Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2018

British Reserve Insurance Company Limited

Introduction

Summary

This is the solvency and financial condition report ("SFCR") for British Reserve Insurance Company Limited ("BRIC", "the Company"). Publication of an SFCR is a mandatory requirement of the Solvency II Directive[1] for all insurance companies domiciled in the EU. Solvency II, which entered into force on January 1, 2016, is a comprehensive updating of the way in which insurance companies in the EU are supervised by their local regulators.

The main Solvency II Directive is supplemented by further texts[2] which set out in detail the required contents and structure[3] of the report. This introduction is intended to fulfil the requirement[4] that the SFCR should contain a clear and concise summary, which highlights material changes over the year.

BRIC is an insurance company within the Allianz Holdings plc Group ("The Group") in the UK which is in runoff. As a runoff entity the plan for BRIC continues to be to run off the Company in line with Solvency II regulation and within the defined risk appetite. BRIC ceased to underwrite business during 2015, the remaining material lines of business are fire and other damage to property insurance and non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance. The only material geographical area in which the Company carries out business is the United Kingdom.

Further information about the Group's operations in the UK can be found on the Allianz UK website[5]. That website also contains the Allianz Holdings plc Group 2018 Annual Report and Financial Statements, which includes some technical information required for this SFCR.

The ultimate parent undertaking is Allianz Societas Europaea ("Allianz SE"). Globally, Allianz SE is a financial services provider with 92 million clients in more than 70 countries. It had revenue in 2018 of €130.6bn and made an operating profit of €11.5bn. Allianz SE will be publishing its own SFCR for the whole Allianz SE Group. More information about the Allianz SE Group and its operations around the world can be found on the Allianz SE website[6].

Section A looks at the business and performance of BRIC during 2018. It starts with a section describing the legal structure of the Company and its place in the Group before covering the two main sources of the Company's profit – its underwriting of insurance and its investment of the capital held in order to pay future claims. In 2018 BRIC made a profit of £192k from underwriting activities and a profit of £122k from investment activities.

Section B looks at the System of Governance. This is the set of rules and processes by which the Company is managed. This section describes the ways in which BRIC ensures that its business runs prudently and in compliance with the regulations of Solvency II.

The Company is run by the Board of Directors, who rely on other managers to operate the Company on their behalf. The actions of those other managers take place within the confines of the System of Governance.

[1] Directive 2009/138/EC, as amended by Directive 2014/51/EU, articles 51 – 56.
[2] Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2015/35, articles 290 - , Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452
[3] See in particular Annex XX, Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2015/35
[4] Article 292, Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2015/35
[5] https://www.allianz.co.uk/about-allianz-insurance.html
[6] www.allianz.com

The section confirms that all the required components of the System of Governance are in place. These are:

- Assessment and remuneration policies, to ensure that managers have the skills and capability required to run the Company and are that they are paid appropriately;
- Independent safeguarding functions, whose responsibility is to ensure that the managers of the Company understand and manage risks appropriately;
- A process, the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment, by which all risks facing the Company are assessed, managed and reported to the Board.

Finally the section reviews how BRIC relies on other companies to undertake some activities on its behalf. Although some activities are outsourced – section B.7 outlines the most material – BRIC itself is responsible for the delivery of those activities.

Section C reviews the risks which BRIC faces. These are:

- Underwriting Risk
- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Operational Risk

Each kind of risk is covered in turn. The risk itself and the methods for understanding, managing and mitigating that risk are described, and any major concentration of that risk type is identified.

This section confirms that each risk type to which BRIC is exposed is appropriately understood, managed and mitigated.

Section D reviews the balance sheet of BRIC. The balance sheet is the main mechanism by which the solvency of the Company – the amount of capital it has available to protect it and its policyholders against a shock – is assessed. This section describes the methods used to value the items on that balance sheet in accordance with the Solvency II Directive and explains any significant valuation difference to the valuation applied in the preparation of the Allianz Holdings plc Group 2018 Annual Report and Financial Statements. The Company adopts the same recognition, measurement and valuation policies for IFRS purposes as the Group.

In section D.2 Technical Provisions are considered. Technical Provisions represent the current amount required to transfer insurance obligations immediately to another insurance entity. They include the funds the Company has put aside specifically to pay future claims, and so they represent the most important part of the balance sheet. They are also the most uncertain, as it is difficult to assess the funds required accurately.

Section E confirms that BRIC is able to withstand unexpected shocks according to the standards required by Solvency II regulations. Own Funds refer to the capital available within the Company for this purpose, and section E.1 describes how that capital is managed. It also confirms that the Own Funds are of appropriate quality and will be available if required.

The amount of Own Funds required by Solvency II is defined by the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) and the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). The MCR is the level of Own Funds below which the Company cannot legally continue to trade, while the SCR is the minimum level treated as acceptable in normal circumstances by the Solvency II regime.

BRIC uses the Standard Formula to calculate its SCR. The SCR at December 31, 2018 amounts to £0.3m, and is covered by £9.6m of Tier 1 Own Funds. BRIC's Solvency ratio (that is, the percentage coverage of the SCR by Own Funds) is 2994%. BRIC's MCR at December 31, 2018 amounts to £3.3m, equal to the absolute floor in MCR set by Solvency II converted at the exchange rate mandated by the PRA.

Finally, the SFCR contains a Statement of Directors' responsibilities.

A. Business and Performance

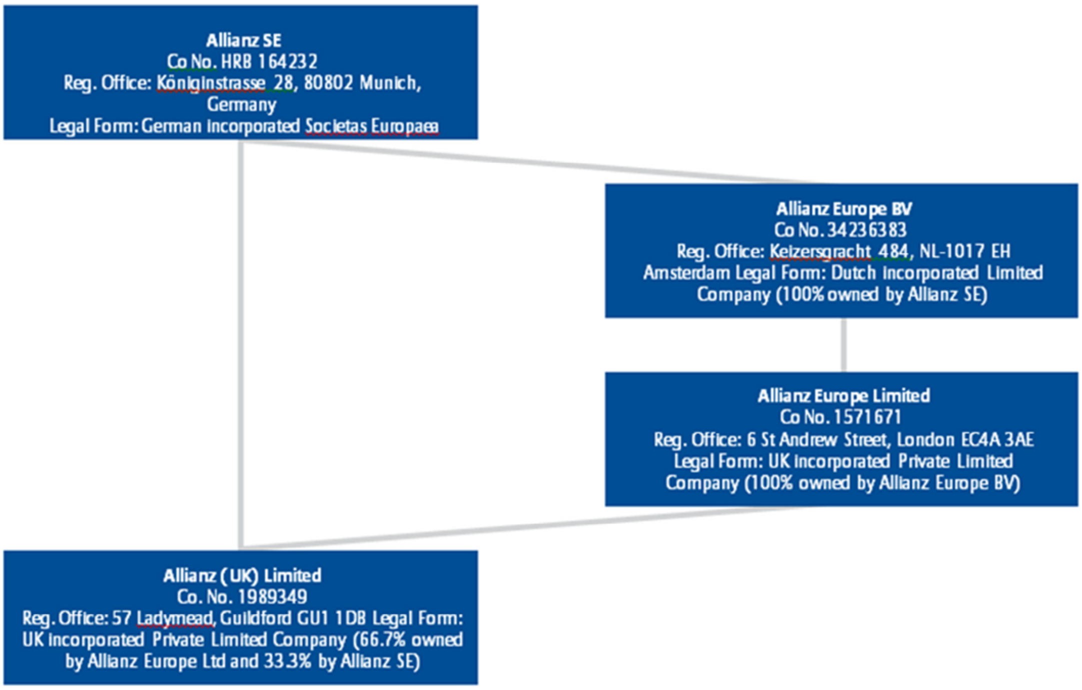
A.1 Business

British Reserve Insurance Company Limited ("BRIC", "the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in the UK under company no 307622.

It is supervised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA), Bank of England, 20 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA, in respect of financial and prudential matters, and by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), 12 Endeavour Square, London, E20 1JN, in respect of conduct matters.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Allianz SE, of Königinstraße 28, 80802 München, Germany. The German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority ("Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht" – BaFin), Dreizehnmorgenweg 13-15, 53175 Bonn is responsible for the financial supervision of the Group headed by Allianz SE.
The structure charts below describe the structure of BRIC within the Allianz SE Group, including the holders of qualifying holdings in the Company, and also its material undertakings.

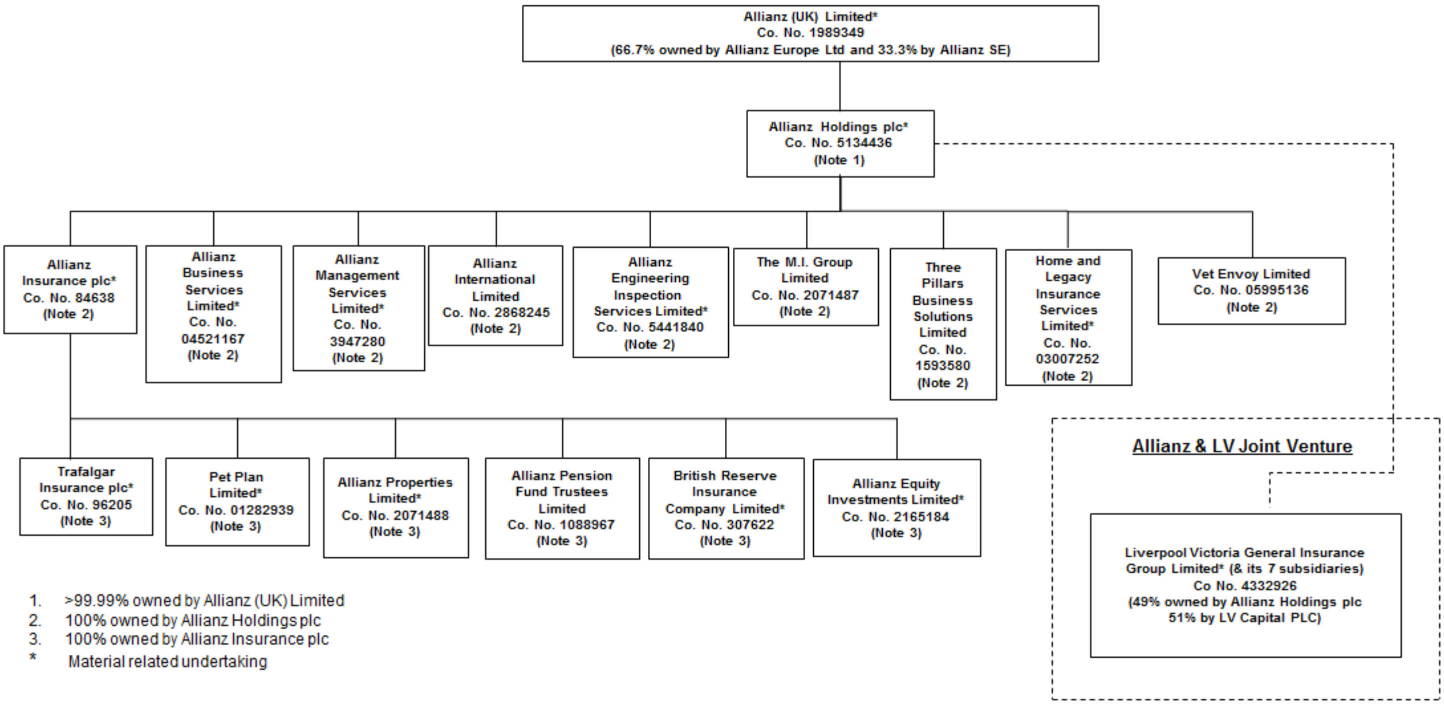
Allianz (UK) Limited and its parent companies



Allianz (UK) Limited and its subsidaries/interests

All Allianz (UK) Limited group ("Allianz UK") companies shown on this page are UK incorporated with registered offices at 57 Ladymead, Guildford, GU1 1DB

All Allianz UK companies shown on this page are private limited companies save for Allianz Holdings plc, Allianz Insurance plc and Trafalgar Insurance plc which are public limited companies.



BRIC ceased to underwrite business during 2015 and is now in run-off. As a result of historical activity it has provisions in respect of fire and other damage to property insurance and non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance. The only material geographical area in which the company carries out business is the United Kingdom.

The non-proportional marine, aviation and transport business was 100% reinsured to Allianz Re Dublin Limited until June 2018 when it was novated to San Francisco Re Limited (an Allianz SE Group Company).

A.2 Underwriting Performance

During 2018, BRIC made a profit of £192k (2017: loss £39k) from underwriting activities. The increase from 2017 was driven by an increase in reinsurance recoverable on gross liabilities.

A.3 Investment Performance

In 2018, BRIC made a profit of £122k (2017: £112k) from investment activities.

During 2018, the remaining fixed interest securities were sold and the asset portfolio now compromises solely of cash and cash equivalents.

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

In 2018, there is no material other income.

A.5 Other Information

There is no other information to report for 2018.

B. System of Governance

B.1 General Information on System of Governance

The Board and its Committees

As at December 31, 2018, the Board comprised three directors. The Board is responsible for deciding strategy and for ultimate oversight of the conduct and performance of BRIC. It is also responsible for external reporting.

The members of the Board of BRIC are:
Simon McGinn
Mark Churchlow[7]
Jon Dye

BRIC is managed together with the other subsidiaries of the Group. All committees are responsible for oversight of their subject matter for all companies in the Group. Full information about the governance of the insurance companies within the Group is disclosed in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of Allianz.

The four key functions required by Solvency II each headed by direct reports of the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer are provided by the respective holders of those functions for Allianz. They are:

Risk Function: Dr. Karina Schreiber – Chief Risk Officer
Internal Audit Function: Andrew Gascoyne – Head of Internal Audit
Compliance Function: Ann Alexander – Group Compliance Officer
Actuarial Function: Phil Singh – Chief Actuary

B.2 to B.6

Within the Solvency and Financial Condition Report for Allianz are descriptions of the remuneration principles, fit and proper requirements, key function authority, operational independence and resource. These also apply to BRIC.

[7] Mark Churchlow resigned as a Director of BRIC with effect from December 31, 2018.

B.7 Outsourcing

The table below outlines the critical or important operational functions or activities that are outsourced, and the jurisdiction in which the service providers are located. BRIC does not outsource any Solvency II key functions outside the Allianz SE Group. They are all provided as part of the Management Services outsourcing shown in the final row of the table.

Activity outsourced	Fellow member of the Allianz SE Group	Outsourcing Provider's Jurisdiction
Handling of runoff claims	Y	United States of America
Management Services, including provision of staff	Y	United Kingdom

B.8 Any other Information

BRIC continuously monitors the effectiveness of its system of governance, including the effectiveness of specific functions, and believes them to be operating effectively.

C. Risk Profile

Risk is measured and steered using a number of qualitative and quantitative tools. There have been no material changes to the measures used to assess risks during 2018.

BRIC has insured only non-life insurance risks. As a result of its asset management activities to support its primary business activities it is also exposed to market and credit risks.

This section provides information on BRIC's overall risk profile followed by a description of each risk category in detail.

BRIC does not use Special Purpose Vehicles to transfer risk. It is not exposed to risk from positions off its balance sheet.

C.1 Underwriting Risk

Underwriting risk consists solely of reserve risk.

Due to the risk management practices in place there are no concentrations regarding underwriting risk that could materially affect BRIC's solvency ratio.

Reserve risk
BRIC holds reserves for claims resulting from past events that have not yet been settled. If the claims reserves are not sufficient to cover claims to be settled in the future due to unexpected changes, losses would be incurred. Claims reserves could be under-estimated if, for example, more claims had occurred in the past than have been estimated.

BRIC monitors the development of reserves for insurance claims on a line of business level annually.

The main technique for mitigating reserve risk is the reinsurance of certain types of claim to a fellow Allianz SE group subsidiary. The continuing effectiveness of this reinsurance is reviewed periodically by the members of the BRIC Board.

C.2 Market risk

The guiding principle for BRIC's investment risk management is the Prudent Person Principle (Article 132 of the Solvency II EU Directive).

BRIC meets the Prudent Person Principle by using the expertise of the Allianz Chief Investment Officer, who is backed up by the global and specialist expertise of Allianz Investment Management. It also invests according to a Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) which defines its long term investment strategy for the investment portfolio as a whole.

When setting up the SAA, care is taken to ensure an adequate target level of quality and security (for example, ratings and collateral) together with a sustainable return as well as sufficient liquidity. Compliance with the SAA is monitored by the Risk function and by the Board Risk Committee with support from the Finance & Investment Committee. The SAA forms the main method for mitigating market risk, and its continuing effectiveness is monitored by the members of the BRIC Board and their advisors.

BRIC assesses its market risk exposure via quantitative and qualitative processes carried out by the Investment and Risk functions, including regular dialogue between the functions and formal reporting to the Finance & Investment Committee and the Board Risk Committee.

The main change in market risk over the reporting period has been a significant reduction in currency risk following the sale of a US Treasury Bond asset. BRIC has no material concentration of market risks and no material sensitivity to market risk. BRIC does not use derivatives to seek or to hedge risk.

C.3 Credit risk

BRIC's credit risk exposure arises from its reinsurance counterparties. BRIC has material concentration of credit risk a fellow subsidiary of Allianz SE in respect of reinsurance. Each concentration is considered appropriate because of the financial strength of the counterparty.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that requirements from current or future payment obligations cannot be met.

BRIC has negligible liquidity risk because its assets are all readily realisable.

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure. These also include external factors other than financial risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

BRIC uses the processes and policies of the Group to manage its operational risk.

C.6 Other material risks

BRIC has no other material risk exposures.

D. Valuation for solvency purposes

Introduction

The scope of this section of the report is to represent the excess of asset over liabilities of BRIC valued according to the Solvency II Directive.

The recognition, measurement and valuation policies for IFRS reporting purposes applied by the Group, of which BRIC is a member, are summarised in note 1.4 and 2 to the 2018 Allianz Holdings plc Group Annual Report and Financial Statements (pages 44 - 52)[8]. BRIC adopts the same recognition, measurement and valuation policies for IFRS purposes as the other members of the Group. This report summarises any differences to those valuation policies for solvency purposes.

The table below shows the IFRS balance sheet as at December 31, 2018, and the key valuation and reclassification differences between that and the balance sheet used for solvency purposes (Market Value Balance Sheet – "MVBS").

(£000s)	IFRS	Reclassifications	Valuation differences	MVBS
Assets				
Deposits other than cash	393	-	-	393
Other loans and mortgages	-	9,635	-	9,635
Reinsurance recoverables	4,214	-	(250)	3,964
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	41	(25)	-	16
Receivables (Trade, not insurance)	9,751	(9,635)	-	116
Cash and cash equivalents	64	-	-	64
Total Assets	14,463	(25)	(158)	14,188
Liabilities				
Technical provisions				
Best Estimate	4,476	(25)	(264)	4,187
Risk margin	-	-	25	25
Deferred tax liabilities	108	-	(2)	106
Payables (Trade, not insurance)	103	-		103
Other liabilities	163	-	-	163
Total Liabilities	4,850	(25)	(57)	4,584
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	9,613	-	(101)	9,604

There were no changes made to the recognition and valuation bases used or estimation methodologies during the reporting period.

[8] https://www.allianz.co.uk/about-allianz-insurance/company-info.html#financials

D.1 Assets

Receivables are measured at nominal value with an adjustment for a provision for bad or doubtful debts under IFRS and MVBS, unless the market value deviates materially from the adjusted nominal value. In that case, the market value is used in the MVBS. In the case of insurance-related receivables, the difference between IFRS and MVBS mainly relates to the recognition of certain premiums that are already included in the receivables under IFRS, while they are recognized within technical provisions in the MVBS, because such premiums are not yet due by the balance sheet date.

For Technical provisions – Reinsurance receivables, please refer to section D.2.

For cash and cash equivalents there is no material difference in valuation between the MVBS and the IFRS accounts. Full details of the valuation methodology used are disclosed in the 2018 Allianz Holdings plc Group Annual Report and Financial Statements referred to above in the introduction to this section.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes, except deferred tax assets arising from the carry forward of unused tax losses, are valued on the basis of the difference between the values ascribed to assets and liabilities recognised and valued in accordance with the Solvency II Directive, and the values ascribed to assets and liabilities as recognised and valued for tax purposes. The valuation difference relating to deferred taxes mainly results from differences in technical provisions and insurance receivables for Solvency II.

Temporary differences between the Solvency II value of the assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax base as defined in IAS 12 are assessed, and any deferred tax asset or liability is adjusted or set up as required. The methods used to value deferred tax assets and/or liabilities under IAS 12 are disclosed in the 2018 Allianz Holdings plc Group Annual Report and Financial Statements referred to above in the introduction to this section.

The tax rates used in the calculation are the applicable UK tax rates. This is a blended rate based on the applicable rate at the time the deferred tax items are expected to reverse. Deferred tax on all other items is calculated at the rate that was in force on the reporting date.

The Solvency II to IFRS valuation differences, their applicable tax rate and deferred tax impact are outlined in the table below.

	Valuation Differences before Deferred Tax	**Tax Rate Applied**	**Deferred Tax Impact**	**Differences between IFRS and SII**
Reinsurance Recoverables	(250)	17%	(43)	(208)
Best Estimate	264	17%	45	219
Risk Margin	(25)	17%	(4)	(21)
Total	**(11)**		**(2)**	**(9)**

D.2 Technical Provisions

Basis

Technical provisions are calculated in respect of all insurance obligations to policyholders.

The value of the technical provisions corresponds to the current amount required to transfer insurance obligations immediately to another insurance entity.

The technical provisions consist of the claims provision, premium provision and risk margin, these elements are calculated separately. Together the claims provision and the premium provision constitute the best estimate liabilities (BEL).

Methods and assumptions

The calculation of the BEL is based on up-to-date and credible information and realistic assumptions and is performed using relevant actuarial and statistical methods.

The claims provision is based on the IFRS claims provision, with the addition of an allowance for future investment management expenses. A payment pattern is applied to each element of the claims provisions to obtain future cash flows, which are discounted to reflect the time value of money in line with Solvency II requirements.

The risk margin is calculated by determining the cost of providing an amount of eligible own funds equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) necessary to support the insurance obligations over their lifetime.

Our approach to estimating future SCRs is based on the current SCR as a proportion of best estimate provisions, adjusted to reflect the increased levels of riskiness of the claims reserves over time. It uses ratios to assess premium risk and reserve risk capital throughout the runoff period, and grossing up factors to scale up for other risks. The cost of capital rate used in the calculation of the risk margin is set by EIOPA at 6%.

The table below shows technical provisions both gross and net of reinsurance by Solvency II line of business

£000

	Gross			Net		
SII line of business	**Claims Provision**	**Premium Provision**	**Risk Margin**	**Claims Provision**	**Premium Provision**	**Risk Margin**
Fire and other damage to property insurance	-	17.8	-	-	17.8	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	4,211.8	(42.5)	24.7	247.9	(42.5)	24.7
Total	**4,211.8**	**(24.7)**	**24.7**	**247.9**	**(24.7)**	**24.7**

The Solvency II basis has inherent uncertainty around the discount benefit arising from future movements in the yield curve and payment patterns. Other than discounting, the assumptions that have the greatest effect on the movement of provisions are those that affect the expected level of claims. These can come from a number of sources, including, but not limited to:

- claims reporting patterns being different from those expected;
- claims handling costs being different from those expected.

There is no material difference between IFRS provisions and Solvency II technical provisions other than the introduction of a risk margin.

No matching adjustment or volatility adjustment is applied to the risk free yield curve used to discount the technical provisions. No transitional arrangements are applied.

Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurance recoverables are calculated for the claims provision based on the reinsurance in place.

Material changes in assumptions

Assumptions are subject to a regular review cycle with the period between reviews chosen to reflect the materiality of the assumption. During 2018, there has been an update to the counterparty default assumption, to reflect the latest view. This change has served to reduce the risk margin over the period.

Simplifications

The calculation of the technical provisions is carried out using materially appropriate, complete and correct data and using valuation methods which are appropriate to the nature and complexity of the insurance technical risks. Their limitations are identified and understood. Selection of the appropriate method is based on expert judgement, considering the quality, quantity and reliability of the available data and analysis of all important characteristics of the business.

The method used to calculate the Risk Margin is defined by Solvency II regulation as a simplification.

D.3 Other liabilities

There is no material difference in valuation methodology for any other class of liability. Full details of the valuation methodology used are disclosed in the 2018 Allianz Holdings plc Group Annual Report and Financial Statements referred to above in the introduction to this section.

D.4 Alternative Methods of Valuation

No alternative methods of valuation are used.

D.5 Any other information

There is no other material information on the valuation of assets or liabilities.

E. Capital Management

E.1. Own Funds

The core objective of the Company's management of capital is to ensure, as far as possible, a solvent runoff of liabilities in line with risk appetite.

The Group maintains a formal capital management policy, and capital management planning is embedded within the main planning process, with a time horizon of three years. Capital management protects the Company's Own Funds base in line with the Allianz Risk Strategy and Appetite.

The core element of the approach to capital management is the approval by the BRIC Board of any dividends or requests for additional capital. This approval is subject to maintaining an adequate buffer over the SCR.

The current liquidity plan and solvency projections reflect all planned changes in Own Funds for the next 3 years.

There were no material changes over the reporting period with regards to objectives, policies and processes employed by BRIC for managing its Own Funds.

The table below shows the breakdown of the Own Funds by Tier, and the SCR and MCR coverage.

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Tier 1		
Ordinary shares	5.0	5.0
Reconciliation reserve	4.6	4.1
Total Tier 1	**9.6**	**9.1**
Total eligible own finds to meet the SCR	**9.6**	**9.1**
SCR (see below)	0.3	0.9
SCR coverage ratio	**2994%**	**1063%**
Total eligible own finds to meet the MCR	**9.6**	**9.1**
MCR (see below)	3.3	3.3
MCR coverage ratio	**293%**	**279%**

No Own Fund items for BRIC are subject to transitional measures for their inclusion in Tier 1. There are no restrictions on the availability of Own Funds to support the SCR and MCR, and no matching adjustment portfolio exists. The Company has no subordinated debt, or ancillary Own Fund items. No Own Fund items were issued or redeemed during the year.

The changes in Tier 1 capital over the reporting period are all within the reconciliation reserve.

The significant changes were:

	£m
Profit after tax earned by the Company in the year	0.3
Revaluation of prior year retained earnings denominated in foreign currency	0.2

The reconciliation reserve is made up of retained earnings and reconciliation adjustments from IFRS to Solvency II balance sheet only.

E.2. Solvency Capital Requirement & Minimum Capital Requirement

BRIC uses the Standard Formula to calculate its SCR. The SCR at December 31, 2018, amounts to £321k, and the MCR amounts to £3,281k, equal to the absolute floor of €3.7m set by Solvency II converted at the exchange rate mandated by the PRA. A split of the SCR by the different risk modules is shown in the following table.

Risk Category	**2018** (£000s)	**2017** (£000s)	**Movement** (£000s)
Market risk			
Interest rate risk	6	8	(1)
Currency risk	98	693	(594)
Counterparty risk	152	129	23
Premium and reserve risk	149	290	(141)
Lapse risk	10	6	4
Operational risk	91	107	(15)
Sum of standalone risks	506	1,231	(725)
Diversification benefit	(110)	(249)	140
SCR before deferred tax	396	982	(586)
Deferred tax	(75)	(128)	52
SCR	321	854	(533)

The calculation of the MCR follows the methodology described in the Solvency II regulation. It uses the SCR as an input parameter for determining the possible range for the MCR, as well as the standard set of inputs required by the formula-based calculation.

The total diversified SCR has reduced by £533k over the reporting period. This is mainly driven by a reduction in currency risk following the sale of a US Treasury Bond asset. The bond was previously held in trust as security against historic US claim liabilities; however these liabilities have now been settled and therefore the trust has been wound up and the bond sold.

E.3 Use of various options in the Standard Formula calculation

Simplifications, undertaking-specific parameters and the duration-based equity risk sub-module are not used.

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

No internal model is used by the firm.

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

BRIC has complied continuously with the Minimum Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement.

E.6 Any other information

All important information regarding the capital management of the undertaking is addressed in the above sections.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the SFCR in all material respects in accordance with the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations.

We are satisfied that:

a) throughout the financial year in question, the insurer has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the insurer; and
b) it is reasonable to believe that the insurer has continued so to comply subsequently and will continue so to comply in future.

By order of the Board
Robin Jack-Kee
Secretary
British Reserve Insurance Company Ltd
Registered Number: 307622

9th April 2019

S.02.01.02
Balance Sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	393
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
Equities - listed	R0110	
Equities - unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	
Government Bonds	R0140	
Corporate Bonds	R0150	
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	393
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	9,635
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	9,635
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	3,964
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	3,964
Non-life excluding health	R0290	3,964
Health similar to non-life	R0300	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
Health similar to life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	16
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	116
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	65
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	
Total assets	R0500	14,188

Liabilities		
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	4,212
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	4,212
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	4,187
Risk margin	R0550	25
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best Estimate	R0630	
Risk margin	R0640	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best Estimate	R0670	
Risk margin	R0680	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best Estimate	R0710	
Risk margin	R0720	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	106
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	
Reinsurance payables	R0830	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	104
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	162
Total liabilities	R0900	4,584
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	9,604

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Premiums, claims & expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0110																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120																	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130																	
Reinsurers' share	R0140																	
Net	R0200																	
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0210																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220																	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230																	
Reinsurers' share	R0240																	
Net	R0300																	
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0310							4										4
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320																	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330															916		916
Reinsurers' share	R0340															1,111		1,111
Net	R0400							4								-195		-190
Changes in other technical provisions																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0410																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420																	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430																	
Reinsurers' share	R0440																	
Net	R0500																	
Expenses incurred	R0550							-1										-1
Other expenses	R1200																	
Total expenses	R1300																	-1

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Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Segmentation for:																
		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												Accepted non-proportional reinsurance:				Total Non-Life obligation
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010																	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to	R0050																	
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																		
Best estimate																		
Premium provisions																		
Gross	R0060							18								(43)		(25)
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140																	
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150							18								(43)		(25)
Claims provisions																		
Gross	R0160															4,212		4,212
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected	R0240															3,964		3,964
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250															248		248
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260							18								4,169		4,817
Total Best estimate - net	R0270							18								205		223
Risk margin	R0280															25		25
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																		
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290																	
Best estimate	R0300																	
Risk margin	R0310																	
Technical provisions - total																		
Technical provisions - total	R0320							18								4,194		4,212
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330															3,964		3,964
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340							18								230		248

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

		Development year										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100											7,531
N-9	R0160	1,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N-8	R0170	1,322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
N-7	R0180	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	2	0			
N-6	R0190	1,436	0	0	0	0	1	1				
N-5	R0200	1,789	0	0	14	4	2					
N-4	R0210	1,472	0	32	28	0						
N-3	R0220	645	41	-12	4							
N-2	R0230	2	0	0								
N-1	R0240	0	0									
N	R0250	0										

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
	R0100	188	7,531
	R0160	0	1,570
	R0170	0	1,322
	R0180	0	1,449
	R0190	1	1,437
	R0200	2	1,809
	R0210	0	1,532
	R0220	4	678
	R0230	0	2
	R0240	0	0
	R0250	0	0
Total	R0260	196	17,329

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

		Development year										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300
Prior	R0100											4,477
N-9	R0160	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
N-8	R0170	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
N-7	R0180	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0			
N-6	R0190	0	0	0	3	0	0	0				
N-5	R0200	0	0	8	0	0	0					
N-4	R0210	0	-3	2	0	0						
N-3	R0220	213	4	5	0							
N-2	R0230	0	0	0								
N-1	R0240	0	0									
N	R0250	0										

		Year end (discounted data)
		C0360
	R0100	4,212
	R0160	0
	R0170	0
	R0180	0
	R0190	0
	R0200	0
	R0210	0
	R0220	0
	R0230	0
	R0240	0
	R0250	0
Total	R0260	4,212

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Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	5,000	5,000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	4,604	4,604			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	9,604	9,604			
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	9,604	9,604			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	9,604	9,604			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	9,604	9,604			
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	9,604	9,604			
SCR	R0580	321				
MCR	R0600	3,281				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	29.9428				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	2.9271				

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Own funds

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	9,604
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	5,000
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	4,604
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	42
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	42

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Solvency Capital Requirement (for undertakings on Standard Formula)

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications	USP
		C0110	C0120	C0090
Market risk	R0010	100	2 - Simplifications not used	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	152		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0	2 - Simplifications not used	None
Health underwriting risk	R0040	0	2 - Simplifications not used	None
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	149	2 - Simplifications not used	None
Diversification	R0060	-96		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	305		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	91
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-75
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	321
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	321
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0

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

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations		**MCR components**
		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	40

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	**Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months**
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030		
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050		
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060		
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	18	
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080		
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090		
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100		
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	206	
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170		

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	

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

Overall MCR calculation		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	40
SCR	R0310	321
MCR cap	R0320	144
MCR floor	R0330	80
Combined MCR	R0340	80
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,281
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	3,281