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For the year ended 31st December 2023

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# Chaucer Insurance Company DAC

## Solvency & Financial Condition Report

**chaucer**

 A China Re Company

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## Executive Summary

Chaucer Insurance Company DAC (“CIC” or “the Company”) is an Irish domiciled insurance company that writes non-life specialty insurance and reinsurance business with clients primarily in the United Kingdom, the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) and the United States of America (“US”). CIC was incorporated on 16th August 2016 and is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (“CBI”) following authorisation on 16th June 2017. The Company is committed to strong systems of governance, controls and risk & capital management. The Company has a current solvency coverage ratio of 181% (2022: 167%), considerably above the Board approved risk appetite of 125%. Furthermore, we have embedded the consideration of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors in to our decision-making processes. This not only pertains to how we operate as a responsible business but also how we support our clients and business partners.

The Company is wholly owned by China Re International Company Limited (“CRICL”), a UK based entity that is also the Parent Company for Chaucer Syndicates Limited (“Chaucer”), the managing agent for Chaucer’s syndicates operating in the Society Corporation of Lloyd’s (“Lloyd’s”). CRICL is a member of The China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation, (“China Re”). China Re, headquartered in Beijing, is a Chinese insurance group and is listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. The Company and Chaucer Syndicates together are referred to as Chaucer Group.

This Solvency & Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) is a requirement under the Solvency II regime, a harmonised EU-wide regulatory framework for insurance companies which came into effect on 1st January 2016. The purpose of the SFCR is to provide various stakeholders (including policyholders) of the Company an insight into the overall governance, risk management framework and financial condition of the Company.

This report covers certain aspects of the Company’s strategic and operating activities by discussing the Company’s Business and Performance; System of Governance; Risk Profile; Valuation of Assets & Liabilities; and, Capital Management, which are summarised as follows.

### **Business & Performance**

CIC was established to enhance the international speciality insurance and reinsurance capabilities offered by Chaucer. CIC obtained authorisation from the CBI on 16th June 2017 to underwrite non-life specialty insurance and reinsurance business in the EEA on a Freedom of Services basis and internationally on a non-admitted basis.

CIC is headquartered in Dublin and has established Branches in the UK, Denmark and Bermuda. The UK Branch is authorised as a third country branch by the Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”) and the Bermuda Branch is authorised as a third country branch by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”). The Denmark Branch operates on a freedom of establishment basis under the EU Solvency II Directive. The Branches operate from the offices of affiliated Chaucer entities, and through outsourcing arrangements with these affiliates, leverage the existing operational resources of Chaucer.

CIC is rated “A” (Excellent) by AM Best and “A” by Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) which reflects the continuing strategic role of the Company within China Re as it plays a key role in contributing to China Re’s international expansion.

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# Executive Summary

## Changes during period:

The Company continued to grow its broadly diversified underwriting portfolio in 2023, with gross premiums written increasing in line with planned growth to \$567.5 million (2022: \$453.7 million). This increase represents a 25% increase on the prior year. The continued growth reflects the ongoing successful implementation of the Company's strategic objectives which include further development of the Company's core classes of business and enhancement to its distribution channels. The Company recorded a net underwriting profit, excluding the impact of investments and foreign exchange, of \$5.7 million (2022: \$8.5 million) during the year.

With regards to the investment portfolio and investment performance, the Company continues to invest in high quality fixed income securities. As at 31st December 2023, the investment portfolio has an average rating AA- with the duration of the assets closely matching liabilities. In addition, the Company maintains strong levels of liquidity to ensure the Company is not required to liquidate assets in unrealized loss positions to meet its obligations as they arise. The Company recorded a net unrealized gain for the year of \$7.7 million. This unrealized gain reduces the overall unrealized loss position on the investment portfolio to \$8.6 million.

Overall, the Company recorded a net profit before tax for the financial year ended 31st December 2023 of \$14.3 million (2022: net loss before tax of \$2.7 million). The Company's net assets as at 31st December 2023 are \$212.5 million (2022: \$150.9 million). The increase in net assets reflects the net profit of the Company for the year combined with the receipt of a planned \$50.0 million capital injection from the Company's Parent CRICL to support the Company in achieving its strategic objectives

The Company, as part of the China Re Group, is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Ireland on 18th December 2023 and will come into effect for periods beginning on or after 31st December 2023. As Pillar Two was not effective at the reporting date, the Company has no related current tax exposure in 2023.

Refer to **Section A** for further detail relating to Business and Performance.

## System of Governance

The Company is subject to the CBI's Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015 ("the Code"). The Company has a clearly defined governance structure for risk management. The Board of Directors (the "Board") is responsible for strategic and operational oversight of the Company. The Board comprises a mix of executives, non-executives ("NEDs"), Group non-executives ("GNEDs") and independent non-executive directors ("INED's"). This provides a balance of diverse thinking with extensive business knowledge and sectoral experience.

Whilst the Board has ultimate responsibility for the Company's oversight and governance, Committees have been established to support the Board in this regard. The Board has approved the terms of reference for each Committee which are comprised of both Board members and the Company's senior management, which serves to enhance the Board's consideration of risk related issues. These committees have the power to carry out activities on behalf of the Board to the extent such activities are set out in the approved terms of reference.

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# Executive Summary

## Changes during the period:

Effective 1st January 2024, the regulatory rating of CIC has been upgraded from 'Low' to 'Medium/Low' by the CBI. This upgrade is in line with the Company's expectations.

On 13th December 2023, as part of a planned change in the governance of the Company, Mr. Robert Callan resigned from the Board of Directors and his position as Chair. Mr Enda Murphy succeeded Mr Callan as Chair of the Board of Directors. As a result of this change, Mr Murphy resigned as Chair of the Audit Committee with Ms Lesley Watkins succeeding Mr Murphy, following her appointment to the Board of Directors. In addition to these appointments, the Company appointed James Wright as Group Non-Executive Director ("GNED") on 27th March 2024 as part of the planned change.

During the year, the Company continued to embed the necessary steps to address the requirements of the Central Bank (Individual Accountability Framework) Act 2023 and associated Individual Accountability Framework and Senior Executive Accountability Regime regulations. All actions and requirements due on or before 29th December 2023 were implemented.

Other than noted above there has been no significant change to the Company's system of governance during the year.

Refer to **Section B** for further detail on the Company's system of governance.

## Risk Profile

CIC is committed to a structured and disciplined approach to risk management which considers, evaluates and manages risks as an integral part of the day to day running of the business. The involvement of the Board in setting the direction, tone and nature of the business culture and the importance of effective risk management are fundamental parts of this.

The following is an overview of the key risks that the Company is exposed to:

- Underwriting risk;
- Market risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Operational risk.

In addition to these risks, the Company's risk profile comprises other material risks such as strategic, legal and compliance, governance, solvency and emerging risks.

The Board has considered these risks in its approval of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") and considered that the processes in place for managing such risks are sufficient and the capital held is also sufficient.

The Board of the Company oversees the investment policy which mandates investment in secure and liquid assets quoted on recognised markets. At the end of the year the Company was invested in Government and corporate bonds with 100% rated investment grade or better.

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# Executive Summary

## Changes during the period:

The Company, as part of Chaucer Group, continued to embed the management of both risks and opportunities associated with climate change into its ERM framework. During 2023, the Board approved a materiality assessment that considered the Company's exposure to climate change risk over a range of differing time horizons. The impact of climate change risks, and the Company's exposure to such risks, is reported to the Company's Risk & Capital Committee ("RCC") within the Company's specific Climate Risk Dashboard each quarter.

In addition to the continued development on climate change risk, Chaucer Group continues to embed its ESG framework into its operations to enable ESG to continue to be a key factor within the firm's culture, strategy and business planning.

Furthermore, the Digital Operational Resilience Act ("DORA") came into force on 1st January 2023 with a transition period in place requiring full implementation by 2025. DORA is part of the EU Commission's digital financial package with the aim of increasing the digital resilience of the European financial market. This new regulation will apply to the Company. The Company has established an internal steering committee and project working group to ensure the Company is well placed to meet the requirements of DORA by the end of the implementation phase.

Refer to **Section C** for further detail on the Company's risk profile.

## Valuation of Solvency II Balance Sheet

The Company's financial statements, including the balance sheet, has been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the inclusion of certain investments at fair value and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and FRS 103 "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103") issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland, and comply with the Companies Act 2014 and the European Union (Insurance Undertakings: Financial Statements) Regulations, 2015.

The valuation rules from the Solvency II Directive utilise International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 (IFRS as adopted by the EU) unless otherwise stated within Solvency II. FRS reporting framework is largely equivalent to the accounting principles applied under IFRS, although differences do exist. As at 31st December 2023, these framework differences do not impact the Company.

The valuation of assets and liabilities for FRS is the same as Solvency II except for:

- differences in the valuation of technical provisions and associated reinsurance recoverables; and
- additional deferred tax valued on the expected tax impact once the valuation adjustments from FRS to Solvency II unwind.

## Changes during the period:

During the year, following a revised Solvency II Implementing Technical Standards ("ITS"), the treatment of reinsurance premium payable was changed. Following the revised ITS, all expected payments to reinsurers from the undertaking, corresponding to payments already made by policyholders to the undertaking, are no longer included within the Solvency II Technical Provisions but are now included in reinsurance payables on the Solvency II Balance Sheet. There has been no other changes to the valuation methodology adopted by the Company during the year.

Refer to **Section D** for further detail on valuation for Solvency purposes.

# Executive Summary

## Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to hold sufficient capital to meet all of its obligations to policyholders;
- to ensure that there are adequate levels of capital to fulfil the regulatory requirements as well as economic and commercial targets.; and
- safeguard its ability to continue as a strong going concern so that it can provide returns in line with expectations of its shareholder.

For Solvency II, Own Funds are divided into levels of quality, known as tiers, depending on their loss absorbency. The tiers are ranked from Tier 1 to Tier 3, whereby Tier 1 unrestricted and is not subject to a limit, is of the highest quality, whereas Tier 3 is the lowest form of Own Funds. The Company did not pay a dividend during the year and has no current plan to pay a dividend.

## Own Funds

The Company's own funds are as follows:

	Tier 1 US\$000	Tier 2 US\$000	Tier 3 US\$000	Total US\$000
Own Funds as at 31st December 2023	212,532	-	-	212,532
Own Funds as at 31st December 2022	155,397	-	233	155,630
Change during the year	57,135	-	(233)	56,902

## Changes during the period

The Company's Own Funds increased by \$56.9 million, 37%, compared to the prior year. This increase is primarily driven by a planned \$50.0 million capital injection received from the Company's Parent CRICL. In addition to the capital contribution, the own funds increase reflects the Company's net profit on a FRS GAAP basis combined with impact of the adjustments for SII.

## Solvency Capital Requirement

The calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") and Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") for CIC is based on the Standard Formula model as laid out within the Solvency II Delegated Acts and other Level 2 Solvency II guidelines. The Company does not use an Internal Model or undertaking specific parameters to calculate its SCR. The Company sets a strategic target SCR coverage ratio of 125% to ensure on-going compliance with the SCR requirements. The capital position of the Company, and the respective branches where applicable, is monitored by the local management team and is reported to the RCC, as well as the Board, on a quarterly basis.

The total SCR and MCR, along with the respective coverage ratios, at 31st December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Capital Requirement	31st December 2023		31st December 2022	
	US\$000	Ratio of Eligible Own Funds	US\$000	Ratio of Eligible Own Funds
SCR	117,112	181%	93,441	167%
MCR	29,278	726%	30,721	507%

# Executive Summary

## Changes during the period:

The Company's SCR increased by \$23.6 million, or 25.3%, as at 31st December 2023 compared to 2022. The increase in the capital requirement since year-end 2022 reflects the impact of growth on the Company's capital requirements as the Company continues to achieve its strategic objectives.

The Company's MCR of \$29.2 million is MCR floor, derived off the Company's SCR (2022: MCR \$30.7 million). The decrease in the MCR during the year reflects the impact of the revised Solvency II ITS on the Linear MCR. The revised ITS reduces the net technical provisions, a component of the Linear MCR calculation as it affects the treatment of reinsurance premium payable. Following the revised ITS, all expected payments to reinsurers from the undertaking corresponding to payments already made by policyholders to the undertaking are included in reinsurance payables on the Solvency II Balance Sheet. As a result of this change, a portion of ceded premium due to reinsurers is no longer included the Solvency II Technical Provisions but included as a reinsurance payable on the Solvency II Balance Sheet. The Company's SCR and MCR are wholly covered by Tier 1 Own Funds. The Company was compliant with Solvency II requirements throughout the period. The risk modules of the Company's SCR, as determined using the Standard Formula, at 31st December 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

	2023 US\$'000	2022 US\$'000
Market risk	26,190	16,224
Counterparty default risk	32,078	26,166
Health underwriting risk	4,342	3,745
Non-Life underwriting risk	68,465	53,426
<b>Sum of risk components</b>	<b>131,075</b>	<b>99,561</b>
Diversification effects	(30,773)	(22,495)
<b>Basic SCR</b>	<b>100,302</b>	<b>77,066</b>
SCR operational risk	16,810	16,375
<b>SCR</b>	<b>117,112</b>	<b>93,441</b>
<b>Solvency II Own Funds</b>	<b>212,532</b>	<b>155,630</b>
<b>Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to SCR</b>	<b>181%</b>	<b>167%</b>

During 2023, the Company obtained approval from the PRA following its third country branch application. The Company ensures it has sufficient assets attributed to the UK Branch to meet the branch liabilities, branch SCR and MCR as calculated in line with Solvency II requirements.

In addition to the regulatory requirements applied to the legal entity and UK Branch, the Company's Bermuda Branch operates as a Class 4 insurer and is subject to the Bermuda Insurance Act 1978. The Branch is required to hold sufficient levels of capital in excess of the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirements ("BSCR"), as calculated in accordance with the relevant Bermuda laws and regulations.

The Company and its respective branches are in full compliance with the applicable regulatory and solvency capital requirements throughout the year.

Refer to Section E for further detail on Capital Management.

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## Outlook for 2024

The Company enters 2024 with strong momentum and will continue to grow its core classes of business as it looks to build on the successes achieved to date. There will certainly be challenges and headwinds facing the Company in achieving its objectives, but the Company is well equipped to handle such challenges. The known headwinds arise from uncertainty regarding the macro-economic environment and geo-political landscape, driven by multiple elections and a heightened risk of the broadening of current conflicts. The uncertainty caused by these challenges also presents an opportunity for improving terms & conditions whilst continuing to meet our customer's needs during a turbulent period.

The Company will continue to focus on the implementation of its strategy on sustainability, including enhancing our risk management capabilities relating to climate change, including evolving the data and reporting metrics to support the climate strategy and governance improvements made during 2024.

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## A. Business & Performance

This section of the report sets out the details of the Company with particular focus on business structure and financial performance.

### A.1 - Business and external environment

#### A.1.1 Name and legal form of undertaking

Chaucer Insurance Company Designated Activity Company (“CIC” or “the Company”) is incorporated in Ireland as a single member Designated Activity Company, limited by shares and subject to Irish law. The Company’s registered office address is 112-114, The Greenway, St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, D02 TD28, Ireland.

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

The Company is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (“CBI”). The CBI can be contacted at New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, PO Box 559, Dublin 1, Ireland.

#### A.1.3 External Auditor of the undertaking

The Company’s external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers (“PWC”). PWC is located at One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland. Due to auditor rotation requirements of China Re Group, the Company’s Board of Directors conducted a tender process to appoint new external auditors for financial periods commencing 1st January 2024. They resolved to appoint KPMG as the Company’s external auditors upon the resignation of PWC after their completion on the audit for the year ended 31st December 2023. KPMG are located 1 Harbourmaster Place, International Financial Services Centre, Dublin 1, D01 F6F5.

#### A.1.4 Holders of Qualifying Holdings in the undertaking

The Company is wholly owned by China Re International Company Limited (“CRICL”), a UK based entity that is also the Parent Company of Chaucer Syndicates Limited (“Chaucer Syndicates”), the managing agent for Chaucer’s syndicates operating in the Society Corporation of Lloyd’s (“Lloyd’s”). CRICL is a member of The China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation (“China Re”). The Company and Chaucer Syndicates together are referred to as Chaucer Group.

#### A.1.5 Legal Structure of the Group

China Re, headquartered in Beijing, is a Chinese insurance group and is listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. Its largest shareholder is Central Huijin (71.56%) which is, in turn, owned by the Chinese sovereign wealth fund, China Investment Corporation. The Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China also holds 11.45% of China Re.

China Re’s four main businesses are P&C reinsurance, life and health reinsurance, primary P&C insurance and asset management. China Re aims to be a leading global reinsurance player with strategic focus on international diversification. CIC is key contributor to the strategic international development of China Re. China Re Group has outstanding comprehensive strength, and is rated “A” Excellent by A. M. Best and “A” by S&P, respectively.

CIC writes international specialty insurance and reinsurance business and represents an important source of growth by providing Chaucer with greater flexibility through increased commercial choice for customers and brokers. CIC plays a key role in delivering on China Re’s strategic for international development.

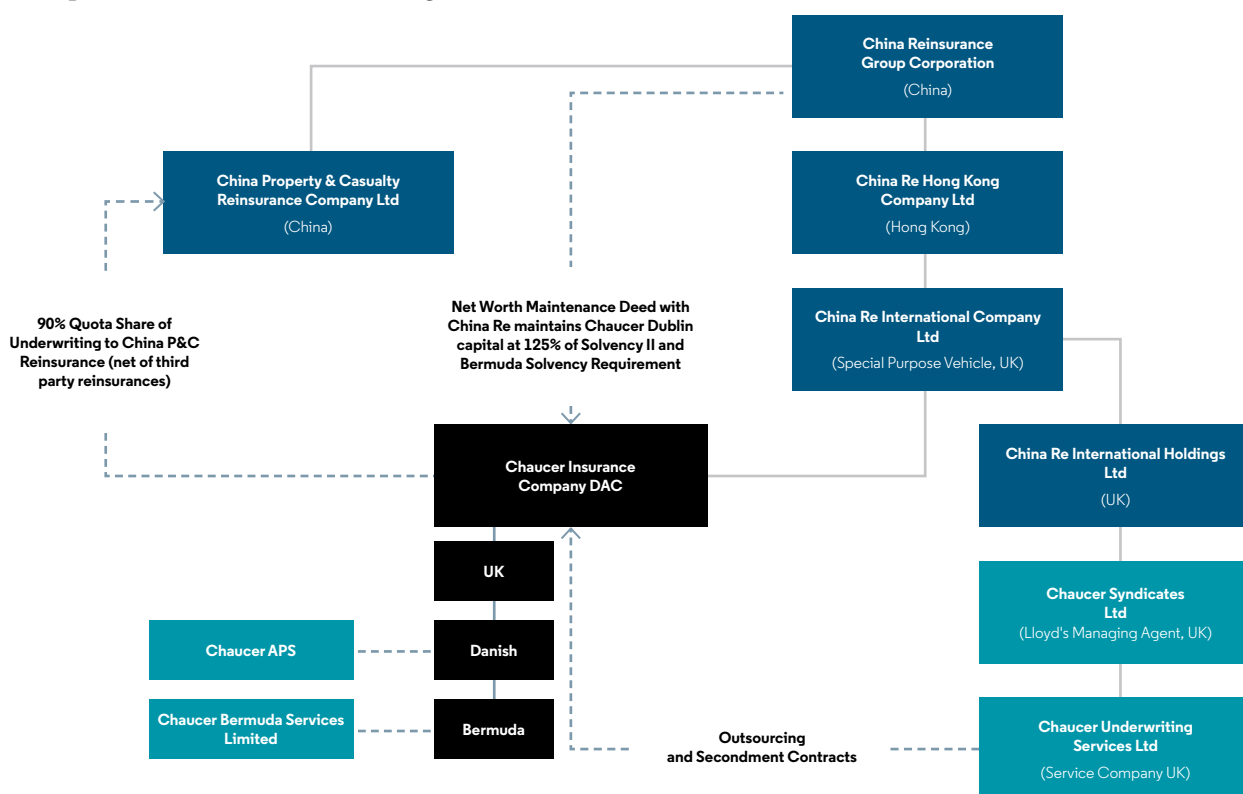
## A. Business & Performance

CIC headquartered in Dublin, has established Branches in the UK, Denmark and Bermuda. The Company's Branches are subject to prudential supervision by the CBI and regulatory oversight by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), Danish Financial Supervisory Authority ("FSA") and the BMA, respectively, for conduct of business rules within those jurisdictions.

The Company mitigates its exposure to the business written via extensive reinsurance arrangements with third party reinsurers and a 90% quota share, net of external reinsurance, with China Property & Casualty Reinsurance Company Limited ("China P&C Re"), a China Re affiliate, reflecting the Company's conservative reinsurance strategy. This reinsurance structure ensures capital efficiency and support's CIC's security ratings of "A (Excellent)" by AM Best and "A" by S&P. The strong ratings reflect the Company's strategic role within China Re as the Company is acknowledged as a key component of Chaucer Group and therefore a key contributor to China Re's international expansion.

Through outsourcing arrangements with affiliates, the branches leverage the existing operational resources of Chaucer. Furthermore, the branches provide a platform for the Company to utilise Chaucer's distribution channels via existing relationships with major international and specialist brokers. The operational resources provided to the Company through the outsourcing arrangement with affiliate entities Chaucer Underwriting Services Ltd. ("CUSL"), Chaucer ApS ("CApS") and Chaucer Bermuda Services Limited ("CBSL") enable the Company to fully leverage the existing operational resources of Chaucer including, but not limited to, staff, technology and processes.

The following diagram is a simplified group structure of the China Re Group following the completion of the acquisition of Chaucer, including CIC:



## A. Business & Performance

The following entities are materially related to CIC:

- China Re due to the Net Worth Maintenance deed;
- China Property & Casualty Reinsurance Company Limited (“China P&C Re”) due to the provision of a 90% Quota share; and,
- CUSL, CBSL and CApS due to the provision of outsourced services.

### A.1.6 Material lines of business and geographical areas

Please refer to Section A.2 for information on material lines of business.

The Company’s growth in 2023 has been concentrated primarily on the UK, US and European markets as outlined in the following table.

	2023 US\$'000	2022 US\$'000
United Kingdom	142,572	150,348
US	260,500	166,357
Europe	113,610	110,210
Other	50,824	26,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>567,506</b>	<b>453,690</b>

The following table shows the gross written premium by office location for the year ended 31st December 2023 and 2022.

	2023 US\$'000	2022 US\$'000
Ireland	43,442	38,438
United Kingdom	313,603	281,090
Denmark	58,113	40,854
Bermuda	152,348	93,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>567,506</b>	<b>453,690</b>

During 2023, the Company continued to grow in line with its strategic objectives. The continued growth reflects the ongoing successful implementation of the Company’s strategic objectives which include further development of the Company’s core classes of business and enhancement to its distribution channels. During 2023, the Company achieved strong growth in all target classes of business, notably reinsurance, as the Company continued to build out of its North American reinsurance business via its Bermuda Branch and expanding reinsurance offerings in both Europe and Japan. Furthermore, the Company benefitted from the positive impact of rate increases being ahead of plan on all classes of business. The strong growth in the core classes was partially offset by the impact of the strategic decision to withdraw from certain Casualty insurance classes of business and also Aviation insurance. These decisions were made due to a variety of reasons including more competitive rate environments and the view that the portfolios lacked a sustainable strategy that could develop scale and allow appropriate cycle management.

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## A. Business & Performance

### A.1.7 Significant business events during the reporting period

Monitoring of regulatory developments is part of the normal course of business and is reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis to ensure the Company is wholly in compliance with current legislation and regulation while ensuring it is well positioned for expected changes in both legislation and regulation in the various jurisdictions that it operates in.

The Company, as part of China Re, is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Ireland on 18th December 2023 and will come into effect for periods beginning on or after 31st December 2023. As Pillar Two was not effective at the reporting date, the Company has no related current tax exposure in 2023.

Under the legislation, since Ireland's statutory tax rate of 12.5% is below the minimum rate of 15% Pillar Two, the Company's business in Ireland (which excludes its branches) will be liable to a Domestic Top-Up Tax ("DTT"). The Company is assessing the impact of the DTT on its financial statements. In 2024, any further top-up tax relating to the Company, which is not collected as DTT in Ireland, will be collected as Multinational Top-Up Tax ("MTT") by a United Kingdom based intermediate parent entity of the China Re Group, subject to elections made to apply the Qualifying Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax Safe Harbour.

The Company's Bermuda Branch is subject to the new Corporate Income Tax Act which imposes a corporate income tax starting on 1st January 2025 on certain Bermuda entities that are part of large multi-national groups. The Company does not have any timing differences in relation to the Bermuda branch so there is no impact on the Company's deferred tax assets or liabilities following the introduction of this corporate income tax.

Other than noted above, no other significant events occurred during the reporting period.

### A.2 - Performance from underwriting activities

The Company continued to grow its broadly diversified underwriting portfolio in 2023, with gross premiums written increasing in line with planned growth to \$567.5 million (2022: \$453.7 million). This increase represents a 25% increase on the prior year.

The Company recorded a net underwriting profit, excluding the impact of investments and foreign exchange, of \$6.0 million (2022: \$8.5 million) during the year. Whilst the growth in target classes is a key contributor to the strong performance achieved during the year, the performance was impacted by a number of industry loss events through European storms, notably Storm Hans and Storm Ciaran, Hurricane Otis and the Turkey/Syria Earthquake. In addition, the result was also adversely by a small number of policy specific Casualty losses. However, the Company's reinsurance programme however ensured that the impact of these events and specific losses is significantly dampened.

## A. Business & Performance

The following table shows the Company's underwriting performance for the year's ended 31st December 2023 and 2022, prior to the allocation of investment return to the technical account.

	2023 US\$'000	2022 US\$'000
Gross written premium	567,506	453,690
Net premium written	147,896	113,830
Net premium earned	134,411	76,821
Net claims incurred	(23,669)	(19,115)
Expenses incurred, excluding investment expenses	(104,968)	(49,202)
<b>Total underwriting result</b>	<b>5,773</b>	<b>8,504</b>
Investment expenses	(296)	(163)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>8,341</b>

### Underwriting Performance by Segment

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment returns by division of business is set out below:

#### For the Year Ended 31st December 2023

	Marine US\$'000	Casualty US\$'000	Energy US\$'000	Property & PV US\$'000	Treaty US\$'000	Other US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>Total</b>							
Gross written premium	83,471	64,938	26,431	70,129	276,724	45,813	567,506
Net premium written	25,637	23,056	5,172	23,666	55,454	14,911	147,896
Net premium earned	23,259	27,211	3,447	22,268	44,529	13,697	134,411
Net claims incurred	(3,785)	(5,468)	(580)	(2,503)	(10,131)	(1,202)	(23,669)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(9,102)	(17,032)	(863)	(13,772)	(17,635)	(8,632)	(67,036)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>10,371</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>5,992</b>	<b>16,763</b>	<b>3,864</b>	<b>43,705</b>
Expense allocation	(6,446)	(7,888)	(1,008)	(6,079)	(12,749)	(3,763)	(37,933)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>(3,177)</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>5,773</b>

#### For the Year Ended 31st December 2023

	Marine US\$'000	Casualty US\$'000	Energy US\$'000	Property & PV US\$'000	Treaty US\$'000	Other US\$'000	Total US\$'000
<b>United Kingdom</b>							
Gross written premium	20,971	16,314	6,640	17,618	69,520	11,509	142,572
Net premium written	6,441	5,792	1,299	5,945	13,931	3,747	37,155
Net premium earned	6,730	7,872	997	6,442	12,883	3,963	38,887
Net claims incurred	(1,591)	(2,299)	(244)	(1,052)	(4,258)	(505)	(9,949)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(2,992)	(5,599)	(284)	(4,527)	(5,797)	(2,836)	(22,035)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>(25)</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>6,902</b>
Expense allocation	(1,619)	(1,982)	(253)	(1,527)	(3,203)	(946)	(9,530)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>(2,006)</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>(664)</b>	<b>(376)</b>	<b>(325)</b>	<b>(2,628)</b>

## A. Business & Performance

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2023

<b>Europe</b>	<b>Marine US\$'000</b>	<b>Casualty US\$'000</b>	<b>Energy US\$'000</b>	<b>Property &amp; PV US\$'000</b>	<b>Treaty US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Gross written premium	16,711	13,000	5,291	14,039	55,398	9,171	113,610
Net premium written	5,132	4,616	1,035	4,738	11,102	2,985	29,608
Net premium earned	4,691	5,488	695	4,491	8,981	2,763	27,109
Net claims incurred	(897)	(1,295)	(137)	(593)	(2,400)	(285)	(5,607)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(1,779)	(3,329)	(169)	(2,692)	(3,447)	(1,688)	(13,104)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>8,397</b>
Expense allocation	(1,290)	(1,579)	(202)	(1,218)	(2,552)	(753)	(7,594)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>(716)</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>804</b>

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2023

<b>US</b>	<b>Marine US\$'000</b>	<b>Casualty US\$'000</b>	<b>Energy US\$'000</b>	<b>Property &amp; PV US\$'000</b>	<b>Treaty US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Gross written premium	38,315	29,808	12,133	32,191	127,023	21,030	260,500
Net premium written	11,768	10,583	2,374	10,864	25,455	6,844	67,888
Net premium earned	9,810	11,478	1,454	9,393	18,782	5,775	56,692
Net claims incurred	(856)	(1,237)	(131)	(566)	(2,292)	(272)	(5,354)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(3,825)	(7,158)	(363)	(5,788)	(7,411)	(3,627)	(28,172)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>9,079</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>23,167</b>
Expense allocation	(2,959)	(3,621)	(463)	(2,790)	(5,852)	(1,727)	(17,412)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>(538)</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>5,755</b>

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2023

<b>Other</b>	<b>Marine US\$'000</b>	<b>Casualty US\$'000</b>	<b>Energy US\$'000</b>	<b>Property &amp; PV US\$'000</b>	<b>Treaty US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Gross written premium	7,474	5,816	2,367	6,281	24,783	4,103	50,824
Net premium written	2,296	2,065	464	2,119	4,966	1,335	13,245
Net premium earned	2,028	2,373	301	1,942	3,883	1,196	11,723
Net claims incurred	(441)	(637)	(68)	(292)	(1,181)	(140)	(2,759)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(506)	(946)	(47)	(765)	(980)	(481)	(3,725)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>5,239</b>
Expense allocation	(578)	(706)	(90)	(544)	(1,142)	(337)	(3,397)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,842</b>

## A. Business & Performance

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2022

<b>Total</b>	<b>Marine US\$'000</b>	<b>Casualty US\$'000</b>	<b>Energy US\$'000</b>	<b>Property &amp; PV US\$'000</b>	<b>Treaty US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Gross written premium	70,341	104,506	19,293	54,939	164,795	39,816	453,690
Net premium written	19,440	34,279	2,802	13,226	31,544	12,539	113,830
Net premium earned	13,305	23,515	1,538	6,683	25,448	6,332	76,821
Net claims incurred	(2,503)	(6,413)	(349)	(2,010)	(7,148)	(692)	(19,115)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(2,977)	(11,662)	(68)	(1,809)	(6,837)	(2,548)	(25,901)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>11,463</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>31,805</b>
Expense allocation	(4,031)	(7,126)	(465)	(2,026)	(7,734)	(1,919)	(23,301)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>(1,686)</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>8,504</b>

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2022

<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Marine US\$'000</b>	<b>Casualty US\$'000</b>	<b>Energy US\$'000</b>	<b>Property &amp; PV US\$'000</b>	<b>Treaty US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Gross written premium	23,309	34,630	6,393	18,205	54,609	13,194	150,340
Net premium written	6,442	11,359	929	4,383	10,453	4,155	37,721
Net premium earned	4,275	7,555	494	2,147	8,177	2,035	24,683
Net claims incurred	(894)	(2,290)	(125)	(718)	(2,552)	(247)	(6,826)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(1,148)	(4,498)	(26)	(698)	(2,636)	(983)	(9,989)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>7,868</b>
Expense allocation	(1,336)	(2,361)	(154)	(671)	(2,579)	(636)	(7,737)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>(1,594)</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>131</b>

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2022

<b>Europe</b>	<b>Marine US\$'000</b>	<b>Casualty US\$'000</b>	<b>Energy US\$'000</b>	<b>Property &amp; PV US\$'000</b>	<b>Treaty US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Gross written premium	17,089	25,389	4,687	13,347	40,036	9,673	110,221
Net premium written	4,723	8,328	681	3,213	7,663	3,046	27,654
Net premium earned	3,373	5,962	390	1,694	6,452	1,605	19,476
Net claims incurred	(618)	(1,584)	(86)	(496)	(1,765)	(171)	(4,720)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(736)	(2,884)	(17)	(447)	(1,691)	(630)	(6,405)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>8,351</b>
Expense allocation	(979)	(1,731)	(113)	(492)	(1,874)	(466)	(5,655)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>(237)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>2,696</b>

## A. Business & Performance

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2022

US	Marine US\$'000	Casualty US\$'000	Energy US\$'000	Property & PV US\$'000	Treaty US\$'000	Other US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Gross written premium	25,791	38,319	7,074	20,144	60,425	14,599	166,352
Net premium written	7,128	12,569	1,027	4,849	11,566	4,598	41,737
Net premium earned	4,819	8,517	557	2,421	9,217	2,293	27,824
Net claims incurred	(876)	(2,245)	(122)	(704)	(2,502)	(242)	(6,691)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(972)	(3,808)	(22)	(591)	(2,233)	(832)	(8,458)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>12,675</b>
Expense allocation	(1,478)	(2,613)	(171)	(743)	(2,826)	(704)	(8,535)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>(149)</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>4,140</b>

### For the Year Ended 31st December 2022

Other	Marine US\$'000	Casualty US\$'000	Energy US\$'000	Property & PV US\$'000	Treaty US\$'000	Other US\$'000	Total US\$'000
Gross written premium	4,152	6,168	1,139	3,243	9,725	2,350	26,777
Net premium written	1,147	2,023	165	781	1,862	740	6,718
Net premium earned	838	1,481	97	421	1,602	399	4,838
Net claims incurred	(115)	(294)	(16)	(92)	(329)	(32)	(878)
Net acquisition costs (excl. operating expenses)	(121)	(472)	(3)	(73)	(277)	(103)	(1,049)
<b>Net underwriting profit before expenses</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>2,911</b>
Expense allocation	(238)	(421)	(27)	(120)	(455)	(113)	(1,374)
<b>Underwriting result as reported in the QRT</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,537</b>

### A.3 - Performance from investment activities

#### A.3.1 Income and expenses arising by asset class

The Company's investment strategy is designed to ensure the safety of the principal investment, generating a reasonable total rate of return, whilst complying with the Company's risk appetite and investment guidelines. Accordingly, our funds are primarily invested in liquid, investment-grade fixed income securities which are designated at fair value through the profit and loss ("FVTP&L") in accordance with FRS 102 & FRS 103 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated for use in Ireland by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

## A. Business & Performance

The following table outlines the investment income and expenses, before tax, for the period ended 31st December 2023 and 2022:

<b>Investment income and related expenses</b>	<b>2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>2022 US\$'000</b>
Investment income on fixed income securities	5,153	3,906
Other interest income	1,485	141
Net realized (losses)	(722)	(382)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	7,669	(14,600)
Investment management expenses	(296)	(163)
<b>Net return from investments</b>	<b>13,289</b>	<b>(11,098)</b>

The following is a breakdown of the investment income, before expenses, by asset class for the year ended 31st December 2023 and 2022:

<b>Return on investments by asset class before expenses 31st December 2023</b>	<b>Investment Income</b>	<b>Net realized losses</b>	<b>Net unrealized losses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash & cash equivalents	1,485	-	32	1,517
US Treasury	554	28	1,447	2,029
US agency bonds	1,118	(73)	1,315	2,360
Non-US Government & Supranational Bonds	256	2	292	550
Municipal bonds	87	-	318	405
Corporate bonds	3,138	(679)	4,265	6,724
<b>Total Investment Income</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>(722)</b>	<b>7,669</b>	<b>13,585</b>
Investment expenses				(296)
<b>Net return on investments</b>				<b>13,289</b>

<b>Return on investments by asset class before expenses 31st December 2022</b>	<b>Investment Income</b>	<b>Net realized losses</b>	<b>Net unrealized losses</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash & cash equivalents	141	-	-	141
US Treasury	206	58	(1,489)	(1,225)
US agency bonds	870	(178)	(4,811)	(4,119)
Non-US Government & Supranational Bonds	220	-	(1,042)	(822)
Municipal bonds	56	3	(393)	(334)
Corporate bonds	2,554	(265)	(6,865)	(4,576)
<b>Total Investment Income</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>(382)</b>	<b>(14,600)</b>	<b>(10,935)</b>
Investment expenses				(163)
<b>Net return on investments</b>				<b>(11,098)</b>

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## A. Business & Performance

2023 has been a volatile year, with the gains at the start of the year being reversed in later periods. However the gains made in Q4 reflected the change in narrative from Central Banks for a potential pause on rate increases and the possibility of rate reductions in 2024.

The Company continues to invest in high quality fixed income securities, whereby the investment portfolio has an average rating AA- as at 31st December 2023, and ensures that the duration of the assets and liabilities are closely matched. In addition, the Company maintains strong levels of liquidity to ensure the Company is not required to liquidate assets in unrealized loss positions to meet its obligations as they arise. The Company recorded a net unrealized gain for the year of \$7.7 million. This unrealized gain reduces the overall unrealized loss position on the investment portfolio to \$8.6 million. The Company typically holds assets to maturity and therefore any unrealized losses will naturally unwind as the asset matures.

As the Company does not hold any non-USD fixed income securities, the Company does not have any foreign currency fluctuations in its fixed income securities portfolio.

### A.3.2 Gains and losses recognised directly in Equity

The Company does not recognize any gains/losses relating to its investment portfolio in equity. As noted previously, the Company has designated its fixed income securities as FVTP&L. As a result, the net unrealized losses, relating to fluctuations in market price, and net realized losses are recognized in net income.

### A.3.3 Investments in securitisations

At 31st December 2023, the Company's fixed income portfolio included \$54.1 million (19.2%) (2022: \$27.8 million (13.3%)) in securitisations. The Company's exposure was exclusively to securitisations issued by US Government Sponsored Enterprises. As such these securitisations are highly rated and are amongst the most liquid of all securitisation types with an average credit rating of AA+ (excellent) (2022: AA+(excellent)), as rated by S&P (or equivalent).

### A.4 - Performance of Other Activities

There are no other activities to note for the year ended 31st December 2023. The Company does not expect any other material income or expenses outside the normal course of business over the planning horizon.

The Company has not entered into any material operating or finance leasing arrangements.

### A.5 - Any other disclosures

No further material information regarding the business or performance.

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## B. System of Governance

The ‘System of Governance’ section of the report sets out details regarding the administration and management of the Company. The section also outlines the enterprise risk management framework, as well as the controls around fitness and probity and outsourcing arrangements.

### B.1 - General Governance Arrangements

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

The Company is subject to the CBI’s Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015 (“the Code”) and the Board is satisfied that the corporate structures and practices pertaining to corporate governance, as required by the Code, are operating effectively. This is reviewed and approved annually in line with the submission of the Directors Compliance Certificates. Effective 1st January 2024, the regulatory rating of CIC has been upgraded from ‘Low’ to ‘Medium/Low’ by the CBI. This upgrade is in line with the Company’s expectations.

The Board retains ultimate responsibility for strategic and operational oversight of the Company. The Board comprises a mix of executives, Group Non-Executive Directors (“GNED”) and Independent Non-Executive Directors (“INED”). This provides a balance of diverse thinking with extensive business knowledge and sectoral experience.

Whilst the Board has ultimate responsibility for the Company’s oversight and governance, Committees have been established to support the Board in this regard. The Board has established the following committees:

- Risk & Capital Committee;
- Audit Committee;
- Underwriting Committee;
- Finance & Investments Committee; and,
- Operations Committee.

The Board has approved the terms of reference for each Committee. Each Board Committee includes at least one Board member which serves to enhance the Board’s consideration of risk related issues. These committees have the power to carry out activities on behalf of the Board to the extent such activities have been delegated by the Board in the approved terms of reference.

In addition, Chaucer Syndicates and CIC, jointly have a Credit Committee and a Reserving Committees with management representation from both Chaucer and CIC. Both committees report to their respective Boards.

In addition to the Committees above, the Board established a Bermuda Branch Oversight Committee (“BBOC”). BBOC meets at least quarterly and reports to the Board. BBOC operates in accordance with its Terms of Reference, which includes reviewing business activity, monitoring performance, reviewing the risk profile of the Branch operation, as well as overseeing the quality of outsourcing arrangements provided to the Branch. BBOC is chaired by an INED with other members being the Bermuda Branch manager and two executive directors.

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## B. System of Governance

To support the formal Board committees, the Company also has a number of management oversight committees. These have been established to ensure effective oversight and disciplined governance processes. These include the following:

- Product Oversight Committee (“POC”): Approves, recommends and monitors matters in relation to conduct and consumer risk and product development, reporting to the Underwriting Committee;
- Service Action Performance Group (“SAPG”): Reviews the performance of the Chaucer affiliates who provide contractual services to the Company and reports to the Operations Committee;
- Denmark Branch Oversight Committee (“DBOC”): Responsible for the oversight of the Denmark Branch and monitoring performance; and,
- Intermediary Remuneration Review Committee – this is a joint committee with Chaucer which is responsible for monitoring commissions and acquisition costs and approving non-standard arrangements. It reports to the Underwriting Committee.

During the year the Company received approval for its Third Country Branch in the UK and has established a UK Branch Oversight Committee to ensure separate oversight of its UK Branch operations.

The authority, functions, membership and reporting lines of the Committees (including the POC) and their frequency, voting rights, and numbers to be quorate are all clearly detailed in their respective terms of reference. The terms of reference for each of the Committees are reviewed at least annually.

On 13th December 2023, as part of a planned change in the governance of the Company, Mr. Robert Callan resigned from the Board of Directors and his position as Chair. Mr Enda Murphy succeeded Mr Callan as Chair of the Board of Directors. As a result of this change, Mr Murphy resigned as Chair of the Audit Committee with Ms Lesley Watkins succeeding Mr Murphy, following her appointment to the Board of Directors. In addition to these appointments, the Company appointed James Wright as GNED on 27th March 2024 as part of the planned change.

The Company’s General Manager, who serves as an executive director and member of the Board, has responsibility for the day-to-day operations, compliance and performance of the Company. The General Manager is supported in his role by an Executive Committee comprising the senior management team. The Company’s key internal control functions of risk management, actuarial, internal audit and compliance all report into respective committees and are supported by Chaucer, to varying degrees, under the terms of an outsourcing arrangement. This enables the Company to utilise the expertise, systems and processes of Chaucer.

A review of the System of Governance, which includes a review of the overall performance of the Board, its individual directors and the respective committees, is carried out on an annual basis. The composition of the Board is kept under regular review and the Company maintains Board and executive succession plans.

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## B. System of Governance

The key roles and responsibilities of the respective Committees include, but are not limited to, the following:

### **Risk & Capital Committee**

- Advising the Board on risk appetite, risk tolerance and risk strategy, taking account of the Board's overall strategy, and the current financial position of CIC;
- Drawing on the work of the Audit Committee and the internal auditors, overseeing the capacity of CIC to manage and control risks within the agreed strategy;
- Overseeing the risk management function, which is managed on a day-to-day basis by the Head of Risk & Capital;
- Ensuring the development and on-going maintenance of a risk management system ("RMS") within CIC, which is effective and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business;
- Advising the Board on the effectiveness of risk management strategies and policies; and,
- Directing the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA");
- Considering matters related to the impact of all risks including inflation and climate change; and,
- Monitoring CIC's exposure to related party concentration risk, in particular, the reinsurance support provided by China Re.

### **Audit Committee**

- Monitoring the effectiveness and adequacy of CIC's internal controls processes and procedures and internal audit;
- Liaising with the external auditors;
- Reviewing the integrity of CIC's financial statements and ensuring that they provide a true and fair view of CIC's financial status;
- Reviewing financial reports and announcements and making recommendations to the Board on whether to approve CIC's annual accounts;
- Assessing the independence of auditors and the effectiveness of the audit process; and,
- Overseeing the Company's compliance processes, policies and practices.

### **Underwriting Committee**

- Undertaking detailed reviews of the underwriting performance against plan and determining the reason for, and action to be taken in respect of, any deviations;
- Reviewing the framework for measuring, monitoring and controlling all aspects of underwriting and associated risk within CIC's underwriting portfolios; and
- Reviewing any new underwriting initiatives.

### **Finance & Investments Committee**

- Overseeing CIC's material financial matters, including investment management arrangements, investment guidelines, investment asset allocations and financing activities;
- Overseeing CIC's financial and regulatory reporting, including the monitoring of the effectiveness of the financial control environment;
- Overseeing CIC's tax obligations, reporting and compliance; and,
- Monitoring exposure to financial risk from climate change.

## B. System of Governance

### Operations Committee

- Providing assurance that CIC has a robust and effective control framework over all operational activities including any outsourced functions, and that all outsourced functions are managed effectively and in accordance with internal guidelines and regulatory expectations.

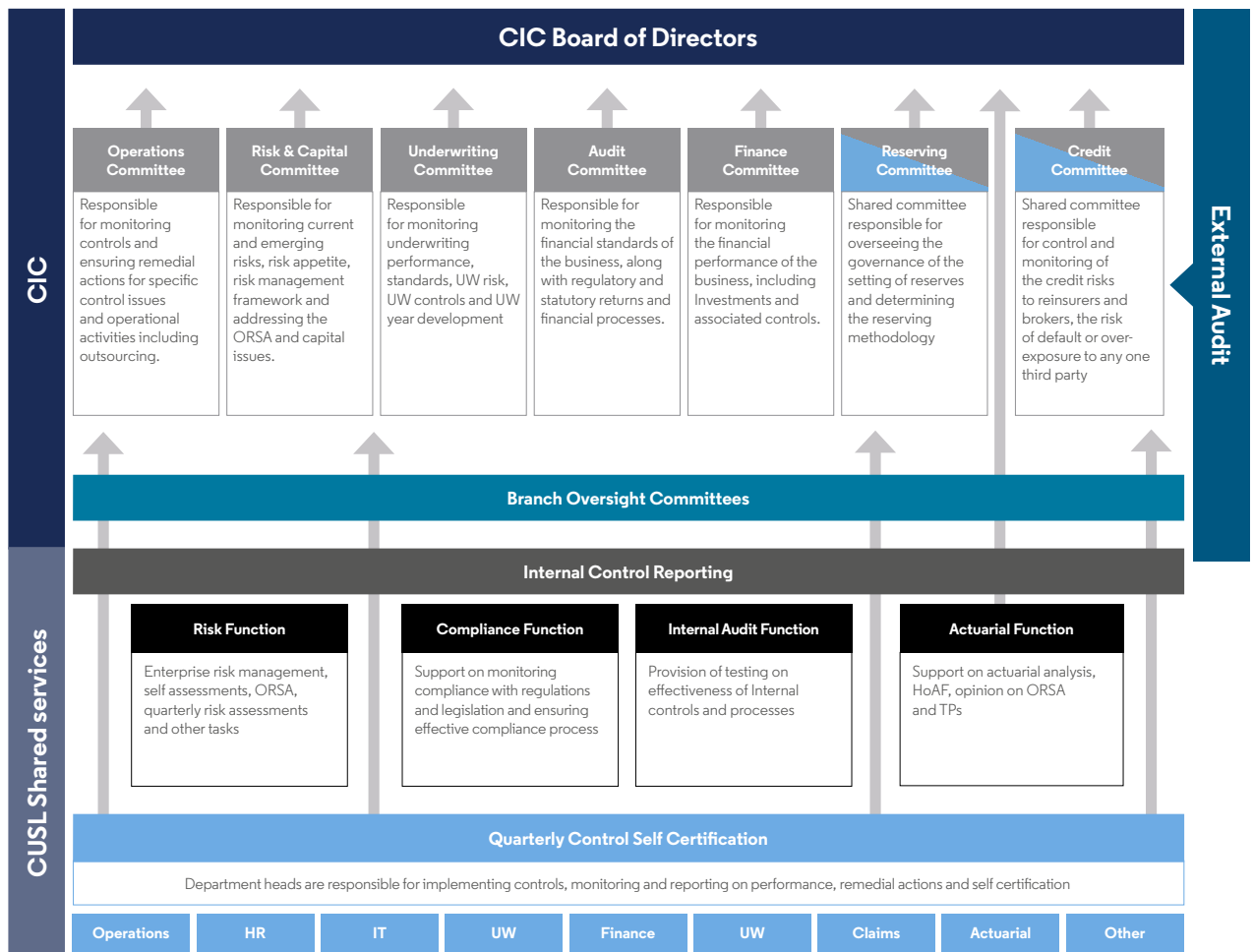
### Credit Committee

- Control and monitoring of the credit risks to reinsurers and brokers, with regards to the risk of default or over-exposure to any one third party within the parameters of the Board approved credit risk appetite.
- Monitoring of credit exposures associated with coverholders.

### Reserve Committee

- Responsible for overseeing the governance of the setting of reserves; and
- determining the reserving methodology.

The following shows the structure of the Board, Committees and System of Governance of CIC:



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## B. System of Governance

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

Other than noted above, there have been no material changes to the governance arrangements over the course of the year.

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

The Company's Remuneration Policy is set by the Board and updated on annual basis. It is the intention of the Company to ensure that remuneration of its employees, officers and directors meets good practice standards as well as applicable regulatory requirements. It is the Board's intention to ensure that remuneration structures do not promote excessive risk taking. This aim is achieved through a suitable balance between fixed and variable remuneration, which varies depending on an individual's role and seniority.

The Board does not deem it necessary to establish a Remuneration Committee and believes it appropriate that such matters, based on the nature, scale, complexity and risk profile of the Company, be addressed by the Board. If the Company deems it necessary, the Board will establish a Remuneration Committee and follow the requirements of the Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015.

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including contractual salary, life cover, permanent health insurance and paid holiday arrangements. The Company pays contributions based on a percentage of salary into Personal Retirement Savings Accounts on behalf of its employees (defined contribution plans). Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations. Employees contribute additional voluntary contributions to suit their circumstances.

The Company does not offer any bonuses or incentives related exclusively to revenue, premium growth or other metrics that might encourage undue risk taking. Therefore, its remuneration practices are considered to promote sound and effective risk management and does not promote or encourage excessive risk taking.

The Company operates an annual bonus plan for employees based on Company and individual performance, which is aligned with Chaucer's practices and in compliance with the Company's own Remuneration Policy. The Company does not offer any supplementary pension or early retirement scheme.

With regard to the remuneration of its INEDs, the Company's policy is that, in keeping with their duty of independence, they shall be remunerated by a fixed fee only, and no incentive-based payments will be made. It is the Company's policy that NEDs who are employees of the Group shall receive no remuneration for their duties as directors of the Company. Other than payment for services for those outsourced functions set out in B.7 of this report, and the salaries and benefits of contracted employees of the Company, there were no material transactions with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking or with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body during the reporting period.

During 2023, the Company's parent made a planned \$50.0 million capital contribution to support the Company in achieving its growth target and delivering its objectives. This capital injection was approved by the CBI as Tier 1 Own Funds on a Solvency II basis. There were no other material transactions with the shareholder during the year.

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## B. System of Governance

The Company's intra group quota share is with an affiliate entity China P&C Re.

Furthermore, there have been no dividends paid to the parent company during the reporting period.

There have been no significant changes to the entitlements of the members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies during the year.

### B.2 - Fitness and Probity

#### B.2.1 Requirements for skills, knowledge and expertise

CIC is responsible for ensuring that individuals performing Controlled Functions (including Pre-Approval Controlled Functions ("PCF")) meet the CBI's Fitness and Probity Standards, both prior to appointment and on an on-going basis. CIC is required to satisfy itself on reasonable grounds that all individuals performing PCF roles comply with the Fitness and Probity ("F&P") Standards and appropriate due diligence is performed in this regard, including in respect of the skills, knowledge and expertise required.

The Company has a Fitness and Probity Policy that is reviewed and approved annually by the Board. The policy is supported by detailed documented procedures. These processes and procedures, including an annual Fitness & Probity review, support the Company's annual confirmation to the CBI that the Company is in compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements under the CBI's Fitness and Probity Standards 2014 and associated CBI Guidance (the "F&P Standards") including updated F&P Guidelines and FAQs issued in 2018 and updated requirements issued in the light of the industry themed inspection in 2020.

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

As part of the Company's fitness and probity processes, CIC operates a formal process to ensure all directors are considered by the CBI for pre-approval and that they continue to meet the requirements and obligations set by the CBI. Following a detailed due diligence exercise by the company to satisfy suitable fitness and probity of the proposed person, Individual Questionnaires ("IQs") are submitted to the CBI for approval in respect of each member of the Board or senior management who will be performing a PCF.

CIC ensures its on-going compliance obligations in respect of fitness and probity due diligence are met in line with the CBI's Guidance on Fitness and Probity Standards. This includes CIC's obligation to submit the Annual PCF Confirmation Return to the CBI and confirm therein that each PCF holder is compliant (and continues to agree to be compliant) with the Fitness and Probity Standards. CIC also ensures that all resignations of PCF holders are notified to the CBI without delay.

During the year, the Company continued to embed the necessary steps to address the requirements of the Central Bank (Individual Accountability Framework) Act 2023 and associated Individual Accountability Framework and Senior Executive Accountability Regime regulations. All actions and requirements due on or before 29th December 2023 were implemented.

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## B. System of Governance

### B.3 - Risk Management System including Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

#### B.3.1 Risk Management System (“RMS”)

The Board believes that effective risk management forms a critical part of the governance framework and is a source of competitive advantage. Hence, the principles and framework adopted ensure a focus on effective risk controls and management process designed to identify, measure, monitor and control risks across all areas of the risk universe.

CIC has adapted Chaucer’s existing ERM framework proportionately to the size, nature and complexity of CIC’s business and in line with CBI requirements. In addition, the Company is supported by Chaucer’s management team through our outsourcing agreements to ensure multi-dimensional oversight based on the following principles:

- Simple objectives;
- Clear risk appetite;
- Robust governance, controls and reporting; and,
- A strong culture and tone from the top which supports the underling key principles.

#### B.3.2 Implementation of the Risk Management System

The Company’s RMS underpins the Board’s strategy and operational plan. The primary objective of the RMS is to ensure that the business has a repeatable process for identifying risk, conducting risk assessments and reporting on risks related to the pursuit of strategic and business objectives and by ensuring that it is commercially effective and supporting senior management and Board level decision-making.

The RMS is represented by the following key elements which are reinforced through the key internal controls and business management processes:

#### Risk Strategy, Risk Governance & Risk Appetite

- The RMS is owned by the Board with responsibility for oversight and development delegated to the second line Risk Management function via the Risk & Capital Committee;
- Responsibility for embedding lies with the first line business functions supported by risk oversight and reporting;
- The Risk and Audit functions provide assurance in terms of compliance with the key controls;
- The Risk Appetite defines categories of risk and quantum/tolerance within each category;
- The Risk Culture is integrated into the Remuneration Policy. People are not rewarded for excessive risk taking; and,
- Policy statements and business standards and procedures support adherence to the chosen appetite and set out the following:
  - Policy statements set out the parameters within which management may operate and define the standards that must be applied within the business;
  - They ensure businesses identify, measure, manage, monitor and control material risks and define the procedures which should be applied to the main risk classes; and
  - They are approved annually by the respective Committees and the Board.

## B. System of Governance

### Risk Assessment and Risk Reporting

- CIC has detailed risk assessment processes which assist management in identifying, assessing and monitoring risks whilst contributing to key decision-making and assessing capital requirements by ensuring all risks are considered;
- The risk register and risk dashboard are core parts of the risk analysis and processes with the regular assessment of emerging risks both at Executive Committee, Risk & Capital Committee, and Board levels; and
- Risk reporting is led by the Head of Risk & Capital, who reports to the Risk & Capital Committee and Board. This risk reporting includes the regular review of the risk appetite ORSA.

### B.3.3 Own Risk & Solvency Assessment

CIC has adapted Chaucer's ORSA process whereby a framework has been designed which emphasises the risk assessment, capital management and decision-making processes that are operated on a continuous basis throughout the year and embedded within the business. Each of these activities has its own reporting requirements and supporting analysis that is demonstrable at one or more levels within the management and governance structure of the Company.

CIC's ORSA policy and framework brings together the RMS and capital management activity across the following five key business activities:



The Board owns and governs the ORSA Framework and processes. Each activity within the ORSA process is, however, overseen by a relevant governance forum (the Risk & Capital Committee) prior to recommendation for approval to the Board. The Risk & Capital Committee, for example, reviews the effective functioning and outcomes from the ORSA processes during the year and recommends to the Board for approval.

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## B. System of Governance

The Head of Risk & Capital is responsible for reviewing the ORSA policy and framework on at least an annual basis. The results of such review and any proposed changes are reported to the Risk & Capital Committee who review and, if deemed appropriate, recommend for approval to the Board. The performance of the framework is reviewed on an ongoing basis and on an ad-hoc basis if certain ORSA trigger events occur.

The Board formally reviews and approves the ORSA on an annual basis, however, in the event of an ORSA trigger event, the Board will review and approve an interim ORSA as required. The Risk & Capital Committee considers whether there has been a trigger event as part of the quarterly review of the risk dashboard and register.

The following briefly describes how the main ORSA process brings together the ERM across the five key business activities:

### **Business Strategy:**

- Assessment of risks to achieving strategy and risks to the associated business model;
- Forward looking risk profile assessment based on long-term strategy and short-term business plans under normal and stressed conditions; and,
- Setting and validation of strategy/business plan or identification of management actions required to amend strategy or business plan.

### **Risk Appetite, Profile & Reporting:**

- Setting and validation of risk appetite levels or identification of management actions required to amend risk appetite;
- Identification of risk sources and risk causes of profit and loss results (P&L Attribution); and,
- Assessment of adequacy of risk management framework and identification of improvements.

### **Risk Mitigation & Assessments:**

- Assessment of adequacy of risk mitigation techniques; and,
- Review of risk assessments supporting key Board decision-making.

### **Capital & Solvency:**

- Assessment of adequacy of capital and liquidity contingency plans;
- Determination of CIC's economic capital requirements; and,
- Assessment of accessibility to capital and funding arrangements.

### **Stress & Scenario Testing:**

- Assessment of strategic scenarios considering various outcomes; and
- Assessment of potential earnings volatility and stresses to capital via a range of scenarios by risk category and reverse stress tests.

Solvency needs and the SCR are calculated using the Solvency II Standard Formula. However, additional tests are performed to determine the appropriateness of the Standard Formula and, in particular, the solvency and economic capital needs of the business based on the specific risk profile and business plan. This is done by analysing the risk dashboard and individual risks contained therein to assess the link with capital and solvency and determine whether additional requirements are necessitated in view of those risks.

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## B. System of Governance

### B.4 - Internal Control System

#### B.4.1 Description of the internal control function

The Board has ultimate responsibility for the internal controls of the Company. The Committees with responsibilities for internal controls provide regular updates to the Board, which enables the Board to ensure that an appropriate framework is in place for identifying, assessing and monitoring the effectiveness of internal controls. CIC has adapted Chaucer's existing internal control system to ensure the prevention and detection of fraud and protection of the Company's resources. In addition, senior management, CIC's Risk Management function, and CIC's Internal Auditors also provide multi-disciplinary reviews and oversight of the ongoing management of the Company.

The Internal Control System, interlinked with both the Risk Management Framework and System of Governance, includes a range of tools, techniques and processes to ensure the application of appropriate controls. This includes the suite of Internal Control Policies that set out the company policies and specific requirements on a range of critical internal control matters.

#### B.4.2 Implementation of the Compliance Function

The Board of the Company 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 the responsibilities of the Board to ensure compliance with legislation, regulations and other applicable requirements.

The role of the Board appointed Compliance Officer is to:

- assist the Board with ensuring ongoing compliance with legislation, regulation and applicable requirements;
- enhance the Company's awareness of compliance matters;
- monitor the Company's compliance with legislation and applicable requirements and guidelines;
- document any breaches identified, how they are 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 oversight of complaints handling processes, and lead the response to Ombudsman cases;
- 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 report to the Audit Committee quarterly which includes the following:

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

The Compliance Officer is also an attendee of the Risk & Capital Committee.

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## B. System of Governance

### B.5 - Internal Audit Function

#### B.5.1 Implementation of the Internal Audit function

The Company has established an Internal Audit function, with the Head of Internal Audit (“HIA”) and internal audit resources being provided by CUSL under the outsourcing arrangement.

The Company’s Internal Audit function assists the Board and senior management to protect the assets, reputation and sustainability of the organisation. The Internal Audit function assists in the achievement of this by assessing the significant risks to the business and assessing whether they are adequately monitored, controlled and mitigated. This includes challenging senior management to improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls over business processes. The Company’s Internal Audit function operates within the three lines of defence model, providing independent assurance over the effectiveness of processes in the first and second lines of defence.

#### B.5.2 Independence of the Internal Audit function

The Internal Audit function is independent of CIC’s operational functions so as to ensure that the judgements essential to its proper conduct and impartial advice to the Audit Committee are unbiased. It reports directly to the Company’s Audit Committee and to the Board, as required. The HIA confirms her organisational independence to the Audit Committee at least on an annual basis, in accordance with Audit Committee Terms of Reference.

### B.6 - Actuarial Function

The work of the Actuarial Function for CIC is coordinated by the Head of Actuarial Function (“HoAF”). The CIC HoAF is Orla Donnelly FSAI, approved by the CBI to act in the Pre-Approval Controlled Function of Head of Actuarial Function for CIC. She is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries in Ireland. The CIC Actuarial Function encompassing Reserving, Pricing and Capital Modelling, is performed by the Chaucer Group actuarial personnel, with work drawn from other departments and external reviews as required.

The work of the Actuarial Function is documented in an annual report summarising the results of the analyses described in Actuarial Function Terms of Reference. The HoAF is responsible for producing an annual Actuarial Opinion on Technical Provisions to be submitted to the CBI in conjunction with the Solvency II annual quantitative reporting templates. In addition, the HoAF presents an annual Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions, an opinion on the ORSA, underwriting policy and on the Company’s reinsurance adequacy to the Board. Furthermore, the HoAF contributes to the risk management system of the Company. The HoAF provides reports to the Board, the Audit Committee and the Risk & Capital Committee as may be required.

The Actuarial function comprises of fellows/students of the Institute & Faculty of Actuaries and operates under the standards set out by the Institute & Faculty of Actuaries and the Board for Actuarial Standards (or equivalent). One of the roles of the Actuarial Function is to help maintain compliance with requirements and regulations issued by, inter alia, EIOPA, the CBI and Society of Actuaries in Ireland. The current structure of the Actuarial Function within the Company is considered to be appropriate in achieving the full intended aims of the function. See the Actuarial Function Terms of Reference for detailed objectives. The HoAF has full authority to escalate any concern areas to the CIC Board and / or Audit Committee (or any delegated committee) as deemed appropriate.

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## B. System of Governance

### B.7 - Outsourcing

The Board is responsible for ensuring that the outsourcing policy and the outsourcing arrangements comply with the relevant regulations and for ensuring that due skill, care and diligence is exercised when entering into, managing or terminating any arrangement for the outsourcing to a service provider that is deemed to be a critical or important function or activity (“CIFA”) pursuant to Article 49 of the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC. The entering into, managing or terminating of all other outsourcing arrangements is delegated by the Board to the Operations Committee or Underwriting Committee to the extent it related to outsourcing of underwriting or claims activities.

The Company requires service providers to cooperate with the relevant supervisory authorities in connection with any outsourced function or activity. The Company’s staff, auditors and the relevant supervisory authorities have the right to request access to data related to the outsourced functions or activities and, where appropriate, the supervisory authorities would have right to access to the business premises of the service provider.

The Outsourcing Policy covers the following areas:

- Objectives of the outsourcing policy;
- Organisational arrangements setting out the roles and responsibilities;
- The decision-making process;
- The selection process for outsourced service providers;
- The process for ongoing supervision and management of risks;
- Procedures for notification to the CBI upon outsourcing a material activity;
- Procedures for notification to the CBI in the event of an outsourced service provider’s inability to meet its obligations under an agreement;
- Procedures for appropriate monitoring and assessment of the outsourced service provider’s financial performance and changes to its organisational structure;
- Reporting arrangements and requirements;
- Business continuity requirements; and,
- The process and timelines for approval, review and updating of the outsourcing policy by the Board.

The Company outsources to affiliate entities CUSL, located in the UK, CApS, located in Denmark, and CBSL in Bermuda, respectively. CApS in Denmark provides underwriting, finance, claims and operational support, CBSL in Bermuda provides underwriting, finance, operations, audit and administration support whilst CUSL provides operational support and services to CIC including underwriting; claims, risk management; legal and compliance; IT; finance; actuarial and internal audit services.

The Company also outsources the provision of underwriting and claims settlement services to Managing General Agents (“MGAs”)/ coverholders under the terms of delegated underwriting authority agreements. Furthermore, the Company’s investment management activities are outsourced to professional investment managers under an Investment Management Agreement.

All outsourcing arrangements are reviewed by the Operations Committee, or the Underwriting Committee if delegation of underwriting, and if deemed to meet the criteria of a critical and or important function or activity (“CIFA”), are presented to the Board for approval. Once the Board has approved the CIFA, the General Manager or Head of Operations notifies the CBI. All CIFAs are closely monitored by the Company’s General Manager and Operations Committee, Underwriting Committee or Finance & Investments Committee, as appropriate. All CIFA arrangements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and, where material, changes are brought to the Board for consideration and approval.

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## B. System of Governance

### **B.8 - Assessment of the adequacy of the system of governance to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks**

The Company is committed to embedding a culture of compliance and excellence in all governance matters. To that end, the Company has:

- Appointed an experienced Board, comprising a mix of executives, group NEDs and INEDs, providing a balance of diverse and innovative thinking with in depth insurance industry and business knowledge and experience;
- Appointed a management team in Ireland directly responsible for ensuring that CIC operates an effective system of governance;
- Appointed highly experienced UK, Danish and Bermudian Branch Managers; and
- Developed and embedded a committee structure to ensure challenging engagement with all areas of the business and segregated oversight by committees with appropriate authorities and responsibilities delegated from, but ultimately overseen by, the Board of Directors.

Taking all of the above into account, the Company's assessment is that its system of governance in respect of the oversight the Company, its Branches and outsourcing is adequate for a company of its nature, scale and complexity.

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

There are no other material disclosures or relevant information to note.

## C. Risk Profile

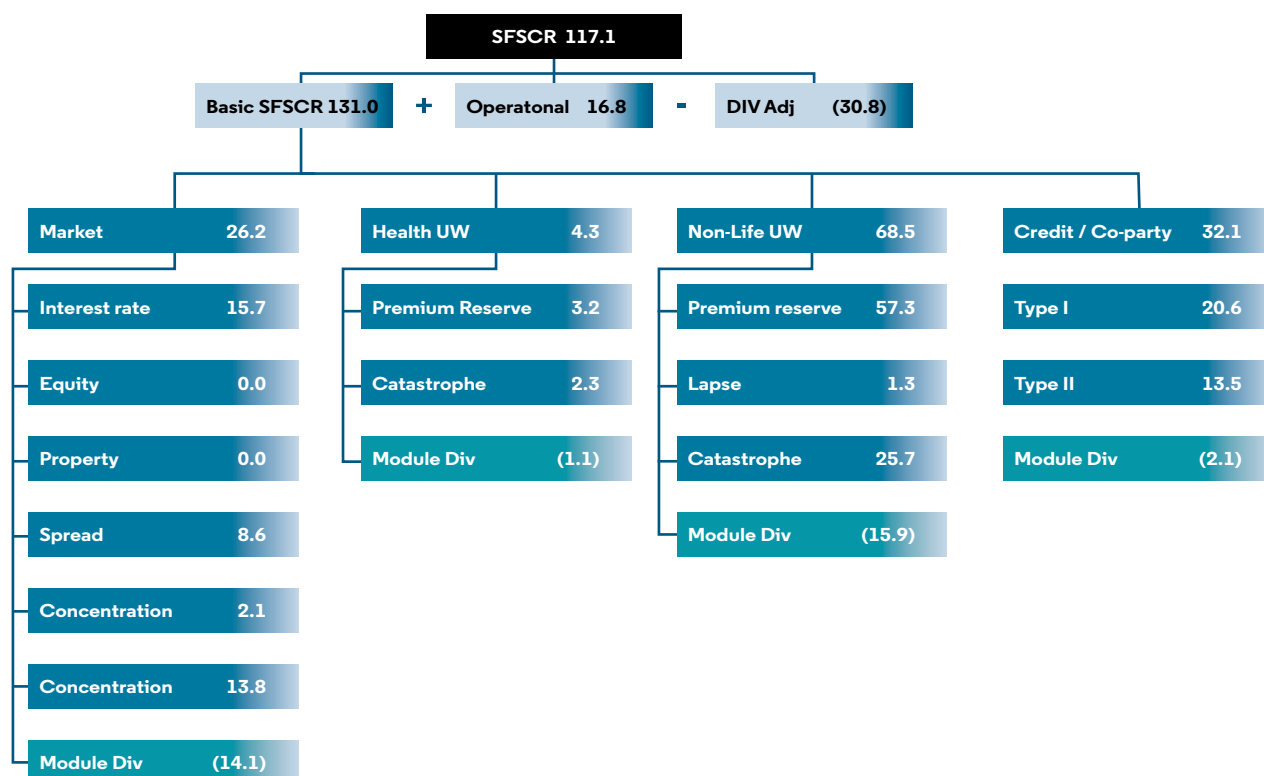
The 'Risk Profile' section of the report captures the nature of the overall risk status of the Company, considering all material risks to which the Company is exposed.

### C.1 - Overview

CIC is committed to a structured and disciplined approach to risk management which considers, evaluates and manages risks as an integral part of the day to day running of the business. The involvement of the Board in setting the direction, tone and nature of the business and culture and the importance of effective risk management are fundamental parts of this. The aim of a stable, secure and efficient business is integrated with a transparent communication and engagement model which seeks to build a sustainable business model where financial value is developed over the long-term. The Board reviews the Company's risk profile on an ongoing basis (at least quarterly) via a risk dashboard and register. This allows it to see, understand and ensure mitigations are in place to oversee appropriate actions.

Additionally, as the Company uses the Solvency II Standard Formula for the purposes of assessing capital requirements, the Board must gain comfort that this approach is an appropriate method for the Company. The key assumptions underlying the Standard Formula have been assessed and consideration given to whether additional levels of capital are maintained. The Company performs stress and scenario testing to ensure the SCR position for each risk module is capable of withstanding extreme, unforeseen, or "shock" events. These tests, whilst extreme, are plausible occurrences. These have been selected based on the lines and classes of business, products and operational model of the Company.

The SCR arising from the Standard Formula as at 31st December 2023 in US\$117.1 million is as follows:



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## C. Risk Profile

The following sections contain further information on the key risks to which the Company is exposed in accordance with the Company's risk profile. These consider the exposure, concentrations, risk mitigations and stress testing applied under each of the main risk categories.

### C.2 - Non-Life Underwriting Risk

#### C.2.1 Risk exposures

Underwriting of insurance and reinsurance products is the principal activity of the Company and effective management of insurance risk, both underwriting and claims risk, is vital to ensure the Company meets its strategic and regulatory objectives.

Underwriting risk includes the risk of loss to the Company as a result of inappropriate or ineffective underwriting processes, the risk of loss as a result of inappropriate or ineffective claims handling or the risk that the ultimate value of insurance liabilities proves to be greater than the estimated value, and the risk that inadequate pricing leads to unprofitable business.

The Company takes a conservative approach to managing all aspects of underwriting risk. Policy limits are clearly defined within the Company's Risk Appetite Statement which is actively managed and reported to the Board on a quarterly basis. The maximum gross limit is \$150 million per asset on the Energy class and maximum net retention after reinsurance is \$1.3 million per asset.

The appetite is supported by underlying internal control policies which define the standards to be followed by those involved in underwriting, claims, pricing and reserving. Underwriters have specific authority limits, which limit the extent to which they can bind business. The Company adopts a best estimate approach in determining its ultimate liability to policyholders.

Underwriting authorities are tightly managed. They are approved by the General Manager based on the knowledge and experience of the individual underwriter. The Company utilises the expertise and knowledge of the underwriters at Chaucer through its outsourcing arrangements.

As well as being able to meet its strategic and regulatory objectives, high quality management of its underwriting, claims, pricing and reserving risks enables the Company to make better informed decisions that explicitly consider the implications of underwriting and claims risk exposures and therefore better protect the Company and its sole shareholder against earnings volatility and capital erosion.

Material risk exposures will arise in all planned portfolios. In addition to being carefully underwritten the company has a reinsurance strategy that helps minimise the net exposures on individual risks and portfolios. This includes external excess of loss and proportional insurance contracts as well as an intragroup quota-share agreement.

Underwriting risk includes reserving and pricing risk. Reserving risk arises when actual claims experience differs adversely from the assumptions included in setting reserves, in large part due to the length of time between the occurrences of a loss, the reporting of the loss and the ultimate resolution of the claim. Provisions may ultimately develop differently from the actuarial assumptions made when initially estimating the provision for claims. To the extent reserves prove to be insufficient to cover actual losses and adjustment expenses, the Company would have to recognise such reserve shortfalls and increase future reserves.

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## C. Risk Profile

The Company's loss reserving methodologies continuously monitor the emergence of loss and loss development trends, seeking, on a timely basis, to both adjust reserves for the impact of trends shifts and to factor the impact of such shifts into the Company's underwriting and pricing on a prospective basis.

The HoAF assesses the adequacy of the Company's insurance liabilities on an annual basis. Statistical projections are used at a given point in time of the Company's expectations of the ultimate claims settlement for losses which occurred in the current financial year and prior. Such statistical tools analyse and extrapolate the development of paid and incurred claims to ultimate.

The Company is exposed to pricing risk to the extent that unearned premiums are insufficient to meet the related future policy costs. Evaluation is performed regularly to estimate future claims costs, related expenses, investment income and expected profit in relation to unearned premiums.

Underwriting Risk includes Catastrophic ("Cat") risk. The Company is exposed to unpredictable events arising from man-made or natural catastrophes that could significantly impact the operating results and financial condition of the Company. The Company manages its catastrophe-exposed risks through a cycle of planning, pricing, accumulation and post-event monitoring. Planning primarily involves determining how much capacity the Company can absorb using stress and scenario tests. This includes reverse stress testing.

### C.2.2 Risk concentrations

CIC offers a range of property and casualty (non-motor) products through professional intermediaries, brokers and cover-holders. Risk concentrations are managed in a number of ways, including but not limited to the following:

- Exposure management forms a key element of our underwriting process. The Company, within Chaucer Group, manages its portfolio "globally" and on a class-by-class basis using a variety of exceedance probability curves, realistic disaster scenarios and other deterministic scenarios. The Exposure Management team in CUSL manage the reporting of the current position against risk appetites to the business, management and regulators. The team is also responsible for the day-to-day modelling service provided to the underwriting functions as well as the modellers involved in this process.
- Distribution concentrations, particularly around exposures to MGAs are managed through the approval process and reporting of distribution concentrations through the Underwriting Committee.

## C. Risk Profile

The concentration of insurance by type of contract is summarised below by reference to gross claims outstanding:

<b>Class of Business</b>	<b>Gross 2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>Reinsurers' share 2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>Net 2023 US\$'000</b>
Marine	(49,719)	45,113	(4,606)
Casualty	(140,927)	129,513	(11,414)
Property & Political Violence	(32,609)	29,760	(2,849)
Energy	(18,360)	17,215	(1,145)
Other	(23,795)	21,950	(1,845)
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>(265,410)</b>	<b>243,551</b>	<b>(21,859)</b>
Reinsurance	(190,733)	174,866	(15,867)
<b>At 31st December 2023</b>	<b>(456,143)</b>	<b>418,417</b>	<b>(37,726)</b>

### C.2.3 Risk mitigation

There are detailed underwriting and acceptance guidelines in place for all lines of business and products within those lines. Chaucer underwriters have extensive experience in these lines of business and products. Each underwriter has individual limits commensurate with their experience and the Company's risk appetite.

The scope of authority is issued by means of a Letter of Authority from the Company's General Manager, scheduling the Classes of Business that may be underwritten by any individual in accordance with the Business Plan for that Class. Letters of Authority are issued individually to underwriters. The general limits of these authorities in terms of line size and exposure accumulation, consistent with the Business Plan, are set out in the Underwriting Controls Manual.

Any material changes or developments in lines, portfolios or products only occur after detailed analysis. Monitoring is provided via regular updates to the Underwriting Committee and Board.

The Company's reinsurance strategy is conservative and reflects the risk appetite of CIC. This strategy is reviewed at least annually and is aligned to both the level of capital and underwriting risk appetite in order to mitigate the underwriting risk and limit the risk of losses exceeding the Company's appetite.

CIC participates on a shared reinsurance programme with Chaucer. The impact of the reinsurance strategy (combining external and internal reinsurance) is to reduce the net retention to below 10% (approx. 8% on average).

Oversight of MGA and coverholder arrangements comes under the remit of the POC (which is a subcommittee of the Underwriting Committee) and include detailed reporting on a range of management information and metrics. A set of risk metrics are monitored by CIC's Risk & Capital Committee every quarter as part of a MGA Risk Appetite statement. This risk appetite statement will be reviewed and approved by the Board every year.

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## C. Risk Profile

### C.2.4 Stress and scenario testing

Using the Standard Formula, the SCR as at 31st December 2023 for Underwriting Risk (Non-Life) is \$68.5 million (2022: \$53.4 million) on pre-diversified basis, which is 52% (2022: 54%) of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement before diversification.

A number of stress and scenario tests are available for understanding how the Company's risk profile would look under stressed conditions and for determining the associated impact on capital requirements.

Underwriting risk analysis includes scenarios such as undisciplined underwriting and the impact of natural catastrophe volatility. These were translated into potential catastrophic and non-catastrophic scenarios based on the expected risk profile of the principal classes.

The stress and scenario testing concluded that the SCR for Underwriting risk, using the Standard Formula, sufficiently covers a 1:200 scenario.

### C.2.5 Other material information

The Company also faces underwriting and reserving risk in respect of its non-life health underwriting risk, which is a separate module within the Standard Formula. The SCR for health underwriting is \$4.3 million (2022: \$3.7 million) which represents 3% (2022: 4%) of the undiversified Basic Solvency Capital Requirement. The same risk factors and mitigations apply to this sub-module as apply to non-life underwriting.

## C.3 - Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices of investments, arising primarily from changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market Risk can be broken down into three broad categories with the following high-level definitions:

**Market Risk** - The risk that arises from fluctuation and uncertainty of assets prices, interest rates, credit spreads and other macro-economic factors.

**Currency Risk** - The risk that arises from fluctuation of foreign exchange rates.

**Asset Liability Matching Risk** - The risk that arises from changes in macro-economic factors that impact net assets and liabilities differently due to a mismatch of asset and liability characteristics such as original currency and duration.

### C.3.1 Risk exposures

CIC is exposed to, and manages, a variety of market risks that could prevent the achievement of business objectives. These risks arise as the Company invests funds designed to ensure the preservation of the principal while generating an investment return. The Company applies the prudent person principle to the management of its investments. Investments are managed for and on behalf of the Company by Goldman Sachs Asset Management International. In accordance with the Company's conservative investment guidelines, the Company invests in liquid, high quality investment-grade fixed income securities. The Company typically holds assets to maturity and therefore any unrealized losses will naturally unwind as the asset moves toward maturity.

The Company's portfolio is comprised of USD assets, with cash balances held in USD, Euro and Great British Pounds, respectively.

## C. Risk Profile

### C.3.2 Risk concentrations

Concentration Risk is the risk that arises from large investment in individual counterparties and single name exposures. As at 31st December 2023, the Company's single largest exposure to an individual counterparty is through its US Treasury positions, representing 19% (2022: 21.0%) of its investment portfolio. This level of exposure to a single counterparty is in accordance with the Company's investment guidelines.

### C.3.3 Risk mitigation

Market risk is mitigated by:

- Limits on duration, credit quality and concentration levels mitigate market risks and are embedded within the investment guidelines;
- Selection of knowledgeable and reliable investment managers who operate within the investment guidelines; and,
- Regular compliance monitoring and testing and permitted ranges to accommodate short-term expectations and objectives to the Board.

In order to ensure the effective management of currency risks, suitable processes and procedures are in place to monitor the net exposure (Assets – Liabilities) in original currency and the impact of potential exchange rate volatility is considered.

Net exposures in original currency are calculated on a quarterly basis and the expected return range is assessed based on the historical volatility of exchange rates against a predetermined tolerance band. Where the expected return is outside of the tolerance band the Company looks to rebalance net exposures and reduce overall currency risk.

### C.3.4 Stress testing

Using the Standard Formula, the SCR for market risk as at 31st December 2023 is \$26.2 million (2022: \$16.2 million), which is 20% (2022: 16%) of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement before diversification.

The stress and scenario testing performed in respect of market risk considers the impact of extreme events on interest rates and fluctuations on exchange rates. As at 31st December 2023, if interest rates on debt securities had been 100bps higher/lower with all other variables held constant, shareholder's equity would have been both higher and lower by \$5.6 million, respectively (2022: higher/lower by \$6.3 million).

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the US dollar against the relevant foreign currencies for the year end 31st December 2023 and 2022. A 10% sensitivity rate is used when reporting foreign currency risk as it represents a reasonable possible change in foreign exchange rates. For each sensitivity, the impact of change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions unchanged.

	Pre-Tax Profit 2023 US\$'000	Equity 2023 US\$'000	Pre-Tax Profit 2023 US\$'000	Equity 2023 US\$'000
10% Strengthening in rates	5,191	4,133	4,285	3,514
10% Weakening in rates	(6,345)	(5,051)	(5,238)	(4,295)

The impact on investment counterparty risk (concentration) is assessed in section C.4 – Credit Risk.

## C. Risk Profile

### C.3.5 Other material information

There are no other material disclosures or relevant information to note.

### C.4 - Credit / Counterparty Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that one party to a contract fails or fails to discharge an obligation, thereby causing financial loss to the other party.

#### C.4.1 Risk exposures

CIC is exposed to credit risk through its investment portfolio (including cash and cash equivalents) and through its exposure to (re)insurance counterparties (i.e. companies with whom CIC places reinsurance and brokers/intermediaries). In the event that any of the counterparties fail, CIC may incur a loss of financial assets or reinsurance recoverables.

CIC has a low-risk appetite and therefore a conservative approach to the selection of counterparties both on a short, medium and long terms basis.

The primary reinsurance exposure is to CIC's affiliate entity China P&C Re, by virtue of the quota-share agreement which reinsures 90% of the net retentions of the Company. China P&C Re has an S&P credit rating of 'A' and the board believes the arrangement represents an effective mitigation of the underwriting exposures without presenting undue credit risk exposure to the business.

#### C.4.2 Risk concentrations

CIC participates on a shared reinsurance programmes with Chaucer Syndicates. As at 31st December 2023, approximately 98.8% of the Company's external reinsurance counterparties are rated A or above. In addition, the Company has entered into an agreement whereby the Company cedes an amount equal to 90%, net of inuring reinsurance, of its premiums, losses and loss adjustment expenses, commissions and any other costs incurred by the Company to affiliate entity China P&C Re, which has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of 'A' as at the reporting date.

As at 31st December 2023 and 2022, the Reinsurers' share of the Claims Outstanding as set out in the Company's Statement of Financial Position, includes an asset of \$411.5 million (2022: \$280.3 million) in respect of claims outstanding. Included in this amount is \$315.5 million (77%), (2022: \$208.8 million (74%)) recoverable from China P&C Re. The remaining \$96.0 million (23%), (2022: \$71.5 million (26%)) represents amounts recoverable from non-group reinsurers.

The following table provides details regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company, classifying fixed maturity counterparties by Standard & Poor's (or equivalent) credit ratings of the counterparties:

<b>Debt securities and other fixed incomes</b>	<b>2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>2023 %</b>	<b>2022 US\$'000</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
AAA	116,784	42%	87,759	44%
AA	24,789	9%	8,772	4%
A	85,376	30%	55,597	28%
BBB or lower	52,327	19%	46,764	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,276</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>198,892</b>	<b>100%</b>

## C. Risk Profile

Cash and Cash equivalents are held with banks and financial institution counterparties which are rated AA to BBB-, based on Standard & Poor's ratings, or equivalent.

<b>Cash at Bank</b>	<b>2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>2023 %</b>	<b>2022 US\$'000</b>	<b>2022 %</b>
AA	1,557	2%	1,493	4%
A	55,944	98%	32,564	95%
BBB or lower	-	-	412	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,501</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34,469</b>	<b>100%</b>

The following table shows the carrying value of assets that are neither past due or impaired and the ageing of the assets. No assets are impaired at the reporting date.

	<b>Neither due nor impaired 2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>Up to three months 2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>Three to six months 2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>Greater than six months 2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>Total 2023 US\$'000</b>
Debtors arising out of insurance operations	64,013	5,415	1,175	2,754	73,357
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	98,602	19,783	4,027	2,141	124,553
Other debtors	2,037	-	-	-	2,037
<b>Total credit risk</b>	<b>164,652</b>	<b>25,198</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>199,947</b>

### C.4.3 Risk mitigations

The credit risk related to cash, cash equivalents and fixed maturities is primarily mitigated by placing constraints on the credit quality of the portfolio and managing the concentrations with single providers.

The credit risk related to reinsurers is primarily mitigated through robust reviews of all reinsurer counterparties with whom the Company wishes to conduct business and setting credit thresholds for the total potential recoveries due from each reinsurer. The review includes an analysis of the financial strength of the reinsurer, its payment performance record and standing within the market. Thereafter, management of reinsurer credit risk follows active and regular review, with the assistance of outside expertise, of the credit rating and financial exposure to all approved reinsurers.

Reinsurers and intermediaries are monitored closely by the Company's credit committee and the Company actively reviews its aged receivables in respect of each counterparty, recognizing a bad debt provision or impairment where appropriate.

In respect of mitigating the credit risk associated with brokers and intermediaries, the Company will only accept business from a broker or intermediary where a terms of business agreement is in place, following the performance of appropriate due diligence.

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## C. Risk Profile

### C.4.4 Stress testing

Using the Standard Formula, the SCR for Credit Risk as at 31st December 2023 is \$32.1 million (2022: \$26.2 million), which is 24% (2022: 26%) of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement before diversification.

The stress and scenario testing performed in respect of Credit Risk considers the impact of extreme events on our reinsurance counterparties and our investment counterparties. Within the testing for reinsurance counterparty credit risk, we assessed the impact a downgrade of China P&C Re credit rating from A to BBB.

The stress and scenario testing concluded that the Company holds sufficient levels of capital to absorb a 1:200 scenario.

### C.4.5 Other material information

There are no other material disclosures or relevant information to note.

## C.5 - Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. In respect of catastrophic events, there is also a liquidity risk associated with the timing difference between gross cash out-flows and expected reinsurance recoveries.

### C.5.1 Risk exposures

CIC seeks to avoid any situation where funds are not available to meet claims or any other financial obligations arising from a lack of sufficient liquidity. The Company recognises its duty to manage funds in order to settle claims and other obligations promptly and is mindful that, due to the nature of the Company's business, significant cash flow demands may arise in the event of single or multiple large claims or catastrophes. The approach to management of funds undertaken ensures the availability of sufficient funds from such adverse circumstances. Liquidity levels are reported to the Finance & Investments Committee with any exceptions reported to the Risk & Capital Committee as part of the Company's continuous risk appetite reporting processes.

### C.5.2 Risk mitigations

Liquidity risk is assessed in the context of two dimensions, funding and asset liquidity.

In order to ensure the effective management of liquidity risks, processes and procedures are in place to ensure:

- Minimum liquidity requirements are being adhered to;
- Cash flow is being regularly forecasted and monitored;
- A cash-call provision incorporated in the intra group quota share agreement to ensure CIC remains within its liquidity limits; and,
- There is appropriate matching between the maturities of assets and liabilities.

Minimum liquidity limits are set at a level designed to ensure the Company has sufficient funds to meet obligations and is not forced to sell assets at a significant discount to true economic value.

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## C. Risk Profile

### C.5.3 Stress Testing

The Company does not perform any material stress tests on its liquidity risk as the Company holds a highly liquid investment portfolio and maintains at least 3% of its total investments and cash in cash balances to ensure there is sufficiently available funds to meet its obligations.

### C.5.4 Other material information

The net expected profit in future premiums (“EPIFP”) is \$3.4million (2022: \$1.4 million).

The liquidity risk associated with EPIFP is negligible.

## C.6 - Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from processes, procedures, human or system inadequacy or failure, loss of key personnel, outsourcing relationship failures or other external events. It includes legal, regulatory and reputational risks (see C.7.2 below) in addition to technology and cyber risks. It extends to any ineffectiveness in internal controls which could have an adverse effect on the Company’s business. Instances of ineffective internal control include but are not limited to, poor quality management information or the failure of IT systems to capture data and business performance; or, a potential lack of control over the actions of third parties operating on behalf of the Company.

### C.6.1 Risk exposures

Using the Standard Formula, the SCR for Operational Risk as at 31st December 2023 is \$16.8 million (2022: \$16.4 million). Under the Standard Formula, Operational Risk is not a risk module within the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement.

CIC has a low-risk appetite for operational failures that interrupt or hinder trading or adversely impacts on the reputation of the Company.

CIC manages this risk through a combination of operational risk management, supported by internal controls, control policies, processes and procedures, segregation of duties and the three lines of defence model. It is however recognised that achieving complete system and process resilience to ensure no losses is impractical and management seeks to balance the risk through the overall management system.

Legal, compliance and regulatory risk is a subset of operational risk and is an inevitable consequence of operating as a regulated financial services entity. CIC seeks to mitigate these risks by operating robust corporate governance and internal control processes and employing experienced personnel. Governance risk incorporates risks arising from the failure to ensure proper stewardship of the affairs of the entity and safeguard the assets of the Company and protect the overall interests of its stakeholders.

The Board regards a strong governance framework to be vital in achieving its objectives as well as providing transparency and accountability to its various stakeholders. A strong System of Internal Controls, robust System of Governance and the application of the “three lines of defence” model helps to mitigate these risks.

### C.6.2 Risk concentrations

The Company is exposed to material concentration of operational risk through its outsourcing arrangements with Chaucer affiliates. In the event of a failure by these affiliates to deliver the services required by CIC, this could result in financial losses or regulatory sanction. This arrangement is managed in accordance with CIFA requirements under Solvency II.

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## C. Risk Profile

### C.6.3 Risk mitigation

In accordance with the Company's Business Continuity/Operational Resilience planning policies processes are in place to reduce the risk and impact of an external event on the Company, so the Company can continue its operations from an off-site location and maintain continuity of operations. The Company places a high priority on the management of contracts and the monitoring of services provided under those contracts, including the assessment of the third-party outsourced service provider's ability to withstand an external event.

Procedures are in place to ensure the effective oversight of the Denmark and Bermuda Branches, including reporting through the CIC Operations Committee. These processes will reflect the operational standards already in place in respect of the arrangements between CIC & CUSL.

### C.6.4 Stress testing

There are no specific sensitivities but stress and scenario tests have been performed around individual events that would result in operational costs or losses to CIC. Individual events considered included the failure of a critical outsourcing relationship combined with a regulatory fine and subsequent loss of a key staff member.

The combined stress tests led to the board concluding the Operational Risk module of the SCR was sufficient to cater for the operational risks of the company. The Board concluded that the actual level of capital held by CIC was sufficient in aggregate over the plan period on a 1:200 basis.

### C.6.5 Other Material Information

Digital Operational Resilience Act came into force on 1st January 2023 with a transition period in place requiring full implementation by 2025. DORA is part of the EU Commission's digital financial package with the aim of increasing the digital resilience of the European financial market. This new regulation will apply to the Company and puts in place new requirements which focuses on the ability of companies to operate reliably in the event of incidents concerning on information and communications technology ("ICT") or key suppliers. The focus of DORA is on ICT security, operational resilience and reporting obligations in the event of cyber attacks. The Company has established an internal steering committee and project working group to ensure the Company is well placed to meet the requirements of DORA by the end of the implementation phase. This reports into the Operations Committee and Board.

With regards to the assessment of the Company's operational resilience, the Company has developed a robust process for identifying its key operational functions and processes, including CIFAs. Through scenario-based testing, the Company assesses the impact of a potential failure, combined with the expected recovery time, of these functions and processes. The output and findings are reported to the Board within an Operational Resilience Self-Assessment Report.

There are no other material disclosures or relevant information to note.

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## C. Risk Profile

### C.7 - Other Material Risks

#### C.7.1 Strategic risk

Strategic risk arises from the failure to appropriately and sufficiently define and articulate the direction and objectives of the Company together with the resourcing and monitoring of the achievement of the same. This risk category considers the ability of the Company to respond to external factors, ability to write critical classes of business, outsourcing risk and other global economic factors.

These risks are mitigated by ensuring the Company has strong governance procedures and the necessary resources available to it, including a robust system of processes and internal controls to manage the associated risks. Furthermore, a risk assessment approach is adopted which uses risk appetites, limits linked to business plans, along with aggregation and accumulation management. Additionally, the Company has a well-developed business plan, a key input in the ORSA process, which is approved by the Board.

The Company's strategic risk is mitigated by ensuring a strong connection and relationship with both CIC's ultimate parent and affiliate Chaucer through membership of the CIC Board by senior China Re and Chaucer executives.

#### C.7.2 Solvency risk/ Capital Management

This is the risk that the CIC fails to maintain adequate levels of capital resources of sufficient quality and quantity in order to carry out its business objectives and in order to meet all domestic and international regulatory considerations regarding the capital resource requirements.

This risk is mitigated by the setting of a target capital ratio that is sufficiently conservative to ensure appropriate intervention and remedial activity well before the SCR is breached. Regular monitoring, forecasting and reporting are undertaken as the Company has no appetite for breaching its SCR.

Refer to **Section E** for further detail on Capital Management.

#### C.7.3 Emerging risks

CIC has in place a process for monitoring the external environment to identify risks that may not previously have been considered material or present an emerging threat to the business environment, industry or Company. These are classified as emerging risks and are regularly discussed and reviewed by management and with the Board.

CIC recognises the threat of climate change risk within its ORSA process. The Company, as part of Chaucer Group, made considerable progress in developing its strategy, governance and management of both risks and opportunities associated with climate change. The management of climate-related financial risks has been embedded into the existing ERM Framework and the Company's three-line of defence model. These set out high-level structures through to detailed processes for how all risks should be managed and this includes the financial risks from climate change. The Company supplements its existing risk management activities with specific processes for Physical, Transition and Liability risks.

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## C. Risk Profile

Climate Risks are identified on a specific Climate Risk Dashboard which is circulated to a number of subject matter experts across the business to review and update each quarter prior to being reported to the RCC. Any more material risks would be escalated to the RCC's main Risk Dashboard. Both dashboard's enable the RCC members to provide feedback on the climate risks being reported. Quarterly risk catchups are held with all senior managers where climate change is a regular item on the agenda including potential emerging climate risks. A climate change working group has been established to assist in the development of climate risk management methodology. In Q4 2023, the Board approved the materiality assessment of climate change risk and approved the Underwriting and Investment Climate Risk Appetites for 2024.

The Exposure Management team also contribute to identifying climate-related risks through their assessment of the exposure of the underwriting portfolio to natural perils and catastrophes, which can be driven by global warming. Particularly the Catastrophe Research Team conducts research into specific perils, including Wildfire and North Atlantic Windstorm.

### **C.8 - Other disclosures / other information**

There are no other material disclosures or relevant information to note.

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The 'Valuation for Solvency Purposes' section of the report describes the valuation of assets, technical provisions and other liabilities for both the FRS 102 basis and the Solvency II basis. This section also outlines the approach and methodology underlying the valuation.

In accordance with Article 75 of the Solvency II Directive, the Company's assets and liabilities, other than technical provisions, are measured in accordance with principles of an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties using market consistent valuation methods.

The Company's Solvency II balance sheet, valued using Solvency II rules, at 31st December 2023 and 2022, was as follows:

	Section	2023 US\$'000	2022 US\$'000
Financial Assets – Investments	D.1.1.	280,900	199,993
Cash & Cash Equivalents	D.1.2.	57,501	34,469
Other Assets	D.1.2.	85,671	69,512
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>424,072</b>	<b>303,974</b>
Net Non-life Technical Provisions	D.2.	95,166	142,005
Other Liabilities	D.4.	116,374	6,339
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>211,540</b>	<b>148,344</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>		<b>212,532</b>	<b>155,630</b>

For a discussion of valuation bases, methods and assumptions for the Company's assets and liabilities see the following sections below.

### D.1 - Assets

#### D1.1 Financial Instruments – Investments

Under Solvency II, investments are measured using fair value principles in line with FRS 102. As this FRS standard is adopted in the Company's Annual Reports, no measurement differences arise on the valuation of the investment portfolio.

The Company is required to classify its investments using the Solvency II hierarchy as follows:

- Quoted market price in active markets for the same assets ("QMP");
- Quoted market price in active markets for similar assets ("QMPS");
- Alternative valuation methods ("AVM");
- Adjusted equity methods ("AEM") applicable for the valuation of the participations; and
- FRS 102 equity method ("IEM") applicable for the valuation of the participations.

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Accordingly, the Company's investments under Solvency II at 31st December 2023 and 2022, by category and by valuation classification, are as follows:

<b>Fair Value Categories at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>QMP US\$'000</b>	<b>QMPS US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Government Bonds	54,060	26,904	-	80,964
Corporate Bonds	-	145,840	-	145,840
Collateralised Securities	-	54,096	-	54,096
<b>Total Fixed Income securities</b>	<b>54,060</b>	<b>226,840</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>280,900</b>

<b>Fair Value Categories at 31st December 2022</b>	<b>QMP US\$'000</b>	<b>QMPS US\$'000</b>	<b>Other US\$'000</b>	<b>Total US\$'000</b>
Government Bonds	42,621	18,573	-	61,194
Corporate Bonds	-	112,004	-	112,004
Collateralised Securities	-	26,795	-	26,795
<b>Total Fixed Income securities</b>	<b>42,621</b>	<b>157,372</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>199,993</b>

Bonds included within QMP are US Treasury issues that are highly liquid and for which quoted market prices are readily available. Bonds included within QMPS are securities valued using the available prices for similar securities and pricing models that incorporate observable inputs including, but not limited to, yield curves and issuer spreads.

The Company utilises a third-party pricing service for the valuation of the majority of its fixed maturity securities and receives one quote per security. When quoted market prices in an active market are available, they are provided by the pricing service as the fair value and such values are classified as QMP. Since fixed maturities other than US Treasury issues generally do not trade on a daily basis, the pricing service prepares estimates of fair value for those securities using pricing applications based on a market approach. The inputs into the fair value pricing method which is common to all asset classes include: benchmark US Treasury security yield curves; reported trades of identical or similar fixed maturity securities; broker/dealer quotes of identical or similar fixed maturity securities and structural characteristics such as maturity date, coupon, mandatory principal payment dates, frequency of interest and principal payments, and optional redemption features.

The inputs into the fair value applications that are unique by asset class include, for QMPS, but are not limited to the following:

### **Government Bonds:**

US government agencies - determination of direct versus indirect government support and whether any contingencies exist with respect to the timely payment of principal and interest.

Non-US Government and Supranational - prices quoted in an active regulated bond market, or in the case of less active markets securities are priced using broker quotes, local exchanges / central banks or other valuation models.

Municipals – overall credit quality, including assessments of the level and variability of: sources of payment such as income, sales or property taxes, levies or user fees; credit support such as insurance; state or local economic and political base; natural resource availability; and susceptibility to natural or man-made catastrophic events such as hurricanes, earthquakes or acts of terrorism.

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### Corporate Bonds:

Corporate fixed maturities – overall credit quality, including assessments of the level and variability of: economic sensitivity; liquidity; corporate financial policies; management quality; regulatory environment; competitive position; ownership; restrictive covenants; and security or collateral.

### Collateralised securities:

Mortgage backed securities - estimates of prepayment speeds based upon historical prepayment rate trends; underlying collateral interest rates; geographic concentration; vintage year; borrower credit quality characteristics; interest rate and yield curve forecasts; government or monetary authority support programs; tax policies and delinquency/default trends.

The Company does not hold any investments that are priced or classified in the remaining Solvency II hierarchy.

The accrued interest is reclassified from other receivables under FRS 102 to the value of the underlying investment under Solvency II. This resulted in a change of \$1.6 million in the value of investment on the Solvency II economic Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2023 (2022: \$1.1 million).

### D.1.2 Other Assets

This section outlines the valuation basis and comparison for other assets excluding Investments as at 31st December 2023 and 2022.

<b>Other assets at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Solvency II Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>FRS 102 Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>Variance US\$'000</b>
Cash & cash equivalents	D.1.2.1	57,501	57,501	-
Net deferred acquisition costs	D.1.2.2	-	46,596	(46,596)
(Re) Insurance and intermediaries' receivables	D.1.2.3	38,817	197,910	(159,093)
Reinsurance receivables	D.1.2.4	44,897	156,857	(111,960)
Deferred tax assets	D.1.2.5	-	742	(742)
Receivables (trade, not insurance)		1,957	2,949	(992)
<b>Total other assets</b>		<b>143,172</b>	<b>462,555</b>	<b>(319,383)</b>

<b>Other assets at 31st December 2022</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Solvency II Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>FRS 102 Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>Variance US\$'000</b>
Cash & cash equivalents	D.1.2.1	34,469	34,469	-
Net deferred acquisition costs	D.1.2.2	-	36,055	(36,055)
(Re) Insurance and intermediaries' receivables	D.1.2.3	33,492	150,519	(117,027)
Reinsurance receivables	D.1.2.4	34,495	122,005	(87,510)
Deferred tax assets	D.1.2.5	708	1,413	(705)
Receivables (trade, not insurance)		818	1,733	(915)
<b>Total other assets</b>		<b>103,982</b>	<b>346,194</b>	<b>(242,212)</b>

The following notes describe the material Other assets in the table above:

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## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### D.1.2.1 Cash & cash equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash at bank, short term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturity dates in less than 3 months from the date of acquisition. The carrying amounts of cash & cash equivalents are considered to equate to fair value under Solvency II.

### D.1.2.2 Deferred acquisition cost

Acquisition costs consist of fees and commissions paid to intermediaries and costs directly related to the acquisition and renewal of insurance contracts. Under FRS, acquisition costs are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the period end date.

Under Solvency II, cash flow projections used in the calculation of Solvency II technical provisions include acquisition costs. As a result, deferred acquisition costs are nil under the Solvency II valuation methodology.

### D.1.2.3 (Re) Insurance and intermediaries receivables

(Re) Insurance and intermediaries receivables comprise amounts owed to the Company from policyholders and debtors arising from reinsurance. Reinsurance receivables are comprised of the reinsurers share of unearned premiums.

Under FRS, premium and commission receivable balances arising under insurance contracts are recognized when due and measured at cost. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated future cash flows have been impacted. Under Solvency II, premium and commission receivable balances not yet due are included in the technical provision best estimate calculations. A balance is deemed not yet due at the balance sheet date, if the receivable becomes due for settlement after the balance sheet date. Premium and commission receivables past due are recognized at fair value on the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

### D.1.2.4 Reinsurance receivables

Under FRS, ceded premium advances and losses paid recoverable are recognized at cost with a provision for impairment where necessary.

Under Solvency II, similar to insurance and intermediaries receivables, balances deemed not yet due are included in best estimate calculations within the technical provisions and removed from the FRS reinsurance receivables balance. All expected payments from reinsurers to the undertaking corresponding to payments already made by the undertaking to policyholders are included in reinsurance receivables on the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

### D.1.2.5 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised from the carry forward of unused tax losses and taxable timing differences as a result of the tax impact of the difference between the values ascribed to assets and liabilities recognised and valued in accordance with Solvency II rules, and the values ascribed to assets and liabilities as recognised and valued for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised, taking into account any time limits relating to the carry forward of unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The difference between the values of the Solvency II balance sheet deferred tax assets and liabilities and the FRS 102 values are due to the tax impact of valuation adjustments to other assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

There is no expiry date on the Company's deferred tax assets.

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### D.2 - Technical Provisions

As required under Article 77 of the Solvency II EU Directive, the technical provisions are calculated as the sum of a best estimate of discounted future cash-flows and a risk margin.

The best estimate corresponds to a probability-weighted average of all future cash flows, discounted to allow for the time value of money using the relevant risk-free interest rate. This includes all policies for which the Company has a legal obligation as at the valuation date whether they have inception or not. The cash flow projection includes all cash in-flows and out-flows required to settle the insurance and reinsurance obligations over their lifetime, including expenses.

The best estimate is split into a 'premium provision' and a 'claims provision'. The premium provision relates to the unearned exposures and the claims provision relates to earned exposures at a specific point in time. These provisions are calculated gross of reinsurance with an appropriate allowance for reinsurance recoveries.

The risk margin represents the risk premium that would be required by another insurance or reinsurance undertaking in order to take over and meet the insurance and reinsurance obligations.

The Company's technical provisions for the year end 31st December 2023 are summarised below in US\$'000.

Line of Business	Gross Best Estimate Liability	Risk Margin	Gross Technical Provisions (calculated as a whole)	Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts and SPVs	Total Technical Provisions Net of Recoverables
Medical expense insurance	6,522	277	6,799	-4,377	2,422
Income protection insurance	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' compensation insurance	16,938	233	17,171	-15,126	2,045
Motor vehicle liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-
Other motor insurance	-	-	-	-	-
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	58,771	2,546	61,317	-39,014	22,303
Fire and other damage to property insurance	70,974	2,283	73,257	-53,259	19,998
General liability insurance	107,622	1,680	109,302	-94,588	14,714
Credit and suretyship insurance	1,718	1	1,719	-1,711	8
Legal expenses insurance	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss	-	-	-	-	-
Non-proportional health reinsurance	2,217	54	2,271	-1,795	476
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	25,094	-187	24,907	-26,548	-1,641
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	14,319	372	14,691	-11,426	3,265
Non-proportional property reinsurance	39,764	3,605	43,369	-11,793	31,576
<b>Total Non-Life obligation</b>	<b>343,939</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>354,803</b>	<b>-259,637</b>	<b>95,166</b>

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## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### D.2.1 Valuation of Technical Provisions

The following describes the various components of the technical provisions and the valuation methodology employed by the Company on each component.

### D.2.2 Basis, methods and assumptions

#### (i) Best Estimate

The starting point for the calculation of the claims provision component of the Solvency II technical provisions is the actuarial best estimate reserves as calculated in accordance with FRS 102. The best estimate reserves are calculated using standard actuarial techniques as appropriate, including loss ratios, development factor methods, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method, earnings-based methods and frequency/severity analyses. The calculation of the best estimate reserves contains expert judgment in selecting the reserving method and assumptions, including development factors and expected loss ratios.

The starting point for the calculation of the premium provision is the Unearned Premium Reserve (“UPR”), as determined in accordance with FRS 102. Under Solvency II, all future cash-flows associated with the UPR (future premium, future claims and expenses) need to be considered when calculating the discounted future cash-flows. The future claims element of the premium provision is calculated by applying loss ratios and reinsurance to gross ratios that are consistent with those used in the best estimate reserving process.

The following adjustments are applied to the premium and claims provisions in accordance with Solvency II valuation principles:

#### (a) Allowance for ENIDs (Events Not in Data)

Under Solvency II valuation principles, the Company is required to include an allowance within the technical provisions for events or circumstances that are not reasonably foreseeable (i.e., have very low probabilities) and/or are at levels not contained in historical data (i.e. have a very large severity and very low frequency).

The Company separates ENIDs into two different components: (i) extreme claims which impact the premium provisions and (ii) latent claims which impact both the claims and premium provisions. The scale of the type of events that have to be considered, and the lack of data on which to base estimates, means that selecting the ENID method and parameters requires expert judgment, however the amount of ENID provisions is not highly material, particularly after reinsurance.

#### (b) Allowance for ‘committed to’ business

Allowance for ‘committed to’ business refers to contracts, which have not incepted at the valuation date, but to which the Company has a legal obligation.

The gross premiums from these policies are calculated and prior loss ratios are applied to obtain the gross claims allowance. The ‘committed to’ reinsurance recoveries are calculated by applying reinsurance to gross IBNR percentages from the best estimate reserving process.

For reinsurance premiums, the ‘committed to’ allowance is calculated by applying a ratio to the gross premium allowance for proportional reinsurance, whilst for excess of loss (“XL”), an allowance is made for any covers due to incept on the 1st day of the month following the valuation date.

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## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Provisions for bad debt, expenses, ENIDs and discounting associated with these policies are assessed and calculated as per the methodology described in this document for these items.

There are no further contract boundary assumptions in the TPs or contracts that include significant renewals within existing business.

### (c) Allowance for expenses

Solvency II requires a provision be included to allow for all expenses that will be incurred in servicing insurance and reinsurance obligations. The Company allocates these expenses into four separate categories; direct, indirect, one-off and claims handling costs, which includes unallocated loss adjustment expenses. The future expenses are based on the Company's business plan, which includes a forecast for future calendar years. The estimated future cash outflows of these expenses are calculated and allocated to both the premium and claims provisions as appropriate.

### (d) Allowance for bad debt

There was no explicit allowance made for bad debt in the period, as this was deemed to be immaterial. Any bad debt on external RI recoveries are ceded 90% to the intragroup quota share. Bad debt on the intragroup quota share is outside the scope of the TPs and is mitigated by the cash flows due to the parent, the capital of CIC and the net worth maintenance deed. If a bad debt is required, the methodology will be as follows: the best estimate reinsurance recoveries are allocated to individual reinsurers and applying a table of factors to derive a counterparty default allowance. The table of factors is derived from bond default rates and recoverability assumptions and varies depending on the credit rating of the reinsurer and the expected term of the recoverable.

### (e) Allowance for discounting

Under Solvency II, future cash flows are discounted for the time value of money. Yield curves are provided by EIOPA. A cashflow of future payments has been calculated and then discounted using EIOPA risk-free rates applied to all expected future cash flows by each individual class or sub-class. CIC's payment patterns are based on CIC data where credible and otherwise are based on Chaucer Group claims payment data, with monitoring for continued appropriateness.

### (f) Allocation to Solvency II segment

Best estimate reserving is initially performed at homogeneous risk group levels. These risk groups generally follow the classes in which the Company manages the business, however in some instances, due to differing development characteristics, exposures, performance etc. certain risk groups are managed on a more granular basis. Premium, paid and outstanding claims data is available at a year of account, settlement currency, business unit, method of placement and risk code level. From this data, the allocation of internal classes to Solvency II classes can be derived. Items that are not calculated by class of business, e.g. overhead expenses, are allocated to classes of business within the TPs in line with gross written income.

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## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### (ii) Risk Margin

The risk margin represents the risk premium that would be required by another insurance or reinsurance undertaking in order to take over and meet the insurance and reinsurance obligations. The risk margin is calculated on a total basis and is allocated to SII classes for reporting purposes only. The amount of eligible Own Funds required to support the obligations until run-off is calculated using the Standard Formula SCR, projected to each future year-end. The rate used in the determination of the cost of providing that amount of eligible own funds is called Cost-of-Capital and is set at 6% by EIOPA.

### D.2.3 Level of uncertainty associated with the Technical Provisions

There are elements of uncertainty inherent in our estimates of the Solvency II technical provisions. As a result of this inherent uncertainty, there is a limitation on the accuracy of these estimates. This uncertainty is because the ultimate liability for claims, as determined at a specific point in time, may be significantly impacted by factors yet to occur.

The following is a list of potential factors that could impact the Solvency II technical provisions:

- The level of future inflation compared to current expectations;
- The lack of fully developed data specific to the risks written means that prior loss ratios, development curves and tail factors for the models are typically derived based on Chaucer Group, market, or other external, data;
- Evolution in legislative environment, size of future court awards and emergence of new types of claims;
- Systemic risks arising from climate change and biodiversity loss causing an increase in modelled or non-modelled loss events.

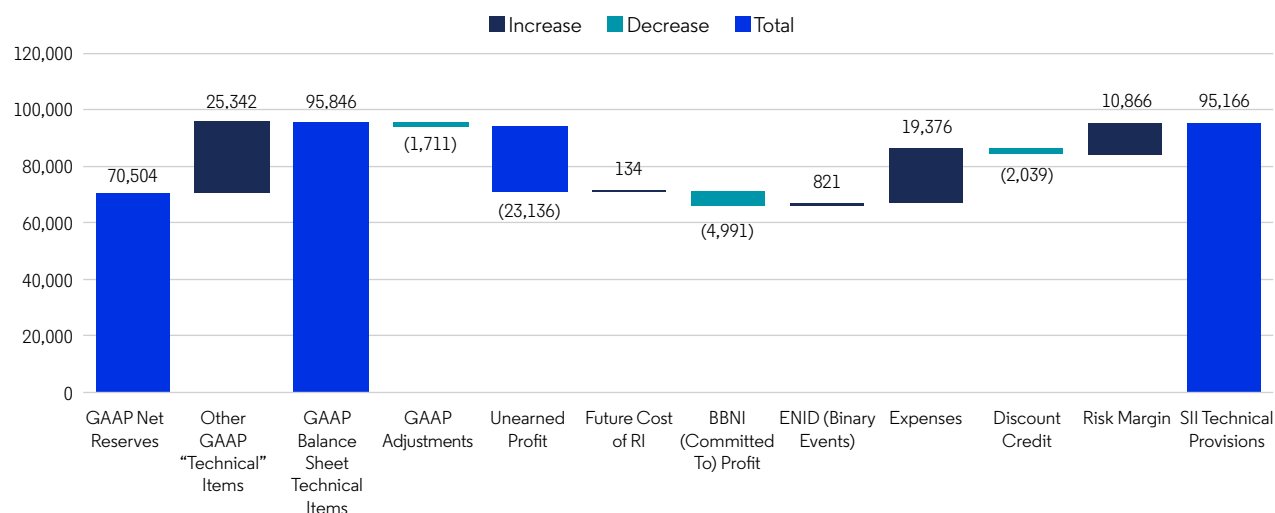
The Company has employed techniques and assumptions that are deemed appropriate, given the information currently available, in determining the ultimate liability. However, it should be recognised that future premium and loss emergence is likely to deviate, perhaps materially, from our estimates. Uncertainty in the technical provisions is considered in process of producing the Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions (“AOTP”) and is documented in the uncertainty analysis and sensitivity testing of the Annual Report on Technical Provisions (“ARTP”).

The reinsurance protection in place, much of it proportional, means that the level of uncertainty that the Company is exposed to is significantly reduced.

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### D.2.4 Material differences between FRS 102 and Solvency II Technical Provisions

The Company's net technical provisions under FRS 102 at 31st December 2023 are \$70.5 million. Under Solvency II basis, the net technical provision calculated are \$95.2 million, 135% of the GAAP basis reserves. The following chart illustrates the translation from GAAP reserves to Solvency II reserves for CIC:



The drivers of the change from GAAP to SII are:

- GAAP adjustments are the removal of management loadings to bring reserves to a best estimate basis;
- Unearned Profit replaces the Unearned Premium Reserve. It consists of profits on the unearned business (future premiums expected to receive on unearned business less future claim payments on unearned business);
- BBNI Committed To decreases TPs due to expected profit from inwards bound but not incepted;
- ENIDs increase TPs by \$0.8 million;
- Expenses under Solvency II have to include all expenses incurred in running-off the existing business; they increase TPs by \$19.4 million;
- Discount Credit effect decreases TPs by \$(2.0) million; and,
- Risk Margin, representing the risk premium required by another insurance/reinsurance undertaking to take over and meet the insurance and reinsurance obligations, increase TPs by \$10.9 million.

### D.2.5 Matching adjustment, volatility adjustment or transitional measures

The Solvency II technical provision calculations do not apply a matching adjustment, a volatility adjustment or the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure as these adjustments are not applicable to the types of business written by the Company.

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## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### D.2.6 Recoverables from Reinsurance and SPVs (“Special Purpose Vehicle”)

The reinsurance recoveries, included within the Solvency II technical provisions, are calculated primarily using the methodology used under FRS 102, however exceptions to this are the inclusion of separate reinsurance recovery provisions within the technical provisions for “committed to” business and ENIDs (see D.2.2 above).

In determining the reinsurance recoveries, for non-XL reinsurance contracts, the ceded loss ratio is set equal to the gross loss ratio. The calculated recoveries for the proportional reinsurance take account of any over-rider premiums payable, where applicable.

For XL reinsurance recoveries, the ceded loss ratio is derived at layer level and is based on a combination of modelled output, where available, output from underwriter rating models, where applicable, and judgemental picks provided by underwriters. The ceded loss ratios are used to calculate reinsurance to gross ratios that are applied to future gross claims to obtain the corresponding future reinsurance recoveries.

Reinsurance recoveries for known large losses are calculated separately by applying the applicable reinsurance programme to the gross loss to obtain the reinsurance recovery.

Finally, CIC has not purchased reinsurance through any SPVs or similar structures.

### D.2.7 Changes in methodology/assumptions since last year

Due to ITS guidance change from EIOPA, premiums payable to reinsurers, whereby the gross premium has been collected from policyholders/cedents, are not included within the Reinsurance technical provisions and are instead categorised as reinsurance payable on the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

### D.2.8 Significant simplifications used in the calculation of Technical Provisions

CIC uses the cost of capital set at 6% by EIOPA when calculating the technical provisions risk margin. This is not a simplification, rather a prescribed assumption. There are no significant simplifications used in the calculation of the technical provisions.

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### D.3 - Other Liabilities

This section outlines the valuation basis and comparison for other liabilities excluding technical provisions as at 31st December 2023 and 2022.

<b>Other liabilities at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Solvency II Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>FRS 102 Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>Variance US\$'000</b>
Provision for unearned premium	D.3.1	-	217,998	(217,998)
Creditors arising out of insurance operations	D.3.2	45,312	130,989	(85,677)
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	D.3.2	63,839	127,492	(63,653)
Other liabilities	D.3.3	7,222	16,741	(9,519)
<b>Total other liabilities</b>		<b>116,373</b>	<b>493,220</b>	<b>(376,847)</b>

<b>Other liabilities at 31st December 2022</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Solvency II Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>FRS 102 Balance Sheet US\$'000</b>	<b>Variance US\$'000</b>
Provision for unearned premium	D.3.1	-	168,434	(168,434)
Creditors arising out of insurance operations	D.3.2	-	106,390	(106,390)
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	D.3.2	-	80,138	(80,138)
Other liabilities	D.3.3	6,339	17,257	(10,918)
<b>Total other liabilities</b>		<b>6,339</b>	<b>372,219</b>	<b>(365,880)</b>

#### D.3.1 Provision for unearned premium

Under Solvency II, provisions for unearned premiums are recognized in technical provisions. Under FRS, unearned premiums represent the proportion of the gross premiums written that relate to unexpired risks under contracts in force at the period end date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

#### D.3.2 Creditors arising out of insurance and reinsurance operations

Under FRS, creditors are recognized at cost. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimate future cash flows have been impacted.

Similar to Insurance balances receivable, under Solvency II, balances not yet due for payment are removed and recognized in technical provisions. During the year, following a revised ITS, the treatment of reinsurance premium payable was changed. Following the revised ITS, all expected payments to reinsurers from the undertaking corresponding to payments already made by policyholders to the undertaking are included in reinsurance payables on the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

#### D.3.3 Other liabilities

Under FRS, the carrying amount of Other Liabilities is historical cost which is considered to equate to the fair value due to the short term nature of these liabilities. The effect of movement in own credit risk on the valuation is not expected to be material, therefore no adjustment to the FRS 102 values are needed. Under Solvency II, any other liabilities are recognized at fair value included in the technical provision where applicable.

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## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The Company has deferred tax liabilities arising on the expected future profits on future premiums and also due to the tax impact of the difference between the values ascribed to assets recognised and valued in accordance with Solvency II rules, and the values ascribed to assets under FRS 102.

### D.3.4 Other

The Company does not have any leasing arrangements or other obligations than noted above as at 31st December 2023 (2022: \$nil). In addition, the Company does not hold any intangible assets as at 31st December 2023 (2022: \$nil).

With regards to employees benefits, the Company participates in a defined contribution pension plan whereby the assets are held in a separate trust-administered fund. The pension plan is funded by payments from both the Company and its employees. For the defined contribution plan, once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations. For the year ended 31st December 2023, the total expense to the Company was \$0.2 million (2022 \$0.2m).

No judgements, other than noted in D.1 and D.2 above, or other sources of estimation uncertainty would materially impact the values noted in this section.

### D.4 - Alternative Methods for Valuation

As all of the Company's investments are deemed to meet the criteria for QMP and QMPS under Solvency II hierarchy guidelines, the Company does not use AVM.

### D.5 – Any other information

The information presented in Section D provides a true and fair view of the valuation for Solvency II purposes of the Company during the reporting period.

The directors have reasonable expectations, having made appropriate enquiries that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis or preparation in preparing the financial statements.

In making this assessment the directors considered a number of factors, including but not limited to, the following:

- the Company's performance and expected levels of growth planned for the next 12 months;
- the Company's strong capital and liquidity position, and also the ongoing capital support it receives through the 90% quota share agreement from a Group affiliate entity; and,
- Events that have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## E. Capital Management

The “Capital Management” Section of the report describes the internal operational procedures underlying capital management within the Company. The Company’s capital position is considered over a three year planning horizon. This three year planning horizon is updated at least annually, or more frequently, if a material change occurs to the Company’s risk profile, business strategy, overall business plan, or if regulatory feedback warrants a change.

The Company’s objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a strong going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for its stakeholders and pay claims; and
- to ensure that there are adequate levels of capital to fulfil the regulatory requirements as well as economic and commercial targets.

The capital position of the Company is monitored by the local management team, who conduct regulatory stress and scenario testing. The capital position is reported to the Risk & Capital Committee, as well as the Board, on a quarterly basis.

Any dividend payments must be approved by the Board and take account of the short-term and long-term interests of the Company whilst ensuring due consideration is taken regarding the interests of shareholders and other key stakeholders. The Company did not pay any dividends during the period. The Company has no current plan to pay a dividend.

### E.1 - Own Funds

#### E.1.1 Own Funds

The Company’s Own funds comprise of items on the balance sheet which are referred to as Basic Own Funds and (“BOF”). The following table shows the Own Funds composition of the Company as at 31st December 2023 and 2022:

<b>Own funds</b>	<b>2023 Tier 1 US\$'000</b>	<b>2023 Tier 2 US\$'000</b>	<b>2023 Tier 3 US\$'000</b>	<b>2023 Total US\$'000</b>	<b>2022 Total US\$'000</b>
<b>Basic</b>					
Ordinary share capital	1,000	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds	205,000	-	-	<b>205,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>
Reconciliation reserve	6,532	-	-	<b>6,532</b>	<b>(603)</b>
Amount equal to the value of net deferred tax	-	-	-	-	<b>233</b>
<b>Total own funds</b>	<b>212,532</b>	-	-	<b>212,532</b>	<b>155,630</b>

## E. Capital Management

### E.1.2 Own funds analysed by Tiers

The Company's Tier 1 BOF comprise of the following:

- 1,000,001 Ordinary shares that the Company was issued at a nominal value of \$1 per share;
- A reconciliation reserve at 31st December 2023 of \$6.5 million (2022: \$(0.6) million). This reconciliation reserve is made up of the FRS 102 retained earnings, and the valuation differences between FRS 102 and Solvency II; and,
- All capital contributions received are to fund the insurance operations. The Company has received approval from the CBI to classify all contributions as Tier 1 Own Funds. During 2023, the Company received a planned capital contribution of \$50.0 million from its Parent to support the Company's strategic growth objectives.

The Company's Tier 3 BOF relates to net Deferred Tax assets and liabilities as outlined in Section D.

The Company does not hold any Tier 2 or Ancillary Own Funds at 31st December 2023 or 2022.

### E.1.3 Eligible amount of Own Funds to cover the SCR

The Company's Tier 1 BOF of \$212.5 million (2022: \$155.6 million), are wholly eligible to meet the Company's SCR of \$117.1 million (2022: \$93.4 million).

### E.1.4 Eligible amount of Own Funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR")

The Company's Tier 1 BOF of \$212.5 million (2022: \$155.6 million), are wholly eligible to meet the Company's MCR of \$29.2 million (2022: \$30.5 million).

### E.1.5 Reconciliation of FRS 102 Shareholders Equity to Solvency II Own Funds

The following table compares the shareholder's equity from the Company's FRS 102 financial statements to the Solvency II Own Funds:

Reconciliation Reserve comparison	2023 US\$'000	2022 US\$'000
FRS 102 Shareholder's Equity	\$212,509	\$150,870
Revaluation of Reserves	24	5,948
Revaluation of Other Assets and Liabilities	(1)	(1,188)
Solvency II Own Funds	212,532	155,630
<b>Change in Equity</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,760</b>

- See section D.1 For further details of the valuation basis of investments.
- See section D.2.1 of this report for a detailed explanation of the differences in valuation of non-life technical provisions.
- The difference between other assets and liabilities primarily arises from the difference in deferred tax balances due to the tax impact of the other valuation adjustments. See section D.1.2. and D.3, respectively, for further details of the valuation basis for other assets and other liabilities. A detailed line by line Solvency II balance sheet is provided in Annex 1 (S.02.01.02 template) to this report.

During the year ended 31st December 2023, no capital instruments were issued or redeemed. In addition, there were no restrictions on Own Funds due to ring fencing or other commitments.

## E. Capital Management

### E.2 – Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The SCR and MCR section of this report aims to provide a comprehensive view to assess the adequacy of the Company's capital in line with regulatory requirements.

#### E.2.1 SCR requirements

The SCR is the amount of funds that the Company is required to hold in accordance with the Solvency II Directive. The Company's SCR is determined using the Standard Formula approach. The assessment of the SCR, using the Standard Formula approach, is based on certain risk modules. These risk modules are aggregated in the Standard Formula using correlation matrices. The result of this is the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement. An operational risk component and adjustments for the risk absorbing effect of deferred taxes are then allowed for, to give the overall SCR at the period end.

The following table shows the components of the SCR (using the Standard Formula) for each risk module as at 31st December 2023 and 2022:

<b>SCR Calculation by Module</b>	<b>2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>2022 US\$'000</b>
Market risk	26,190	16,224
Counterparty default risk	32,078	26,166
Health underwriting risk	4,342	3,745
Non-Life underwriting risk	68,465	53,426
<b>Sum of risk components</b>	<b>131,075</b>	<b>99,561</b>
Diversification effects	(30,773)	(22,495)
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	<b>100,302</b>	<b>77,066</b>
SCR operational risk	16,810	16,375
<b>SCR</b>	<b>117,112</b>	<b>93,441</b>
<b>Solvency II Own Funds</b>	<b>212,532</b>	<b>155,630</b>
<b>Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to SCR</b>	<b>181%</b>	<b>167%</b>

The calculation of the SCR for CIC is based on the Standard Formula model and parameters as laid out within the Solvency II Delegated Acts and other Level 2 Solvency II guidelines. No material adjustments have been made to the Standard Formula parameters or assumptions.

The following simplifications have been used by the Company:

- Non-life underwriting risk: The Delegated Acts allow for a 20% reduction in the premium risk standard deviation for Fire & Property, General Liability and proportional classes. It has been assumed this reduction applies in these three classes;
- Market Risk: Interest rate risk on assets has been calculated using accumulated cash flows at currency level rather than individual asset level; and,
- Counterparty Risk: The Delegated Acts permits the application of a simplification for risk mitigating effects of reinsurance. The simplification calculation derives a gross underwriting risk SCR from which the net underwriting risk SCR is deducted to estimate the allowance of reinsurance on the SCR. This amount is then apportioned across the current reinsurance exposures in line with the outstanding recoverables.

## E. Capital Management

The Company has not used any undertaking-specific parameters in calculating the SCR. Furthermore, the Company does not hold any capital add-ons.

### E.2.2 MCR requirements

The Company also uses the Standard Formula to calculate the MCR. Please refer to Annex 1 (S.28.01.01 template) to this report for a further breakdown of the MCR calculation. The following table outlines the components of the MCR as at 31st December 2023 and 2022:

<b>MCR Calculation</b>	<b>2023 US\$'000</b>	<b>2022 US\$'000</b>
Linear MCR	29,223	30,721
SCR	117,113	93,441
MCR cap	52,701	42,048
MCR floor	29,278	23,360
Combined MCR	29,278	30,721
Absolute floor of the MCR	4,084	3,971
<b>MCR</b>	<b>29,278</b>	<b>30,721</b>

The Company's MCR of \$29.2 million is the MCR floor, derived off the Company's SCR (2022: MCR \$30.7 million). The decrease on the MCR during the year reflects the impact of the revised Solvency II ITS on the Linear MCR. The revised ITS reduces the net technical provisions, a component of the Linear MCR calculation. The ITS affects the treatment of reinsurance premium payable. Following the revised ITS, all expected payments to reinsurers from the undertaking corresponding to payments already made by policyholders to the undertaking are included in reinsurance payables on the Solvency II Balance Sheet. As a result of this change, a portion of ceded premium due to reinsurers is no longer included the Solvency II Technical Provisions, but now is included as a reinsurance payable on the Solvency II Balance Sheet. The Company's SCR and MCR are wholly covered by Tier 1 Own Funds.

### E.2.3 Material movements in MCR or SCR over the year and the reasons for such changes

The Company's MCR has decreased by \$1.5 million, or 0.5%, and the SCR increased by \$23.4 million, or 25.0%, as at 31st December 2023 compared to 2022. The increase in the capital requirement since year-end 2022 reflects the continued growth in CIC's business as the Company continues to achieve its strategic objectives. The decrease in the MCR is outlined in section E.2.2 MCR requirements.

### E.3 - Use of the Duration-Based Equity Risk Sub-Module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

The Company does not use the duration-based equity risk submodule as the Company does not hold any equities.

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## **E. Capital Management**

### **E.4 - Internal Model Information**

For the calculation of the regulatory capital requirement, the Company uses the Standard Formula and does not use an internal model.

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

There were no instances of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR during the reporting period. In addition, there is no reasonably foreseeable risk of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR by the Company.

### **E.6 - Any Other Information**

No additional information to be disclosed.

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## Glossary of Terms:

<b>AEM</b>	Adjusted Equity Methods
<b>AVM</b>	Alternative valuation methods
<b>BBOC</b>	Bermuda Branch Oversight Committee
<b>BMA</b>	Bermuda Monetary Authority
<b>BSCR</b>	Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement
<b>BOF</b>	Basic Own Funds
<b>CBI</b>	Central Bank of Ireland
<b>Chaucer/CSL</b>	Chaucer Syndicates Limited
<b>China Re</b>	China Reinsurance Group Corporation
<b>China Re P&amp;C</b>	China Property & Casualty Reinsurance Company Limited
<b>CIC</b>	Chaucer Insurance Company DAC
<b>CIFA</b>	Critical or Important function or activity
<b>CRHK</b>	China Re Hong Kong Company
<b>CRICL</b>	China Re International Company Limited
<b>CRIHL</b>	China Re International Holdings Limited
<b>CUSL</b>	Chaucer Underwriting Services Ltd.
<b>DORA</b>	Digital Operational Resilience Act
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area
<b>ENID</b>	Events not in data set
<b>FRS</b>	Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council
<b>FVTP&amp;L</b>	Fair value through profit and loss
<b>HIA</b>	Head of Internal Audit
<b>HoAF</b>	Head of Actuarial function
<b>INED</b>	Independent Non-executive director
<b>IEM</b>	FRS Equity Method
<b>IQ</b>	Individual Questionnaires
<b>Lloyds</b>	Society and Corporation of Lloyds (Lloyds of London)
<b>MCR</b>	Minimum Capital Requirements
<b>NWMD</b>	Net Worth Maintenance Deed
<b>ORSA</b>	Own risk and Solvency Assessment
<b>PCF</b>	Pre-Approval Controlled Function
<b>PRA</b>	Prudential Regulatory Authority
<b>POG</b>	Product Oversight Group
<b>PWC</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers
<b>QMP</b>	Quoted Market Price in active markets for the same asset
<b>QMPS</b>	Quoted market price in active markets for similar assets
<b>RCC</b>	Risk & Capital Committee
<b>RMS</b>	Risk Management System
<b>SFCR</b>	Solvency and Financial Condition Report
<b>SCR</b>	Solvency Capital Requirements
<b>SPV</b>	Special Purpose Vehicle
<b>UPR</b>	Unearned Premium Reserve
<b>XL</b>	Excess of loss

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## F. Annex 1 - Quantative Reporting Templates

<b>Solo QRT</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>S.02.01.02</b>	Balance Sheet
<b>S.04.05.21</b>	Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations
<b>S.05.01.02</b>	Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligation
<b>S.17.01.02</b>	Non-Life Technical Provisions
<b>S.19.01.21</b>	Non-life Insurance Claims Information
<b>S.23.01.01</b>	Own Funds
<b>S.25.01.21</b>	Solvency Capital Requirement- for undertakings on Standard Formula
<b>S.28.01.01</b>	Minimum Capital Requirement- Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

# F. Annex 1

## S.02.01.02 Balance sheet

		Solvency II value C0010
<b>Assets</b>		
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	0
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	280,900
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	0
Equities	R0100	0
Equities - listed	R0110	0
Equities - unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	280,900
Government Bonds	R0140	80,964
Corporate Bonds	R0150	145,840
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	54,096
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	0
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	0
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	259,638
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	259,638
Non-life excluding health	R0290	238,340
Health similar to non-life	R0300	21,298
Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	0
Health similar to life	R0320	0
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	38,816
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	44,897
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	1,957
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	57,502
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>R0500</b>	<b>683,710</b>

# F. Annex 1

## S.02.01.02 Balance sheet

		<b>Solvency II value</b>
<b>Liabilites</b>		<b>C0010</b>
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	354,804
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	328,563
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	318,262
Risk margin	R0550	10,301
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	26,241
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	25,677
Risk margin	R0590	564
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	0
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	0
Best Estimate	R0630	0
Risk margin	R0640	0
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	0
Risk margin	R0680	0
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	0
Best Estimate	R0710	0
Risk margin	R0720	0
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	1
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	7,222
Reinsurance payables	R0830	109,152
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	0
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	R0900	<b>471,178</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	R1000	<b>212,532</b>

## F. Annex 1

### S.04.05.21 Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written): non-life					
		GB	US	DE	JP	DK	
Non-life	C0010	C0020	C0021	C0022	C0023	C0024	
<b>Premiums written (gross)</b>							
Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	14,566	105,556	69,955	15,383	0	6,760
Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	0	9,287	77,397	719	314	0
Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	2,815	33,441	113,366	9,144	12,113	5,889
<b>Premiums earned (gross)</b>							
Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	14,251	122,193	62,855	12,697	0	5,084
Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	0	4,586	58,244	726	237	0
Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	2,776	29,036	99,515	9,129	11,018	6,656
<b>Claims incurred (gross)</b>							
Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	6,873	92,353	29,187	4,650	0	1,349
Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	0	663	22,983	-839	108	0
Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	5,766	11,955	8,950	-1,271	4,865	4,638
<b>Expenses incurred (gross)</b>							
Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	3,072	27,166	15,895	4,113	0	1,423
Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	0	1,359	15,606	146	64	0
Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	353	4,057	13,892	1,111	1,513	723

## F. Annex 1

### S.05.01.02 Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligation

	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)									
	Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compen- sation 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	
Non-life	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	
<b>Premiums written</b>										
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	4,902	0	10,174	0	0	93,186	80,034	53,593	1,869
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0	0	0	0	11,642	45,763	35,563	2,782
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130									
Reinsurers' share	R0140	3,493	0	5,931	0	0	70,144	86,591	55,522	3,687
Net	R0200	1,409	0	4,244	0	0	34,684	39,207	33,634	964
<b>Premiums earned</b>										
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	17,191	0	9,391	0	0	84,040	76,054	58,199	1,878
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0	0	0	0	5,441	34,456	28,046	934
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230									
Reinsurers' share	R0240	10,343	0	5,848	0	0	59,965	76,729	55,865	2,375
Net	R0300	6,848	0	3,543	0	0	29,516	33,781	30,380	437
<b>Claims incurred</b>										
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	11,622	0	9,101	0	0	41,088	36,728	52,031	439
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0	0	0	0	-11	11,216	14,310	661
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330									
Reinsurers' share	R0340	10,623	0	8,318	0	0	37,546	43,823	60,639	1,005
Net	R0400	999	0	782	0	0	3,531	4,121	5,703	95
<b>Expenses incurred</b>										
	R0550	4,262	0	2,432	0	0	19,526	27,513	22,366	624
<b>Other expenses</b>										
	R1210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total expenses</b>										
	R1300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## F. Annex 1

### S.05.01.02 Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligation (continued)

	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	Misc. financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property		
Non-life	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200	
<b>Premiums written</b>									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	0	0	0				243,759	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0	0				95,750	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130				5,528	31,714	26,468	164,286	227,996
Reinsurers' share	R0140	0	0	0	4,548	26,035	21,742	141,917	419,610
Net	R0200	0	0	0	980	5,679	4,726	22,369	147,896
<b>Premiums earned</b>									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	0	0	0				246,753	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0	0				68,876	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230				4,985	23,169	27,547	150,082	205,783
Reinsurers' share	R0240	0	0	0	4,124	19,261	22,389	130,102	387,001
Net	R0300	0	0	0	861	3,908	5,158	19,979	134,411
<b>Claims incurred</b>									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	0	0	0				151,008	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0	0				26,176	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330				3,025	18,192	12,403	64,553	98,174
Reinsurers' share	R0340	0	0	0	2,765	16,629	11,337	59,004	251,689
Net	R0400	0	0	0	260	1,564	1,066	5,549	23,669
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R0550	0	0	0	686	3,526	4,206	20,123	105,265
<b>Other expenses</b>	R1200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total expenses</b>	R1300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,265

## F. Annex 1

### S.17.01 Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compen- sation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	R0010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>										
<b>Best estimate</b>										
<b>Premium provisions</b>										
Gross	R0060	1,611	0	2,070	0	0	-441	5,181	2,750	436
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	2,416	0	1,178	0	0	2,053	3,767	3,834	545
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	-805	0	891	0	0	-2,494	1,414	-1,084	-109
<b>Claims provisions</b>										
Gross	R0160	4,911	0	14,868	0	0	59,211	65,793	104,872	1,282
"Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default"	R0240	1,961	0	13,948	0	0	36,961	49,492	90,754	1,165
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	2,950	0	920	0	0	22,250	16,301	14,118	117
Total best estimate - gross	R0260	6,522	0	16,938	0	0	58,771	70,974	107,622	1,718
Total best estimate - net	R0270	2,145	0	1,811	0	0	19,756	17,715	13,034	7
Risk margin	R0280	276	0	233	0	0	2,546	2,283	1,680	1
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>	R0320	<b>6,799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,317</b>	<b>73,257</b>	<b>109,302</b>	<b>1,719</b>
<b>"Recoverable from reinsurance contract/ SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total"</b>	R0330	<b>4,377</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,015</b>	<b>53,259</b>	<b>94,588</b>	<b>1,710</b>
<b>Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total</b>	R0340	<b>2,422</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,302</b>	<b>19,999</b>	<b>14,714</b>	<b>8</b>

## F. Annex 1

### S.17.01 Premiums, claims and expenses by country (continued)

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance		Accepted non-proportional reinsurance					Total Non-Life obligation
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non- proportional health reinsurance	Non- proportional casualty reinsurance	Non- proportional aviation and transport reinsurance	Non- proportional marine, and property reinsurance	
		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	R0010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>									
<b>Best estimate</b>									
<b>Premium provisions</b>									
Gross	R0060	0	0	0	-657	-736	-3,827	-46,343	-39,956
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	0	0	0	-224	1,525	-3,348	-45,504	-33,757
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	0	0	0	-433	-2,261	-479	-839	-6,199
<b>Claims provisions</b>									
Gross	R0160	0	0	0	2,874	25,831	18,146	86,107	383,895
"Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default"	R0240	0	0	0	2,019	25,023	14,774	57,297	293,395
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	0	855	808	3,371	28,810	90,500
Total best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	0	2,217	25,095	14,319	39,764	343,939
Total best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	0	422	-1,454	2,893	27,971	84,301
Risk margin	R0280	0	0	0	54	-187	373	3,605	10,866
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>	R0320	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>24,907</b>	<b>14,691</b>	<b>43,369</b>	<b>354,804</b>
<b>"Recoverable from reinsurance contract/ SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total"</b>	R0330	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>26,548</b>	<b>11,426</b>	<b>11,793</b>	<b>259,638</b>
<b>Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total</b>	R0340	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>-1,641</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>31,576</b>	<b>95,166</b>

# F. Annex 1

## S.19.01.21 Non-Life insurance claims

### Total Non-Life Business

Z0020 Accident year / underwriting year

Underwriting Year

### Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

(absolute amount)

	Year	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
		Development year											In current year	Sum or years (cumulative)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
R0100	Prior											0	0	0
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
R0190	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
R0200	-5	0	495	630	6,804	566	356						356	8,851
R0210	-4	2,992	14,494	9,413	1,283	847							847	29,029
R0220	-3	2,524	16,042	19,214	9,664								9,664	47,444
R0230	-2	13,753	40,384	38,680									38,680	92,816
R0240	-1	12,728	70,840										70,840	83,568
R0250	0	13,225											13,225	13,225
R0260														<b>Total 133,612 274,932</b>

### Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

(absolute amount)

	Year	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
		Development year											Year end (discounted data)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
R0100	Prior											0	0
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
R0190	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0200	-5	625	5,717	10,622	1,883	2,505	1,991						1,955
R0210	-4	6,136	27,434	16,102	10,491	7,240							6,628
R0220	-3	30,766	48,295	34,531	35,284								32,451
R0230	-2	59,549	96,742	75,282									67,944
R0240	-1	141,827	162,863										147,106
R0250	0	141,489											127,812
R0260													<b>383,895</b>

# F. Annex 1

## S.23.01.01 Own Funds

<b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35</b>		<b>Total C0010</b>	<b>Tier 1- unrestricted C0020</b>	<b>Tier 1- restricted C0030</b>	<b>Tier 2 C0040</b>	<b>Tier 3 C0050</b>
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	1,000	1,000		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0	0		0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	R0070	0	0			
Preference shares	R0090	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	6,532	6,532			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0	0	0	0	0
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	205,000	205,000	0	0	0
<b>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</b>	R0220	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	R0290	212,532	212,532	0	0	0
<b>Ancillary own funds</b>						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0			0	0
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0			0	0
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0			0	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0			0	0
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0			0	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0			0	0
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0			0	0
<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>	R0400	0			0	0

## F. Annex 1

### S.23.01.01 Own Funds (continued)

<b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35</b>		<b>Total C0010</b>	<b>Tier 1 - unrestricted C0020</b>	<b>Tier 1 - restricted C0030</b>	<b>Tier 2 C0040</b>	<b>Tier 3 C0050</b>
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	212,532	212,532	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	212,532	212,532	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	212,532	212,532	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	212,532	212,532	0	0	
<hr/>						
SCR	R0580	117,113				
MCR	R0600	29,278				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	181.48%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	725.90%				
<hr/>						
		<b>C0060</b>				
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>						
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	212,532				
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0				
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	0				
Other basic own fund items	R0730	206,000				
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	0				
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	R0760	<b>6,532</b>				
<hr/>						
Expected profits						
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	0				
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	69,734				
<b>Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)</b>	R0790	<b>69,734</b>				

## F. Annex 1

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

		Gross solvency capital requirement C0110	USP C0090	Simplifications C0120
Market risk	R0010	26,190		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	32,078		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	4,343		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	68,465		
Diversification	R0060	-30,773		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0100	100,302		
<b>Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement</b>		<b>C0100</b>	<b>USP Key</b>	
Operational risk	R0130	16,811	<b>For life underwriting risk:</b>	
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0	1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	0	9 - None	
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0	<b>For health underwriting risk:</b>	
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	R0200	117,113	1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits	
Capital add-ons already set	R0210	0	2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	R0211	0	3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	R0212	0	4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	R0213	0	5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	R0214	0	9 - None	
<b>Solvency capital requirement</b>	R0220	117,113	<b>For non-life underwriting risk:</b>	
<b>Other information on SCR</b>			4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance	
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0	6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	0	7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	0	8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	0	9 - None	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0		
<b>Approach to tax rate</b>		<b>Yes/No C0109</b>		
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	0		
<b>Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes</b>		<b>LAC DT C0130</b>		
LAC DT	R0640			
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650			
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660			
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670			
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680			
Maximum LAC DT	R0690			

## F. Annex 1

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

<b>Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations</b>		<b>C0010</b>	
<b>MCR<sub>NL</sub> Result</b>	R0010	29,223	
		<b>Net (of reinsurance /SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole C0020</b>	<b>Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months C0030</b>
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	2,145	1,409
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030		
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	1,811	4,244
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	0	134
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060		
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	19,756	34,684
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	17,717	39,072
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	13,034	33,634
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	7	964
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	422	980
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		5,679
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	2,893	4,726
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	27,971	22,369
<b>Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations</b>		<b>C0040</b>	
<b>MCR<sub>L</sub> Result</b>	R0200		
		<b>Net (of reinsurance /SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole C0050</b>	<b>Net (of reinsurance /SPV) total capital at risk C0060</b>
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		-
<b>Overall MCR calculation</b>		<b>C0070</b>	
Linear MCR	R0300	29,223	
SCR	R0310	117,113	
MCR cap	R0320	52,701	
MCR floor	R0330	29,278	
Combined MCR	R0340	29,278	
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,084	
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	R0400	<b>29,278</b>	

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