

Miripro Insurance Company d.a.c.

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) for the
financial year ended 31 December 2022

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
A BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE	6
A.1 BUSINESS	6
A.2 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE	7
A.3 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE	9
A.4 PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES	10
A.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION	10
B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE	11
B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE	11
B.2 FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS	13
B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING THE OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT	14
B.4 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM	18
B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION	19
B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION	20
B.7 OUTSOURCING	20
B.8 ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE OF THE INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE UNDERTAKING TO THE NATURE, SCALE AND COMPLEXITY OF THE RISKS	21
B.9 ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE OF THE COMPANY	21
C RISK PROFILE	22
C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK	22
C.2 MARKET RISK	23
C.3 CREDIT RISK	24
C.4 LIQUIDITY RISK	25
C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK	26
C.6 OTHER MATERIAL RISKS	26
C.7 AMOUNT OF EXPECTED PROFIT INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS AS CALCULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 260(2)	27
C.8 STRESS AND SENSITIVITY TESTS	27
C.9 ANY OTHER INFORMATION	27
D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES	28
D.1 ASSETS	28
D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS	29
D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES	31
D.4 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION	31
D.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION	31
E CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	32
E.1 OWN FUNDS	32
E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	34
E.3 USE OF THE DURATION-BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	35
E.6 ANY OTHER INFORMATION	35

Executive Summary

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

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

Company Background

Miripro Insurance Company d.a.c. is a company incorporated in Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry out the following classes of non-life (re)insurance business:

- Class 3: Land Vehicles
- Class 7: Goods in Transit
- Class 8: Fire and Natural Forces
- Class 9: Other Damage to Property
- Class 13: General Liability
- Class 15: Suretyship
- Class 16: Miscellaneous Financial Loss

The Company is a non-life captive insurance undertaking that underwrites directly, and assumes by reinsurance, certain insurance risks of Michelin Group companies.

Business and Performance

The Company has a balance on the technical account for non-life insurance business of -€13.8m for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: €13.7m). The directors consider both the level of business and the year-end financial position to be satisfactory.

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

System of Governance

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

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

Outsourced Activities

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

Critical Outsourcing Arrangements			
Outsourced Provider	Service Outsourced	Jurisdiction	Outsourcing Oversight
Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited	Captive Manager	European Union	Chairman (PCF-3)
	Compliance Function		
John Birchall	Internal Audit Function	European Union	
KPMG	Head of Actuarial Function	European Union	

Risk Profile

The following table outlines the material risks to which the Company is exposed as well as the undiversified capital charge associated with those risks as at 31 December 2022.

Risk	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	Capital Charge	Capital Charge
	EUR 000's	EUR 000's
Non-life underwriting risk	77,427	78,516
Health underwriting risk	9,425	9,477
Market risk	10,445	10,857
Counterparty default risk	26,261	22,550

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

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

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

Capital Management

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

The Company's ordinary shares, all of which are fully paid up, are owned by a single Michelin Group company. The Company has no debt financing nor does it have plans to raise debt or issue new share capital over the four-year time horizon used for business planning.

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had eligible own funds to cover the SCR of €286.3m on a Solvency II valuation basis (2021: €285.4m). This compares to an SCR of €101.9m (2021: €99.5m) and indicates an SCR cover ratio of 281% (2021: 287%). The MCR cover ratio is 1123% (2021: 1148%).

A BUSINESS and PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

A.1.1 Name and legal form of the undertaking

Miripro Insurance Company d.a.c. (hereinafter “the Company”) is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and is a private company limited by shares.

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

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

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

A.1.3 External auditor of the undertaking

The independent auditors of the Company are:

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

A.1.4 Holders of Qualifying Holdings in the Undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Compagnie Financière Michelin SA, a company incorporated in Switzerland.

A.1.5 Legal Structure of the Group

The Company’s ultimate holding undertaking is Compagnie Générale des Établissements Michelin, a company incorporated in France. The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Compagnie Générale des Établissements Michelin, and the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from 23 Place des Carmes Dechaux, 63040 Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

A.1.6 Material lines of business and geographical areas

The Company is a non-life captive insurance undertaking insuring property damage/business interruption, product liability and product recall, marine, worker’s compensation, automobile own damage, bond, fraud, cyber and environmental impairment liability risks of its Michelin Group companies.

The material geographical areas in which the Company operates are the EU and the United States of America.

A.1.7 Significant business events during the reporting period

The Company continues to closely monitor the ongoing COVID-19 situation and has taken measures to ensure it can maintain its business as usual. The Company continues to assess its overall risk exposure across all lines of insurance and geographical locations.

The directors, having assessed the risk to the Company at this time, are of the opinion that COVID-19 will have a minimal impact. The Company's ultimate parent has also taken all necessary precautions to minimise the impact of the pandemic across all group companies.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The premium income written by the Company was derived from the coverage of the non-life (re)insurance risks of the Michelin Group.

The Company writes the following lines of business: Property Damage (Classes 8 & 9), Environmental & Product Liability (Class 13), Marine (Class 7), Financial Guarantee (Class 15), Product Recall & Fraud/Crime/Cyber (Class 16) and Motor Own Damage (Class 3). For the purposes of capital reporting these are categorised as:

Class of Business per Local GAAP	Solvency II Line of Business
Property Damage	Fire and Other Damage to Property
Motor	Other Motor
Marine	Marine, Aviation & Transport
Product Liability	General Liability
Environmental Liability	General Liability
Financial Guarantee	Credit & Suretyship
Product Recall	Miscellaneous Financial Loss
Fraud/Crime/Cyber	Miscellaneous Financial Loss

The Company has determined that the Euro ("EUR") is the functional currency.

The tables below show summaries of the technical (underwriting) account for the year ended 31 December 2022 by material Line of Business and Geographical area (based on Irish GAAP):

Aggregate underwriting performance

Aggregate UW Performance	31/12/2022 EUR'000	31/12/2021 EUR'000
Gross premiums written	40,591	38,872
Outward reinsurance premiums ceded	(2,181)	(1,639)
Net earned premium	38,410	37,233
Claims incurred – gross and net amount	(50,855)	(20,917)
Net operating expenses	(2,102)	(2,617)
Allocated Investment Return	794	23
Net Technical (Loss)/Profit	(13,753)	13,722

Underwriting performance by material line of business

Financial year ended 31 December 2022							
By Line of Business	PD/BI	Product Liability	Product Recall	Workers Comp	Other	Reinsurance Assumed	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Gross premiums earned	11,652	5,591	5,589	5,161	224	12,374	40,591
Reinsurance premiums earned	(1,163)	(143)	(142)	-	(2)	(731)	(2,181)
Net earned premium	10,489	5,448	5,447	5,161	222	11,643	38,410
Claims incurred – gross and net amount	(33,126)	(7,532)	(875)	(2,003)	(118)	(7,201)	(50,855)
Net operating expenses	(579)	(278)	(278)	(257)	(11)	(699)	(2,102)
Allocated investment return	228	109	109	101	5	242	794
Net Technical Profit	(22,988)	(2,253)	4,403	3,002	98	3,985	(13,753)

Financial year ended 31 December 2021							
By Line of Business	PD/BI	Product Liability	Product Recall	Workers Comp	Other	Reinsurance Assumed	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Gross premiums earned	11,056	5,167	5,167	6,130	222	11,130	38,872
Reinsurance premiums earned	(789)	(147)	(147)	-	(2)	(554)	(1,639)
Net earned premium	10,267	5,020	5,020	6,130	220	10,576	37,233
Claims incurred – gross and net amount	(2,442)	(16,680)	1,392	(661)	(24)	(2,502)	(20,917)
Net operating expenses	(562)	(249)	(249)	(295)	(11)	(1,251)	(2,617)
Allocated investment return	6	3	3	4	-	7	23
Net Technical Profit	7,269	(11,906)	6,166	5,178	185	6,830	13,722

Underwriting performance by material geographical area

Financial year ended 31 December 2022				
By Geographical Area	European Union	United States	Rest of World	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Gross premiums earned	10,246	19,286	11,059	40,591
Reinsurance premiums earned	(2,181)	-	-	(2,181)
Net earned premium	8,065	19,286	11,059	38,410
Claims incurred – gross and net amount	(9,347)	(10,461)	(31,047)	(50,855)
Net operating expenses	(1,480)	(41)	(581)	(2,102)
Allocated investment return	201	377	216	794
Net Technical Profit	(2,561)	9,161	(20,353)	(13,753)

Underwriting performance by material geographical area (continued)

Financial year ended 31 December 2021				
By Geographical Area	European Union	United States	Rest of World	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Gross premiums earned	9,796	19,252	9,824	38,872
Reinsurance premiums earned	(1,639)	-	-	(1,639)
Net earned premium	8,157	19,252	9,824	37,233
Claims incurred – gross and net amount	(3,316)	(17,150)	(451)	(20,917)
Net operating expenses	(1,586)	(16)	(1,015)	(2,617)
Allocated investment return	5	12	6	23
Net Technical Profit	3,260	2,098	8,364	13,722

The Company reported a net technical loss of €13.8m for the financial year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: profit of €13.7m). The result is primarily attributable to adverse claims performance in the current underwriting year.

A.3 Investment Performance

A.3.1 Income and expenses arising by asset class

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

As at 31 December 2022 the Company's investment portfolio comprised the following material asset classes:

Asset Class	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Amount EUR'000	% of portfolio	Amount EUR'000	% of portfolio
Deposits with credit institutions	34,005	8%	51,692	13%
Loan to group undertaking	389,002	92%	335,437	87%
Total	423,007	100%	387,129	100%

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

Asset Class	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
	EUR'000	EUR'000
Deposits with credit institutions	47	92
Loan to group undertaking	2,491	-
Total	2,538	92

The increase in investment returns during 2022 was driven by a significant increase in U.S. Dollar and Euro market interest rates.

A.3.2 Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

No gains and losses have been recognised directly in equity.

A.3.3 Investments in securitisation

There are no investments in securitisation.

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

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

A.5 Any Other Information

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

B SYSTEM of GOVERNANCE

B.1 General information on the system of governance

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

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

Board of Directors:

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

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

N. Deparday (Chair)
C. Damois
B. Fitzgerald
M. Shoebridge
J. Magee

Independent Control Functions:

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

Risk Management Function

The role of the Company's risk management function ("RMF") is to identify and evaluate the major risks facing the Company and to facilitate the implementation of the risk management system. Having considered the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's business, the Board determined that the role of the RMF shall be undertaken by one of the Company's employees.

The roles and responsibilities of the RMF are set out within the Company's risk management policy.

Compliance Function

In order to effectively monitor and report on the Company's requirement to be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements, the Board of Directors has outsourced the compliance function to the Captive Manager, Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited ("the Captive Manager"), and an employee of the Manager has been appointed as Compliance Officer.

Actuarial Function

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

Internal Audit Function

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

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

No material changes in the system of governance.

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

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

The Company's remuneration policy is in line with Michelin Group policy and lays down the principles and key elements of the sound and controlled remuneration of all employees of the Company. The Company recognises that its staff is vital to the continued success of the Company.

The remuneration policy supports the Company's business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests. It is aligned with the size, organisational set-up, nature and complexity of the business activities of the Company.

The remuneration policy is designed to improve the performance and the value of the Company and to motivate, retain and attract qualified employees.

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

The Company is a non-life insurance captive whose principal activity is the issuance of insurance policies directly to its parent company and subsidiaries.

The Company did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel in the Michelin Group during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Mr. J. Magee, a director of the Company, is also a director of the Captive Manager, Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited.

B.2 Fit and Proper requirements

B.2.1 Requirements for skills, knowledge and expertise

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.3.1 Risk management system

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

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

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

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

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

Identify

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

Assess

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

Manage

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

Monitor/Report

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

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

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

B.3.2 Implementation of the Risk management system

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

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

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

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

1st Line of Defence – Day to Day:

Operations – the Captive Manager: The Captive Manager provides day to day operations, accounting, financial reporting and administrative support services and company secretarial and regulatory reporting services on an outsourced basis to the Company. This first line of defence is supplemented by the Operations Manager, an employee of the company.

2nd Line of Defence – Oversight:

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

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

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

3rd Line of Defence – Independent Assessment:

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

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

External Audit: The Board recognises that the independent external auditor has an important role in the effectiveness of the governance and risk management systems of the Company. The Company is required by law to appoint an external auditor on an annual basis.

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

B.3.3 ORSA

B.3.3.1 ORSA process

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B.3.3.2 ORSA review and approval process

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

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

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

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

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

- Significant change in the risk profile of the Company which can be defined as a major change to the business strategy or business activities
- Significant changes to non-financial matters - operational/regulatory risks and legal/strategic/group risks
- Significant changes in other categories - e.g. risks relating to capital shortage or a change in the quality of capital etc.

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

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

A four-year base case projection of the Solvency II Balance Sheets and Solvency Capital Requirements position is produced using the standard formula on the basis of actuarial assumptions. The results are subjected to a range of scenario testing that is set by the Board and, where appropriate, potential management actions are noted and conclusions drawn. The Head of Actuarial Function additionally undertakes a review of the scenarios within the Company's ORSA.

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

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

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

B.4 Internal Control System

B.4.1 Description of the internal control system

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

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

First line of defence: "day-to-day" operations and associated controls

Second line of defence: oversight from compliance and risk management functions

Third line of defence: independent assessment, internal audit and actuarial functions (plus external audit).

B.4.2 Implementation of the compliance function

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for its compliance objectives.

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

The role of the Board-appointed Compliance Officer is to:

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

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

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

B.5 Internal audit function

B.5.1 Implementation of the internal audit function

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

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

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

B.5.2 Independence of the internal audit function

The internal audit function provides independent and objective assurance services, via an Internal Audit Agreement between the Company and a representative of Michelin Group.

B.6 Actuarial function

The role of the Actuarial Function is outsourced to a third party provider, KPMG, via the terms of a written service level agreement.

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

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

B.7 Outsourcing

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

- Definition of outsourcing and critical outsourcing;
- Risk mitigation strategies;
- Board and management responsibility;
- Due diligence;
- Business Continuity Management (BCM);
- Contractual arrangements;
- Management and control of the outsourcing relationship;
- Intra-group outsourcing; and
- Final approval.

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

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

Critical Outsourcing Arrangements			
Outsourced Provider	Service Outsourced	Jurisdiction	Outsourcing Oversight
Marsh Management Services (Dublin) Limited	Captive Manager	European Union	Chairman (PCF-3)
	Compliance Function		
John Birchall	Internal Audit Function	European Union	
KPMG	Head of Actuarial Function	European Union	

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

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

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

No material changes regarding the system of governance of the Company took place.

C RISK PROFILE

C.1 Underwriting risk

C.1.1 Key underwriting risks

Non-life and health underwriting risk at 31 December 2022 comprises 71% (2021: 73%) of the undiversified basic SCR.

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

Non-life and health premium and reserve risk

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

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

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

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

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

For reserve risk, the Company has considered the risk of over- and under-reserving of actual and expected claims.

Non-life and health catastrophe risk

The risk of a major natural or man-made catastrophe event occurring is considered as part of the Company's underwriting risk. The capital requirements for the non-life and health catastrophe underwriting risk modules are calculated in line with the Solvency II standard formula. Risk mitigation in respect of certain catastrophe risks is provided by reinsurance arrangements in place.

C.1.2 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for underwriting risks

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

- Having in place clear underwriting and reserving philosophies and procedures and controls in relation to pricing and reserving;
- Assessing insurance risks with quality underwriting and claims expertise and information;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- Transferring risk if required, through reinsurance/retrocession with high credit quality entities;
- Diversifying and limiting reinsurance risk through ongoing review and management;
- Monitoring changing environment and market conditions that affect risk;

- Reporting of actual positions against the Company's risk appetite metrics takes place on a quarterly basis as part of the Company's regulatory reporting process;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions;
- Independent opinion on the reasonableness and adequacy of the overall underwriting policy is provided by the Head of Actuarial Function on an annual basis.

C.1.3 Material risk concentrations

Underwriting risk is diversified across a number of lines of business and geographical areas. See Section A.2 of this report for further details.

C.2 Market risk

C.2.1 Material market risks

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

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

The table below outlines the material components of the market risk module as at 31 December 2022.

Market risk sub-module	31/12/2022 EUR'000	31/12/2021 EUR'000
Concentration	6,927	10,530
Spread	476	1,675
Interest rate	6,538	1,350
FX	2,503	70
Diversification	(5,999)	(2,768)

Concentration risk: the risk that excessive exposure to a counterparty will impact on the solvency of the Company. Concentration risk of €6.9m is the most significant market risk charge and arises in respect of deposits with credit institutions.

Spread risk: the sensitivity of the value of deposits with credit institutions to changes in the level or the volatility of credit spreads. Spread risk is linked to the credit rating of assets held and the effect of a market change in the credit curve.

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

Currency risk: the risk that the Company is exposed to higher or lower returns as a direct or indirect result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, specific assets or liabilities arising from changes in underlying exchange rates. Currency risk arises in respect of insurance obligations in U.S. Dollar; this is mitigated by the Company's strategy of matching U.S. Dollar technical provisions with U.S. Dollar assets.

C.2.2 Prudent person principle applied to market risks

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

C.2.3 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for market risks

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

- Compliance with the Investment and Asset Liability Policy as approved by the Company's Board of Directors;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- Diversifying and limiting investment risk through ongoing review and management;
- Monitoring changing environment and market conditions that affect risk;
- Reporting of actual positions against the Company's risk appetite metrics takes place on a quarterly basis as part of the Company's regulatory reporting process;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions.

C.2.4 Material risk concentrations

Market concentration risk arises in respect of deposits with credit institutions. As at 31 December 2022 these deposits are placed with one counterparty.

C.3 Credit risk

C.3.1 Material credit risks

Credit risk at 31 December 2022 comprises 21% (2021: 18%) of the undiversified basic SCR.

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

The material credit risks as at 31 December 2022 relate to the cash pooling arrangements with Michelin Group and the reinsurance arrangements with a panel of reinsurers.

C.3.2 Prudent person principle applied to credit risks

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

C.3.3 Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for credit risks

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

- Minimum rating criteria for the placing of deposits and opening of bank accounts, in line with the Investment and Asset Liability Policy;
- Monitoring the credit ratings of counterparties;
- Reporting of cash, investment and liquidity positions takes place monthly as part of the Company's management accounts reporting process;

- Reporting of actual positions against the Company's risk appetite metrics takes place on a quarterly basis as part of the Company's regulatory reporting process;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions.

C.3.4 Material risk concentrations

Material credit risk concentration arises in respect of the cash pooling arrangements with Michelin Group. As at 31 December 2022 the Company had advanced an amount of €389.0m (2021: €335.4m) to another group company. This balance is repayable upon demand.

C.4 Liquidity risk

C.4.1 Material liquidity risks

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

It is the Company's policy that liquidity and concentration risk is minimised.

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

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

C.4.2 Prudent person principle applied to liquidity risks

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

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

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

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

C.5 Operational risk

C.5.1 Material operational risks

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

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

Operational risks are also addressed in the capital requirement as an addition to the Basic SCR to the extent that they have not been explicitly covered in other risk modules. The operational risk capital charge as at 31 December 2022 is €3.8m (2021: €2.7m).

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

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

- Identifying and analysing risk through a disciplined risk assessment process;
- Mitigating or avoiding risks that do not fit within the Company's business objectives;
- Implementing a robust system of internal controls and procedures;
- Segregation of duties;
- Monitoring and internal reporting;
- Outsourcing its management to an experienced management company;
- Setting a strategic surplus target of 20% above the SCR;
- Commitment of effective corporate governance.

C.6 Other material risks

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

Sample risks include:

- Regulatory and compliance risks;
- Loss of key personnel;
- Outsourcing risks.

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

The Board is satisfied that the Company has an adequate succession plan in place.

The Board recognises that the Company operates on a basis of an outsourced model, whereby the day to day operations and a number of key functions are outsourced; the Board is satisfied that all outsourcing agreements include an appropriate notice period. This would provide the Company with sufficient time to find an alternative professional services provider if required.

Additionally, performance of outsourced providers is reviewed on an annual basis and such review would flag any potential deficiencies of the individual service provider.

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

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

The expected profit included in future premiums is calculated as the difference between the technical provisions without a risk margin and a calculation of the technical provisions without a risk margin under the assumption that the premiums relating to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts that are expected to be received in the future are not received. This amount as at 31 December 2022 is €3.2m (2021: €0.9m).

C.8 Stress and sensitivity tests

The Company's ORSA is undertaken using stress test scenarios, which are based on the largest risks per the Company's risk register, and reverse stress tests where appropriate.

The results of the stress testing conducted during 2022 indicate that the Company is well capitalised at present and is projected to have sufficient own funds to meet its overall solvency needs throughout the projection period. No further general management actions are required outside of the existing reporting and monitoring controls that are in place.

C.9 Any other information

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

D VALUATION for SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets

D.1.1-2 Local GAAP and Solvency II Valuations

The table below sets out the value of the Company's assets as at 31 December 2022:

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Assets per GAAP	Assets per Solvency II	Assets per GAAP	Assets per Solvency II
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Deposits with credit institutions	34,005	34,005	51,692	51,692
Loan to group undertaking	389,002	389,002	335,437	335,437
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	-	(2,231)	-	(2,187)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	255	255	-	-
Other assets	1,238	1,238	711	711
Deferred tax assets	1,503	1,503	-	-
Total assets	426,003	423,772	387,840	385,653

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

Loan to group undertaking

Loan to Group undertaking is measured at amortised cost, and given the short term nature of the Company's financial investments, amortised cost equates to fair value. These assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

Deposits with credit institutions

Deposits other than cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost, and given the short term nature of the Company's financial investments, amortised cost equates to fair value. These assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The contractual terms of these assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Reinsurers' share of technical provisions

Reinsurers' share of technical provisions is nil per the financial statements. The written but not yet incepted reinsurance premium in respect of underwriting year 2023 is included in the Solvency II valuation. No reinsurance recoverables are anticipated; thus there is a negative amount in respect of reinsurers' share of technical provisions in the Solvency II balance sheet.

D.2 Technical Provisions

D.2.1 Local GAAP and Solvency II Valuations

The table below shows an analysis of the technical provisions as at 31 December 2022:

Solvency II Line of Business	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	TPs per GAAP	TPs per Solvency II	TPs per GAAP	TPs per Solvency II
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Workers' compensation				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	30,524	29,104	30,809	29,480
Risk margin	-	1,725	-	2,319
Other motor				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	189	166	44	8
Risk margin	-	11	-	6
Marine, aviation and transport				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	3,728	2,525	2,470	1,761
Risk margin	-	222	-	258
Fire and other damage to property				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	47,050	35,316	15,668	2,024
Risk margin	-	2,402	-	1,314
General liability				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	51,731	45,111	40,743	41,904
Risk margin	-	2,690	-	3,220
Credit and suretyship				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	68	64	95	75
Risk margin	-	12	-	16
Miscellaneous financial loss				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)	18,344	14,608	13,071	15,500
Risk margin	-	1,548	-	1,962
Total technical provisions	151,634	135,504	102,900	99,847

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

Class of Business per Local GAAP	Solvency II Line of Business
Property Damage	Fire and Other Damage to Property
Motor	Other Motor
Marine	Marine, Aviation & Transport
Product Liability	General Liability
Environmental Liability	General Liability
Financial Guarantee	Credit & Suretyship
Product Recall	Miscellaneous Financial Loss
Fraud/Crime/Cyber	Miscellaneous Financial Loss

The GAAP accounts of the Company include provisions for claims incurred and claims incurred but not reported, which consider all reasonably foreseeable best estimates.

There are no premium provisions (relating to gross premiums written that have not expired by the end of the financial period by reference to the full term of the insurance policies to which such premiums relate) as all premiums were fully earned as at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

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

The Claims Provision is calculated as the discounted best estimate of all future cash flows relating to claims events prior to the valuation date. Cash flows have been discounted using the relevant risk-free yield curves as at 31 December 2022 as published by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA").

The Company's renewals which incept on 1 January 2023 are bound as at 31 December 2022. Future premium, commission and claims cash flows in respect of written but not yet incepted business are based on the business planning forecasts of the Company and are consistent with budgeted volume for 2023 and best estimate loss ratios.

Risk margin

The risk margin was calculated using Simplification Method 2 from Guideline 61 of the Solvency II "Guidelines on the Valuation of Technical Provisions". This methodology approximates the discounted sum of all future SCRs, with the annual cost of capital assumed to be 6% of the capital estimated at each future point.

D.2.2 Uncertainty associated with the value of Technical Provisions

All estimates of unpaid loss reserves are inherently uncertain. The key areas of uncertainty of the Claims Provision are driven by the uncertainty of the underlying booked reserves and the appropriateness of historic data, and in particular incurred claims, to project claims to ultimate. Uncertainty is also inherent in the Premium Provision and in the judgement applied when selecting loss ratio assumptions which are based on historic data.

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

See analysis in Section D2.1.

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

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

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

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

D.2.8 Recoverables from reinsurance and special purpose vehicles

There were no recoverables from reinsurance or special purpose vehicles as at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

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

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

D.3 Other liabilities

Other liabilities at 31 December 2022 were €243k (2021: €290k) and are composed of insurance, reinsurance and trade payables.

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

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

The Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

D.5 Any other information

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

E CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own funds

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

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

The Company's ordinary shares, all of which are fully paid up, are owned by a Michelin Group company. The Company has no debt financing nor does it have plans to raise debt or issue new share capital over the four-year time horizon used for business planning.

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

- Own funds to be maintained at an agreed level in excess of the SCR, target solvency margin cover is currently set at 120% of the SCR;
- Dividends will not be paid or will be deferred if doing so would cause the Company to breach its legal and regulatory requirements or fall below the abovementioned target SCR cover;
- The Company's own funds are primarily invested in cash at bank, deposits with credit institutions and an intercompany loan in line with the Board-approved Investment and Asset Liability Policy.

E.1.2 Own funds analysed by tiers

An analysis of own funds is shown below:

Date	Description	Tier 1 EUR'000	Tier 3 EUR'000	Total EUR'000
1 January 2022	Opening balance comprising: Ordinary share capital Share premium Reconciliation reserve	5,361 39,618 240,429	- - -	5,361 39,618 240,429
	Movement for the year ended 31 December 2022	880	-	880
31 December 2022	Closing balance	286,288	-	286,288
	Represented by:			
	Ordinary share capital	5,361	-	5,361
	Share premium	39,618	-	39,618
	Reconciliation reserve (comprising retained earnings and Solvency II adjustments)	241,309	-	241,309
	Total basic own funds after deductions	286,288	-	286,288

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

The Company has no tier 1 restricted own funds and no tier 2 funds and no tier 3 funds as at 31 December 2022.

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

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement is €286.3m (2021: €285.4m). This is comprised of Tier 1 unrestricted Basic Own Funds of €286.3m (2021: €285.4m) and Tier 3 funds of nil (2021: nil).

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

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement is €286.3m (2021: €285.4m). This is comprised of Tier 1 unrestricted Basic Own Funds of €286.3m (2021: €285.4m).

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

Reconciliation of Basic Own Funds to Equity as per financial statements		
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EUR'000	EUR'000
Total Equity as per financial statements	274,127	284,651
Solvency II - Basic Own Funds	286,288	285,408
Difference:	12,161	757
<u>Represented by:</u>		
Difference between Net Technical Provisions, insurance assets and liabilities and Best Estimate Liabilities	22,508	9,960
Solvency II risk margin – non-life and health	(8,610)	(9,095)
Deferred tax liabilities under Solvency II	(1,737)	(108)
Difference:	12,161	757

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

E.1.7 Tier 3 funds are made up of an amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets.

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

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

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

The table below shows the total SCR and MCR at 31 December 2022:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EUR'000	EUR'000
SCR	101,941	99,462
MCR	25,485	24,865

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

E.2.2 Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules

The table below shows the SCR components by risk module (using the Standard Formula) at 31 December 2022.

Risk modules	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EUR '000	EUR '000
Non-life underwriting risk	77,427	78,516
Health underwriting risk	9,425	9,477
Market risk	10,445	10,857
Counterparty default risk	26,261	22,550
Diversification	(25,424)	(24,661)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	98,134	96,739
Operational Risk	3,807	2,723
Solvency Capital Requirement	101,941	99,462

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

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

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

The table below shows the inputs into the MCR calculation as at 31 December 2022.

Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)					
MCR		25,485			
Total MCR NL		18,119			
Cap		45,874			
Floor		25,485			
		Parameters			
		Cap		45%	
		Floor		25%	
		AMCR		4,000	
Line of Business	Net Technical Provisions	Net Premium Written	Parameters		MCR NL
			α	β	
Workers' Compensation	29,104	5,161	11%	8%	3,501
Other Motor	166	76	8%	8%	18
Marine, Aviation & Transport	2,568	1,648	10%	14%	495
Fire & Other Damage to Property	37,028	15,516	9%	8%	4,644
General liability insurance	45,327	6,943	10%	13%	5,579
Credit & Suretyship	64	68	18%	11%	19
Miscellaneous Financial Loss	14,868	8,998	19%	12%	3,863

E.2.6 There were no material changes to the Solvency Capital Requirement or to the Minimum Capital Requirement year-on-year.

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

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

E.6 Any other information.

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

Annex I**S.02.01.02****Balance sheet****Assets**

Goodwill

Deferred acquisition costs

Intangible assets

Deferred tax assets

Pension benefit surplus

Property, plant & equipment held for own use

Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)

Property (other than for own use)

Holdings in related undertakings, including participations

Equities

Equities - listed

Equities - unlisted

Bonds

Government Bonds

Corporate Bonds

Structured notes

Collateralised securities

Collective Investments Undertakings

Derivatives

Deposits other than cash equivalents

Other investments

Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts

Loans and mortgages

Loans on policies

Loans and mortgages to individuals

Other loans and mortgages

Reinsurance recoverables from:

Non-life and health similar to non-life

Non-life excluding health

Health similar to non-life

Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked

Health similar to life

Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked

Life index-linked and unit-linked

Deposits to cedants

Insurance and intermediaries receivables

Reinsurance receivables

Receivables (trade, not insurance)

Own shares (held directly)

Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in

Cash and cash equivalents

Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

Total assets

	Solvency II value
	C0010
R0010	
R0020	
R0030	-
R0040	1,503
R0050	-
R0060	-
R0070	34,005
R0080	-
R0090	-
R0100	-
R0110	-
R0120	-
R0130	-
R0140	-
R0150	-
R0160	-
R0170	-
R0180	-
R0190	-
R0200	34,005
R0210	-
R0220	-
R0230	-
R0240	-
R0250	-
R0260	-
R0270	(2,231)
R0280	(2,231)
R0290	(2,231)
R0300	-
R0310	-
R0320	-
R0330	-
R0340	-
R0350	-
R0360	255
R0370	-
R0380	-
R0390	-
R0400	-
R0410	389,002
R0420	1,238
R0500	423,772

Annex I**S.02.01.02****Balance sheet****Liabilities**

Technical provisions – non-life

Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)

Technical provisions - health (similar to life)

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Other technical provisions

Contingent liabilities

Provisions other than technical provisions

Pension benefit obligations

Deposits from reinsurers

Deferred tax liabilities

Derivatives

Debts owed to credit institutions

Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions

Insurance & intermediaries payables

Reinsurance payables

Payables (trade, not insurance)

Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds

Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

Total liabilities**Excess of assets over liabilities**

	Solvency II value
	C0010
R0510	135,504
R0520	104,675
R0530	-
R0540	97,790
R0550	6,885
R0560	30,829
R0570	-
R0580	29,104
R0590	1,725
R0600	-
R0610	-
R0620	-
R0630	-
R0640	-
R0650	-
R0660	-
R0670	-
R0680	-
R0690	-
R0700	-
R0710	-
R0720	-
R0730	
R0740	-
R0750	-
R0760	-
R0770	-
R0780	1,737
R0790	-
R0800	-
R0810	-
R0820	32
R0830	-
R0840	211
R0850	-
R0860	-
R0870	-
R0880	-
R0900	137,484
R1000	286,288

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

[illegible]

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Line of business for: 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			5,589					28,217
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120			3,645					12,374
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130								-
Reinsurers' share	R0140			236					2,181
Net	R0200			8,998					38,410
Premiums earned									-
Gross - Direct Business	R0210			5,589					28,217
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220			3,645					12,374
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230								-
Reinsurers' share	R0240			236					2,181
Net	R0300			8,998					38,410
Claims incurred									-
Gross - Direct Business	R0310			875					43,654
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320			4,397					7,201
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330								-
Reinsurers' share	R0340			-					-
Net	R0400			5,272					50,855
Changes in other technical provisions									-
Gross - Direct Business	R0410								-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420								-
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430								-
Reinsurers'share	R0440								-
Net	R0500								-
Expenses incurred	R0550			639					2,102
Other expenses	R1200								-
Total expenses	R1300								2,102

Annex I

S.05.01.02

Non-life premiums, claims and expenses by country (Top 5 and home country)

			Home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premium written) - non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
			Home country	United States	France	Spain	Italy	Canada	
Premiums written	Gross - Direct Business	R0110	-	18,395	3,190	2,052	1,545	729	25,911
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	-	891	297	291	143	913	2,535
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130							
	Reinsurers' share	R0140	-	-	2,181	-	-	-	2,181
	Net	R0200	-	19,286	1,306	2,343	1,688	1,642	26,265
Premiums earned	Gross - Direct Business	R0210	-	18,395	3,190	2,052	1,545	729	25,911
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	-	891	297	291	143	913	2,535
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230							
	Reinsurers' share	R0240	-	-	2,181	-	-	-	2,181
	Net	R0300	-	19,286	1,306	2,343	1,688	1,642	26,265
Claims incurred	Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-	9,418	4,933	-	4	-	14,355
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	-	1,043	4,397	-	-	-	5,440
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330							
	Reinsurers' share	R0340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net	R0400	-	10,461	9,330	-	4	-	19,795
Changes in other technical provisions	Gross - Direct Business	R0410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							
	Reinsurers' share	R0440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net	R0500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses incurred		R0550	1,403	141	(407)	36	15	69	1,257
Other expenses		R1200							-
Total expenses		R1300							1,257

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

Technical provisions calculated as a whole
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
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM
Best estimate
Premium provisions
Gross
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions
Claims provisions
Gross
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions
Total Best estimate - gross
Total Best estimate - net
Risk margin
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole
Best estimate
Risk margin
Technical provisions - total
Technical provisions - total
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total

	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	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R0050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R0060	-	-	1,069	-	(31)	(501)	(10,714)	2,761	(2)	-	-	1,985	-	-	-	-	(5,433)
R0140	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	(1,712)	(216)	-	-	-	(260)	-	-	-	-	(2,231)
R0150	-	-	1,069	-	(31)	(458)	(9,002)	2,977	(2)	-	-	2,245	-	-	-	-	(3,202)
R0160	-	-	28,035	-	197	3,026	46,030	42,350	66	-	-	12,623	-	-	-	-	132,327
R0240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R0250	-	-	28,035	-	197	3,026	46,030	42,350	66	-	-	12,623	-	-	-	-	132,327
R0260	-	-	29,104	-	166	2,525	35,316	45,111	64	-	-	14,608	-	-	-	-	126,894
R0270	-	-	29,104	-	166	2,568	37,028	45,327	64	-	-	14,868	-	-	-	-	129,125
R0280	-	-	1,725	-	11	222	2,402	2,690	12	-	-	1,548	-	-	-	-	8,610
R0290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R0300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R0310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R0320	-	-	30,829	-	177	2,747	37,718	47,801	76	-	-	16,156	-	-	-	-	135,504
R0330	-	-	-	-	-	(43)	(1,712)	(216)	-	-	-	(260)	-	-	-	-	(2,231)
R0340	-	-	30,829	-	177	2,790	39,430	48,017	76	-	-	16,416	-	-	-	-	137,735

		Development year										Year end		
Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	(discounted data)	
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360	
Prior	R0100											1,543	R0100	1,441
N-9	R0160	40,047	34,896	29,534	26,472	2,014	993	-	569	269	214		R0160	200
N-8	R0170	42,694	23,174	15,431	8,256	1,714	613	808	356	120			R0170	112
N-7	R0180	52,742	24,207	12,542	5,477	1,952	1,458	671	584				R0180	545
N-6	R0190	42,194	21,179	11,281	6,177	3,027	2,050	1,909					R0190	1,830
N-5	R0200	40,674	17,565	12,539	3,989	1,638	780						R0200	728
N-4	R0210	39,244	20,002	9,303	4,566	8,266							R0210	7,622
N-3	R0220	39,600	17,751	19,321	9,248								R0220	8,610
N-2	R0230	38,971	20,882	11,302									R0230	10,453
N-1	R0240	44,298	34,949										R0240	32,151
N	R0250	72,823											R0250	68,635
												Total	R0260	132,327

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

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

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

Market risk

Counterparty default risk

Life underwriting risk

Health underwriting risk

Non-life underwriting risk

Diversification

Intangible asset risk

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement**

Operational risk

Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions

Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC

Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on

Capital add-on already set

Solvency capital requirement**Other information on SCR**

Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module

Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part

Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds

Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios

Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304

	Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
	C0110	C0090	C0100
R0010	10,445		
R0020	26,261		
R0030	-	-	-
R0040	9,425	-	-
R0050	77,427	-	-
R0060	(25,424)		
R0070	-		
R0100	98,134		

	C0100
R0130	3,807
R0140	-
R0150	-
R0160	-
R0200	101,941
R0210	-
R0220	101,941
R0400	-
R0410	-
R0420	-
R0430	-
R0440	-

Annex I

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

	C0010		
MCR _{NL} Result	R0010	18,119	
		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	29,104	5,161
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	-	-
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	166	76
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	2,568	1,648
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	37,028	15,516
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	45,327	6,943
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	64	68
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	-	-
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	14,868	8,998
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	-	-
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	-	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	-	-
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	-	-

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	C0040		
MCR _L Result	R0200	-	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	-	-
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	-	-
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	-	-
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	-	-
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250	-	-

Overall MCR calculation

	C0070
Linear MCR	R0300
SCR	R0310
MCR cap	R0320
MCR floor	R0330
Combined MCR	R0340
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350
	C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400
	25,485