	0	0
13,421	13,421			
0		0	0	0
0				0
0	0	0	0	0

0

0				
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14,421	14,421	0	0	0
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0			0	
0			0	
0			0	0
0			0	0
0			0	
0			0	0
0			0	
0			0	0
0			0	0
0			0	0

14,421	14,421	0	0	0
14,421	14,421	0	0	
14,421	14,421	0	0	0
14,421	14,421	0	0	

4,272
4,188
337.60%
344.36%

C0060
14,421
0
0
1,000
0
13,421

0

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

R0010 Market risk
R0020 Counterparty default risk
R0030 Life underwriting risk
R0040 Health underwriting risk
R0050 Non-life underwriting risk
R0060 Diversification

R0070 Intangible asset risk

R0100 **Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

R0130 Operational risk
R0140 Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
R0150 Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes
R0160 Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC
R0200 **Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on**
R0210 Capital add-ons already set
R0220 **Solvency capital requirement**

Other information on SCR

R0400 Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module
R0410 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part
R0420 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds
R0430 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios
R0440 Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304

Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
C0110	C0090	C0120
1,670		
934		
0		
0		
3,390		
-1,311		
0	USP Key	
4,683	For life underwriting risk: 1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits 9 - None	
C0100	For health underwriting risk: 1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits 2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk 3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk 4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance 5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk 9 - None	
144		
0		
-555		
0		
4,272		
0		
4,272	For non-life underwriting risk: 4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance 6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk 7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk 8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk	
0		
0		
0		
0		
0		

S.28.01.01

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

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0010 MCR_{NL} Result

C0010

659

Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
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C0020

C0030

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

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
297	963
3,574	1,330
0	0
0	0
6	180
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0200 MCR_L Result

C0040

0

Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
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C0050

C0060

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

Overall MCR calculation

R0300	Linear MCR
R0310	SCR
R0320	MCR cap
R0330	MCR floor
R0340	Combined MCR
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR
R0400	Minimum Capital Requirement

C0070

659
4,272
1,922
1,068
1,068
4,188
4,188