

**Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK)
Limited**
Solvency and Financial Condition
Report

For the year ended 31 December 2016

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Directors' report

Report of the Directors of Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited pursuant to to Rule 6.2 (1) of the Reporting Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the Solvency and Financial Condition Report 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.

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report was approved by the Board of Directors on 26 April 2017 and is signed on its behalf by



Michael Lyons

Director

26 April 2017

Independent Auditors' Report

Report of the external independent auditors to the Directors of Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited ('the Company') pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

Report on the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Opinion

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by the Company as at 31 December 2016:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2016, (**the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit**); and
- Company templates S.02.01.02, S.17.01.02, S.23.01.01, S.25.01.21 and S.28.01.01 (**the Templates subject to audit**).

The Narrative Disclosures subject to audit and the Templates subject to audit are collectively referred to as the '**relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**'.

We are not required to audit, nor have we audited, and as a consequence do not express an opinion on the **Other Information** which comprises:

- The 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Company templates S.05.01.02, S.05.02.01 and S.19.01.21;
- The written acknowledgement by management of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (**the Responsibility Statement**).

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2016 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISAs (UK & I)), International Standard on Auditing (UK) 800 and International Standard on Auditing (UK) 805, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to the 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, which describe the basis of accounting. The Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared in compliance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations, and therefore in accordance with a special purpose financial reporting framework. The Solvency and Financial Condition Report is required to be published, and intended users include but are not limited to the Prudential Regulation Authority. As a result, the Solvency and Financial Condition Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA rules and Solvency II regulations.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a Solvency and Financial Condition Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, in accordance with applicable law, ISAs (UK & I) and ISAs (UK) 800 and 805 as to whether the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based. ISAs (UK & I) require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standard for Auditors

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for the Directors of the Company to comply with their obligations under External Audit rule 2.1 of the Solvency II firms Sector of the PRA Rulebook and for no other purpose. We do not, in providing this report, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Rule 4.1 (3) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms we are required to read the Other Information and consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report and our knowledge obtained in the audits of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report and of the Company's statutory financial statements. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
7 More London Riverside,
SE1 2RT,
London.

26 April 2017

Executive summary

Business and performance

- The Company ceased to accept new business in 2007.
- It continues to run off its existing liabilities until expiry or settlement.
- The run-off continues to progress on a solvent basis and is expected to continue to do so in the future.

System of governance

- There were no significant changes to the system of governance for the Company in 2016.

Risk profile

- There were no material changes in the Company's risk profile during 2016.

Valuation for solvency purposes

Non-life technical provisions

- The value of inwards best estimate liabilities including risk margin were GBP 11,747 thousand at 31 December 2016.

Other assets and liabilities

- No material changes to other assets and liabilities during 2016.

Capital management

- Own Funds were GBP 16,865 thousand at 31 December 2016.
- The Solvency II capital requirement is the Absolute Floor of the Minimum Capital Requirement which remains unchanged at EUR 3,700 thousand. On translation to GBP the Absolute Floor was GBP 3,332 thousand at 31 December 2016.
- The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the MCR Absolute Floor as at 31 December 2016 was equal to 506%.

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Section A Business and performance

A1: General business information

1. Full name and legal form

Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited (the Company) is an insurance company incorporated in England and Wales as a private limited company under United Kingdom law.

2. Supervisory authority and group supervisor

Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited is authorised and regulated in the UK by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to conduct insurance business. It operates through an office in the United Kingdom,

Prudential Regulation Authority
20 Moorgate
London, EC2R 6DA
Phone: +44 (0)20 7601 4444
Fax: +44 (0)20 7601 4771
www.bankofengland.co.uk/pru

Financial Conduct Authority
25 The North Colonnade
Canary Wharf
London, E14 5HS
Phone: +44 (0)20 7066 1000
<http://www.fca.org.uk/>

The ultimate parent company is Swiss Re Ltd, which is incorporated in Switzerland. For the purposes of this report, the ultimate parent company and all its subsidiaries are referred to as Swiss Re or the Swiss Re Group. The Group supervisor is the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority.

Financial Market Supervisory Authority
27 Laupenstrasse
CH – 3003 Berne
Switzerland
Telephone: +41 31 327 91 00
Fax: +41 31 327 91 01
www.finma.ch

3. External auditor

The external auditor appointed by the shareholder of the Company is PricewaterhouseCoopers.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London
SE1 2RT
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7583 5000
www.pwc.co.uk

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4. Holding company

The parent company of the Company is Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Ltd (the parent company), a company incorporated in Switzerland as a limited liability company. The ownership is 100%.

5. Ultimate parent company

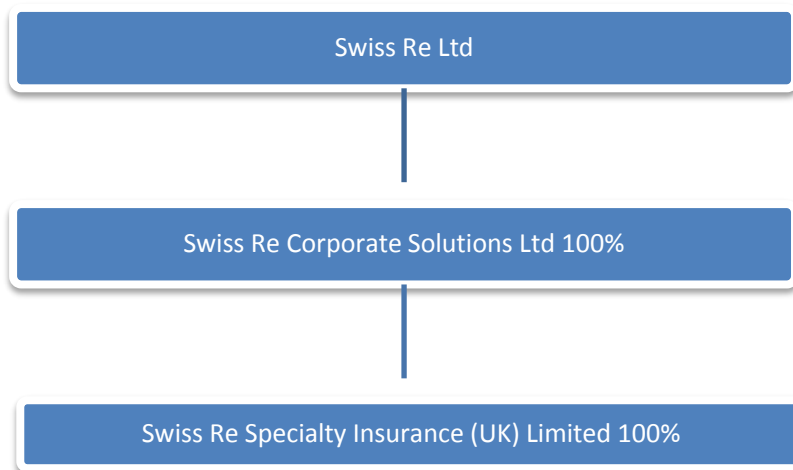
Please refer point "2 Supervisory authority and group supervisor" on page 7 for details of the ultimate parent company.

6. Material subsidiaries

As at 31 December 2016, the Company does not have any investments in subsidiaries.

7. Structure chart of the Company

The Company's parent and ultimate parent company as at 31 December 2016 were as follows:



8. Material lines of business and geographical split

Material lines of business and geographic areas

The Company ceased to accept new business in 2007. It continues to run off its existing liabilities until expiry or settlement.

The remaining liabilities are predominantly in the following lines of business:

- Marine, aviation and transport insurance
- General liability insurance
- Proportional marine, aviation, and transport reinsurance

The major geographic areas of the remaining liabilities are USA and UK.

9. Significant business or other events

No significant business or other events have occurred during the year that had a material impact on the Company in terms of risks or management.

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A2: Underwriting performance

10. Underwriting performance

The net technical account as per QRT S.05.01, by material lines of business, for the year ended 31 December was as follows:

| | Underwriting performance |
|---|---------------------------------|
| GBP thousands | 2016 |
| Marine, aviation and transport (direct and proportional) | -12 |
| Fire and other damage to property (direct and proportional) | -6 |
| General liability (direct and proportional) | -134 |
| Casualty (non-proportional) | 4 |
| Total | -148 |

The underwriting performance by material countries, based on QRT S.05.02.01, for the years ended 31 December, were as follows:

| | Underwriting performance |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| GBP thousands | 2016 |
| Bermuda | 4 |
| United Kingdom | -157 |
| United States | 5 |
| Total | -148 |

A3: Investment performance

11. Investment results

Investment income and expenses by investment assets category, as at 31 December, were as follows:

| GBP thousands | Income | Expenses |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Asset category | 2016 | 2016 |
| Government bonds | 64 | -20 |
| Sundry interest | 1 | - |
| Total | 65 | -20 |

12. Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

The Company does not recognise any gains or losses directly in equity.

13. Investments in securitisation

The Company does not have any investments in tradable securities or other financial instruments based on repackaged loans.

A4: Performance of other activities

14. Material leasing arrangements

The Company has no material leasing arrangements.

15. Other material income and expenses incurred during 2016

No other material income and expenses were incurred during 2016.

A5: Any other material information

16. Other material information

There is no other material information to report for 2016.

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Section B System of governance

B1: Governance structure

1. Organisational structure and system of governance

The Corporate Governance of the Company is set out in the Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Corporate Governance document. This document confirms that governance should be proportionate to the relatively small size of the reserves and the runoff status of the Company and lays out the principles under which the Board operates.

Board

The Board's duty is to manage the Company in the best possible way to achieve the Company's purpose and within the Company's best interests. The Board is responsible for the sound and prudent management of the Company.

The members of the Board bear ultimate responsibility and liability for meeting applicable legal obligations. They therefore have the right and obligation to take all measures to fulfil their legal duties.

The members of the Board are individuals with the abilities, professional background and personal character (including honesty and financial soundness) necessary and required to ensure an independent decision-making process in a critical exchange of ideas with the executive management.

Board

Composition

As at 31 December 2016, the Board had four members, D. Scasbrook, M Lyons, N. Parton and S. Lake. All four are Swiss Re employees.

Delegation and retained responsibilities of the Board

The Board retains all responsibility for the oversight and control of the Company and makes no delegation of its responsibilities to any board committees.

Key functions

The Board is responsible for adopting appropriate measures to implement Group guidelines or policies relating to the key functions.

There is a clear separation between the risk-taking and risk controlling (assurance) roles. The role of the assurance functions defined as key or critical under the Solvency II framework, are as follows:

Risk Management

Please refer to point "10 Implementation and integration of the Risk Management function" on page 15 for details of the Risk Management function.

Compliance

Please refer to point "20 Implementation of the compliance function" on page 17 for details of the Compliance function.

Internal Audit

Please refer to point "21 Internal Audit function implementation" on page 17 for details of the Internal Audit function.

Actuarial

Please refer to point "23 Implementation of the Actuarial function" on page 18 for details of the Actuarial function.

Key functions holders

The Board nominates key function holders and monitors the key functions to ensure they are adequately staffed with professionals possessing the requisite professional qualifications, knowledge and experience. Key functions holders operate under the oversight of the Board of the Company.

Reporting and access to information

The Board has full authority to investigate any matters within its duties. It is authorised to obtain independent professional advice, request external advisors to undertake specific tasks or to obtain any information from any director, officer or employee acting on behalf of the Company and to secure their attendance at relevant meetings when necessary.

The key functions shall have operational independence in performing their reporting functions with the exception of Internal Audit, which has complete independence in performing its reporting function. Key function holders will report directly to the Board on any issues that could have an impact on the Company.

2. Material changes in the system of governance

There were no significant changes to the system of governance in 2016.

3. Remuneration policy and practices

There are no personnel with contracts of employment with the Company. Other personnel who contributed to the operations of the Company are employed by other Swiss Re Group companies which may make recharges to the Company for the services provided.

The Swiss Re Group Compensation Policy captures Swiss Re's compensation framework and governance. Furthermore, the policy governs the compensation processes and provides key guidelines for the execution of individual compensation actions. The aim is to reward sustained performance as well as providing for closer alignment of the interests of shareholders and employees.

Swiss Re's compensation framework comprises of core elements such as base salary, pensions and benefits and short and long-term incentives. These incentive programmes reflect the long-term nature of the business: both the Value Alignment Incentive plan (VAI) as the deferred part of the Annual Performance Incentive (API) and the Leadership Performance Plan (LPP) aim to reward sustained performance rather than short-term results.

Overview of the compensation components

Fixed compensation

Base salary

Base salary is fixed compensation paid to employees for carrying out their role and is established based on the following factors:

- scope and responsibilities of the role and qualifications required to perform the role;
- market value of the role in the location in which Swiss Re competes for talent performance, skills and
- skills and expertise of the individual in the role.

Variable compensation

Annual Performance Incentive

The API is a discretionary, variable component of compensation. Combined with the base salary, it provides competitive total cash compensation when both business and individual performance targets are achieved. When the variable annual compensation level for an employee exceeds a pre-defined amount, the variable pay is delivered in two components: an immediate cash incentive payment (cash API) and a deferred API (in the form of a VAI).

Value Alignment Incentive

The VAI is a mandatory deferral of a portion of the API and introduces a time component to this discretionary variable compensation. This supports the Group's business model by aligning a portion of variable compensation with sustained long-term results.

Leadership Performance Plan

The purpose of the LPP is to provide an incentive for Swiss Re's senior management to create successful and sustainable company performance over the long-term. For Group Executive Committee members and other key executives, the duration

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of the LPP is five years, comprising a three-year vesting and performance measurement period and an additional two-year holding requirement. For all other participants, the vesting and performance measurement period is three years with no additional holding requirement.

Participation plans

Incentive Share Plan

The Incentive Share Plan (ISP) provides employees with an opportunity to purchase with some or all of their immediate cash API Swiss Re Ltd shares. Shares are offered with a 10% discount on the Fair Market Value and are subject to a one-year blocking period. Full shareholder rights apply during this blocking period. The ISP encourages alignment with shareholder interests. At the end of the one-year period, the employee assumes full ownership of the shares.

Global Share Participation Plan

The Global Share Participation Plan (GSPP) provides employees with an opportunity to directly participate in the long-term success of the Group by purchasing Swiss Re shares (up to a maximum of CHF 7000 per year and capped at 10% of base salary). Swiss Re provides a 30% match on the number of shares held by employees at the end of the three-year plan cycle. The match is subject to forfeiture rules in case of termination of employment before the end of the plan cycle. The GSPP has the same core design in all locations.

Compensation framework for the Board

Directors receive no additional fees for their services as members of the Board.

4. Performance criteria

Annual Performance Incentive

A target API (TAPI) is set for each eligible employee based on multiple factors, but primarily on the role being performed and market benchmarks. The actual API payout is based on Swiss Re's financial results and other qualitative criteria as well as the achievement of individual objectives and the demonstration of desired behaviours.

Value Alignment Incentive

The pay-out factor of the VAI is calculated based on the three year average EVM previous years' business profit margin for all prior underwriting years. EVM is Swiss Re's proprietary integrated economic valuation and accounting framework for planning, pricing, reserving and steering the business.

Leadership Performance Plan

At grant date, the LPP award amount is split equally into two underlying components:

Restricted Share Units

The performance condition for Restricted Share Units (RSUs) is RoE with a linear vesting line. Vesting is at 0% for a RoE at the risk free rate and at 100% for a RoE at a predefined premium above the risk free rate. The premium is set at the beginning of the plan period and for LPP 2016, this premium has been set at 900 basis points above the annual risk-free rate which is determined as the average of 12 monthly rates for 10-year US Treasury Bonds of the corresponding performance year. At the end of each year, the performance against the RoE condition is assessed and one third of the RSUs are locked in within a range from 0% to 100%. At the end of the three-year period, the total number of units locked in at each measurement period will vest (capped at 100%¹).

Performance Share Units

The performance condition for Performance Share Units (PSUs) is relative total shareholder return (TSR) measured over three years. Swiss Re's TSR performance is assessed relative to the TSR of the pre-defined peer group. This peer group consists of companies that are similar in scale, have a global footprint or a similar business mix as Swiss Re.

5. Supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for key individuals

Swiss Re does not have a policy of offering supplementary or enhanced early retirement to key individuals.

¹ Maximum vesting percentage excludes share price fluctuation until vesting.

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6. Material transactions

During 2016, there were no material transactions with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the Company, or with members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies.

B2: Fit and proper requirements

7. Policy framework for fit and proper

The Company's compliance with fit and proper requirements is assured through a combination of policies and related procedures at both the Group and the Company level. In particular, the Board follow special procedures related to appointments (nominations or changes), performance review and training. A set of tools and templates facilitates the implementation of these policies, which collectively ensure that those who effectively run the undertaking possess the requisite skills, knowledge and expertise for their roles.

8. Process for assessing fitness and propriety

Compliance with fit and proper requirements of the Board is reviewed at various stages, as shown in table below.

| Stage | Activities |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Nomination | The Company adheres to the Swiss Re Corporate Governance Guidelines which take into account the nature, size and complexity of the Group's legal entities when applying governance standards and requirements. In particular, amongst other things, the Guidelines establish procedures for the appointment and onboarding of Board of Directors and management members. Approval is required from the Financial Conduct Authority and the appointment is confirmed only after the necessary Board, regulatory and internal approvals have been received. |
| Induction | Newly appointed members receive information including a guide to Directors' Duties under the Companies Act 2006, the Company's most recent accounts, Articles Of Association and past year's minutes. . Recent Finance, Legal and Compliance and Risk Management reports are available on request. |
| Training | Training sessions are held by Compliance to support directors' understanding of their duties as needed. |
| Collective Assessment | A formal performance review is conducted annually to ensure the legal entity complies with the Group Corporate Governance Guidelines. Board members complete a self-assessment questionnaire and checklist which makes specific reference to Fit and Proper requirements. Gaps and action items (eg, training needs) are documented for follow-up. |
| Ongoing and ad-hoc assessment | All individuals subject to Fit & Proper requirements have to complete an annual fit and proper declaration, which focuses on the validation of the propriety to cover the assigned position. Re-assessments are performed if (a) additional responsibilities are assigned to a concerned individual, (b) if a concerned individual becomes aware that he/she is no longer meets the Company's fit and proper criteria, or (c) if the performance or the behaviour of a concerned individual raises serious doubts about this person meeting the fit and proper criteria. |

B3: Risk management system

9. Risk management system

The Company aligns its risk management system to the global framework that governs risk management practices throughout the Swiss Re Group. Risk policies, standards and guidelines established at Group and Business Unit level form a large part of the Company's risk management system; significant documents are reviewed for appropriateness by the Company and

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subsequently adopted. The Company establishes additional risk governance where needed as an addendum to the respective Group, Business Unit governance.

Specifically, the Company relies on group processes and controls that are in operation and reported to Swiss Re International S.E (SRI), a fellow group undertaking. Both Companies are fully owned by Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Ltd.

A key objective of the Risk Management function is to enable controlled risk-taking and the efficient, risk-adjusted allocation of capital. Risk management is based on four guiding principles:

- controlled risk-taking;
- clear accountability;
- independent risk controlling; and
- open risk culture.

Swiss Re fosters and maintains a strong and sustainable risk culture across the Group to promote risk awareness and support appropriate attitudes and behaviours towards risk taking and risk management. A key element of risk culture is risk transparency. The central goal of risk transparency is to create a culture of mutual trust, and reduce the likelihood of surprises in the source and potential magnitude of losses.

For its risk identification process, the Company applies Swiss Re's Group and Business Unit frameworks, under which risk takers are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, controlling and reporting all relevant information on risks they are exposed to or undertake. In addition, the Company benefits from the results of Swiss Re's emerging risk process. The emerging risk process provides a Group-wide platform for raising emerging risks and reporting early warning signals; this information is complemented with external expertise and reported to internal and external stakeholders.

Transparency into potential risks affecting the Company is achieved through providing reports on key risks with mitigating actions and recommendations based on reports submitted to the Board of Swiss Re International SE and noting any exceptional items in respect of the Company. Dialogue between the Company's key functions using these reports and other identification processes support the Company in identifying, monitoring and managing risks to which it is exposed.

Underwriting risk

The Company accepted underwriting risk in accordance with frameworks applicable at the time of acceptance prior to ceasing to write new or renew business with effect from June 30 2007.

The Company's run-off portfolio is monitored to determine future claims trends and ensure the Company has an appropriate reserving strategy with estimates prepared on a "best estimate" basis.

The Company manages its exposure to insurance risk by use of intra-group risk transfer and external reinsurance.

Financial market risk

Limits are in place to ensure the Company's financial market risk is managed and monitored in line with its risk appetite as described in the Company's Investment Guidelines. This includes a governance framework which describes appropriate actions to be taken when limits are near to or being breached. Swiss Re Asset Management provide regular reports on compliance with the Investment Guidelines., which are reviewed by Finance.

Foreign exchange risk arising from technical reserves and currency claims settlements are monitored in accordance with the Company's Credit and Financial Risk Guidelines. The Company manages its exposure to currency mismatching by a quota share reinsurance arrangement.

The Company has immaterial exposure to interest rate risk on its investment portfolio.

Credit risk

The Company monitors the overall risk profile of its major reinsurance counterparties using analysis prepared by the Risk Management function responsible for monitoring corporate counterparty credit quality and exposures, and compiling watch lists of cases that merit close attention.

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Operational risk

The Company identifies and manages operational risks based on Swiss Re's *Group Operational Risk Management Standards* and the associated co-ordinated assurance framework, which provides the basis for the Company's internal system of control. Please refer to point "19 Internal control system" on page 16. Risk Management supports senior management in establishing an appropriate control framework and by promoting risk awareness to all employees as well as creating risk transparency through risk reporting. The Company monitors operational risk through routine management information.

Liquidity risk

The Company's management of liquidity complies with the *Group's Funding Liquidity Risk Management Standard* given the Company's run-off status and allows for sufficient liquidity to ensure it can meet potential funding requirements.

Strategic risk

The Board has determined that the long term objective of the Company is to run off the business in an orderly fashion, whilst ensuring that the business is managed in a prudent manner and that claimants are treated fairly.

Regulatory risk

Regulatory developments and related risks that may affect the Company are monitored by Swiss Re experts as part of regular oversight activities and reported to the Board in regular Compliance updates.

Political risk

The Company uses Swiss Re Group processes to identify, manage and monitor potential adverse political developments. Swiss Re experts provide specific country ratings that cover political, economic and security-related country risks; these ratings complement sovereign credit ratings and are used by the Company in internal decision-making processes.

Reputational risk

The Company mitigates potential damage to its reputation through clear corporate values, robust internal controls and active dialogue with external stakeholders. All employees of the Group are required to commit to and comply with the values and rules of behaviour defined in the Group Code of Conduct which has been adopted by the Board.

10. Implementation and integration of the Risk Management function

Under the Company's Corporate Governance document, the Board assumes the oversight role for risk and capital steering supported by the Finance team and the Risk Officer.

The Company's risk management is supported by both Swiss Re's global risk management units that provide risk modelling and reporting services, regulatory relations management and central risk governance framework development as well as by the Business Unit Risk Management function which provides specialised risk category expertise and accumulation control.

11. Internal model

The Company applies the Standard Formula in calculating its Minimum Capital Requirement and its Solvency Capital Requirement.

12. Process for accepting changes to the internal model

Not applicable to the Company

13. Material changes to internal model governance

Not applicable to the Company

14. Validation tools and processes

Not applicable to the Company

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Other risks

The Company has reviewed whether there are any additional risks faced as a consequence of being part of Swiss Re Group; the Company does not see there are additional risks to be considered.

15. The prudent person principle

The general principle governing the management of the Company's investments is, given its status as a run-off company, to ensure that there is sufficient capital preservation and liquidity in relation to its investments to ensure liabilities are met as they fall due.

16. Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) Process

The ORSA is an ongoing process, with critical risk control and reporting activities being carried out on a regular basis as outlined in Section B3 on page 13. ORSA is an iterative process within the annual business planning exercise and is used to assess risk inherent in the plan and the resilience of the Company solvency and balance sheet over a three year horizon. Anticipated significant changes in risk profiles are included in assessing the future solvency position. Scenarios are used to provide insights into the strength of the balance sheet and assess future potential solvency positions. Where exceptionally adverse scenarios are identified; mitigation actions and control measures are contemplated but would require Board approval prior to actions being taken.

The Risk Officer maintains operational responsibility for carrying out the ORSA process and delivering ORSA reports to the Board.

17. Review of ORSA

The ultimate responsibility for the ORSA rests with the Board, which reviews and approves at least annually the results of the ORSA process.

18. Solvency assessment

The Company applies the Standard Formula.

The plan is stressed by scenarios within the ORSA process to ensure that the calculated target capital still holds under those scenarios.

B4: Internal control system

19. Internal control system

Co-ordinated assurance framework

Swiss Re's co-ordinated assurance framework is used by the Company to identify the principal operational risks to the organisation and the relevant key controls to manage them, as well as to demonstrate that a sufficient level of assurance is gained from the effectiveness of those controls.

The framework comprises of three lines of defence:

First line of defence

The first line of defence refers to those who carry out risk control activities at or close to the source of the risk and comprises risk owners and risk takers of the Company.

Second line of defence

The second line of defence refers to a layer of independent risk controlling and oversight. This is principally provided by Risk Management, although oversight and control tasks are also performed in Compliance, Group Underwriting, Finance, Legal and Operations.

Third line of defence

The third line of defence comprises the independent review of processes and procedures by Internal Audit who are tasked with providing independent assurance to Board of Directors at the Group, Business Unit or Legal Entity Level.

Assurance function interactions

While all functions retain their specific mandates and areas of expertise by working together and relying where possible on each other's work, a holistic approach is assured under the coordinated assurance framework. Information, planning and execution of assurance work are coordinated and results are shared, reducing overlap between assurance units, increasing mutual reliance and providing an increased focus on pre-emptive assurance. The integrated approach is deployed within the following activities:

- risk scoping and assurance planning;
- coordination between assurance functions in business interactions;
- issue and action management interactions;
- monitoring across assurance functions, and
- reporting.

20. Implementation of the compliance function

The Compliance Charter sets out the objective and purpose of the Compliance function, as well as the overall roles and responsibilities for compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements, the highest professional and ethical standards and its stated corporate values. The Compliance Charter applies to all Swiss Re legal entities.

To ensure that the compliance objectives are met consistent with the expectations of regulatory authorities, shareholders, clients and other stakeholders, the Board supports best compliance practices and an appropriately resourced Compliance function.

The Company Compliance function is responsible for:

- providing primary assurance oversight and assisting Management in the design of remedial actions and overseeing their implementation.
- overseeing compliance-related policies, guidelines and the Code of Conduct, and ensuring that these are regularly reviewed and up to date
- overseeing, as well as providing, appropriate compliance training to the Company's directors, officers and employees covering the Code of Conduct and certain related legal and regulatory compliance obligations.

The Compliance function is authorised to review all areas and to have full, unrestricted access to all activities, records, property and personnel, including, without limitation, access to employee email records, subject in all cases to applicable law. In addition, the Compliance function is operationally independent.

B5 Internal Audit function

21. Internal Audit function implementation

Group Internal Audit (GIA) assists the Board in protecting the assets, reputation and sustainability of the Company. GIA performs audit activities designed to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems, and to add value through improving the Company's operations.

GIA provides written audit reports, identifying issues and management actions to the Group Audit Committee, the Company's Board and the external auditor on a regular basis. GIA monitors and verifies that management's actions are effectively implemented. Significant issues, and issues that have not been effectively corrected, are highlighted to the Group Audit Committee and the Company's Board.

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22. Independence of the Internal Audit function

GIA performs its internal audit activities with independence and objectivity. Activities are coordinated with the other assurance functions. GIA has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities it reviews.

Authority is granted for full, free and unrestricted access to any and all of the Group's property and personnel relevant to any function under review. All employees are required to assist GIA in fulfilling their duty.

GIA staff govern themselves by adherence to The Institute of Internal Auditors' "Code of Ethics." The Institute of Internal Auditors' "International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing" shall constitute the operating guidance for the department. In addition, GIA adheres to the Group's guidelines and procedures, and GIA's organisation and processes, manuals and guidelines.

B6: Actuarial function

23. Implementation of the Actuarial function

The tasks of the Actuarial function under the Solvency II framework are allocated across various functions:

- the calculation of technical provisions for underwriting years is performed by qualified actuaries within the P&C Business Management unit with peer review by Group Actuarial Control;
- the adequacy of the Reinsurance arrangements are monitored by the Board

B7: Outsourcing

24. Outsourcing policy

The Company has adopted Swiss Re's comprehensive *Global Outsourcing Policy*.

The policy covers two types of outsourcing arrangements:

- third-party outsourcing, where the mandate is given to an external service provider;
- intra-group outsourcing between Swiss Re entities.

The policy includes an approval process for critical or important outsourcing arrangements based on a pre-defined due diligence selection process and requires a set of standard terms to be included in the outsourcing agreement. Requirements for post-approval control and monitoring, documentation and reporting are described.

The Board approves the outsourcing of critical and important outsourcing arrangements.

B8: Assessment of adequacy

25. Adequacy of governance

The Board carries out an annual certification of its system of governance against relevant best practice standards. During the reviews performed in May 2016, the Board concluded that the system of governance is adequate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

26. Other material information

There is no other material information to report for 2016.

Section C: Risk profile

1. Overview of risk exposure

The Company is exposed to a broad landscape of risks. These include core risks that were taken on as part of past insurance taking activities or are taken on as part of its asset management operations activities. Sections (C1 to C7) provide quantitative and qualitative information on the specific risk categories.

2. Measures used to assess risks and material changes

The Company uses the results of the standard formula calculations to assess risk categories; The Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated in line with the definitions provided under Solvency II.

3. Quantification of risks by risk category

The table below quantifies the Company's risk categories as at 31 December for the average exposure for the next year. Due to diversification, the total risk of the Company is lower than the sum of the individual categories.

| GBP thousands | 2016 |
|--|---------------|
| Underwriting risk | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property and casualty risk • Life and health risk • Credit underwriting risk | 106 - - |
| Financial market risk | 65 |
| Credit risk | 1 065 |
| Operational risk | 327 |
| Total risk net of external and internal risk transfer | 1 468 |

4. Risk concentration

The most significant risk concentration for the Company derives from counterparty default risk arising from external reinsurance with Riverstone Insurance (UK) Ltd and intra-group reinsurance with other entities of the Group, namely Swiss Reinsurance Europe S.A. Under Solvency II, based on Swiss Re's internal risk model*, Swiss Reinsurance Europe S.A. is well capitalised.

Riverstone Insurance (UK) Ltd, who is a significant reinsurance counterparty for the 1992 and prior underwriting years, is monitored closely. The probability of default is considered within the stress scenarios as part of the annual ORSA process.

* Swiss Re's internal risk model was approved by the Commissariat aux Assurances (CAA) on December 17th 2015 for use by Swiss Reinsurance Europe S.A..

C1: Underwriting risk

Risk exposure

Underwriting risk relates to exposures taken on by the Company prior to the cessation of underwriting in 2007, when it wrote primary and excess insurance, proportional and non-proportional reinsurance business.

Property and casualty risk

Underwriting risk comprises exposures taken on by the Company when it wrote primary aviation, marine and commercial lines as well as non-proportional marine and proportional aviation, marine, transport and financial lines. Given the run off nature of the Company, the Company is exposed to inherent risk from the business it wrote such as inflation or uncertainty in reserving (reserve risk).

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Life and health risk

The Company has no life and health exposure.

Credit underwriting risk

The Company has no credit underwriting exposure.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

There were no material changes over the reporting period.

Risk mitigation

Underwriting risk is largely mitigated by external and internal reinsurance. Counterparty risk is regularly monitored.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

Given the run off status of the Company, underwriting risk mainly relates to reserve risk. A sensitivity analysis has been performed to assess the probability and impact of under-reserving however the probability of significant under-reserving is considered remote.

Special Purpose Vehicles

The Company does not use special purpose vehicles.

C2: Financial Market risk

Risk exposure

The value of the Company's assets or liabilities may be affected by movements in financial market prices or rates, such as interest rates or foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its investment portfolio of government bonds, but given the continuing low level of investment return the Company's potential loss in the event of a fall in interest rates is minimal.

The Company's foreign currency exposures on technical liabilities and claims settlements are mitigated by the reinsurance arrangements which keep foreign exchange risk to a minimum.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

There were no material changes over the reporting period.

Risk mitigation

The Company uses a prudent and effective asset and liability matching process to mitigate market risks and regular reporting of the monitoring the effectiveness of the asset and liability matching process is in place.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

The Company stress tests its sensitivity to market risk by assessing the probability and impact on net asset value of a range of changes in interest and foreign exchange rates and has concluded that the results are immaterial.

C3: Credit risk

Risk exposure

Credit risk primarily reflects the risk of incurring a financial loss from the default of counterparties or of third parties. In addition, it takes account of the increase in risk represented by any deterioration in credit ratings. This risk arises directly from investment activities, as well as from counterparty risk both related to external credit risk and to intra-group counterparties which is reflected in the counterparty default risk.

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Material risk developments over the reporting period

Over the reporting period, the Company reviewed the assumptions applied within the standard formula model counterparty default risk calculated under the standard formula.

Risk mitigation

Risk Management monitors corporate counterparty credit quality and exposures and compiles watch lists of cases that merit close attention.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

An assessment of likelihood of default is made for the significant counterparties to which the Company is exposed. This is reviewed by the Board of the Company during the annual ORSA process taking into account internal credit risk management counterparty credit quality assessments.

C4: Liquidity risk

Risk exposure

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk stems mainly from the need to meet potential funding requirements arising from claims settlements and expenses. However, given the high liquidity of the Company's invested assets, the risk to its solvency due to not being able to fund claims payments is very remote.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

There were no material changes over the reporting period.

Risk mitigation

The Company controls liquidity risk to ensure that it can satisfy claims payments and settle expenses. To manage liquidity risk, the Company maintains balances in current bank accounts and holds Treasury Bills which are readily realisable in a relatively short period of time.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

The Company has experienced a continuing trend of low levels of claims settlements in terms of value and frequency in recent years as the run off progresses, and considers that the risk of failure to meet its obligations is low. Therefore no specific stress testing or sensitivity analysis is performed at present

Amount of expected profit in future premiums

Not applicable to the Company.

C5: Operational risk

Risk exposure

Operational risk represents the risk of a change in value caused by the fact that actual losses, incurred for inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems risks or from external events (including legal risk) differ from the expected losses. Operational risks are assessed and monitored qualitatively based on the Company's co-ordinated assurance framework.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

Operational risk calculated under the standard formula increased in line with the increase in counterparty default risk.

Risk mitigation

The Company's coordinated assurance framework outlined in point "19 Internal control system" on page 16, is used to manage and mitigate operational risk.

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Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

The Company takes note of exercises undertaken by Group Operational Risk Management to re-evaluate its exposure to operational risk. The team conducts workshops where business experts (first line risk takers) and second line of defence risk managers exchange views and outlooks of the potential for one-in-two hundred year operational events and the expected financial impact if these risks should materialize under various scenarios. Whilst the outcome of this review is used to recalibrate the Swiss Re Group Risk Model which is not used by the Company, the understanding of events and how they could impact the Company is taken into account in the broader risk management context.

C6: Other material risks

There were no other material risks over the reporting period.

C7: Other information

All material information has been disclosed above.

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Section D: Valuation for solvency purposes

D1: Assets

1. Methods applied for valuation of material assets

Material assets as at 31 December 2016 were as follows: (based on QRT Balance Sheet S.02.01)

| GBP thousands | Solvency II | Company statutory | Difference |
|--|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Investments | 17 171 | 17 173 | -2 |
| Reinsurance recoverables | 10 539 | 12 430 | -1 891 |
| Total of all other assets not listed above | 1 063 | 1 064 | -1 |
| Total assets | 28 773 | 30 667 | -1 894 |

The following valuation bases were used to value material assets for Solvency II purposes:

- Investments – quoted market price valuation
- Reinsurance recoverables – alternative valuation

Investments

Solvency II: Investments in government bonds are valued at fair value, determined by reference to observable market prices.

Company statutory:

Investments in government bonds are valued at amortised cost.

Reinsurance recoverables

Solvency II:

The share of reinsurance technical provisions is determined with reference to the contractual agreement and the underlying gross Solvency II best estimate liability per treaty.

Company statutory:

The share of reinsurance technical provisions is determined with reference to the contractual agreement and the underlying gross business data per treaty.

The difference between Solvency II and Company statutory is mostly attributable to the discounting approach where the future cash flows are discounted using the Solvency II discount rates, and the allowance for counterparty default.

2. Assumptions and judgements applied for the valuation of material assets

Investments are valued at market value which is determined to the extent possible by reference to observable market prices. There are no major sources of estimation uncertainty when using judgments to determine valuations. Since Solvency II follows fair value (through profit and loss methodology), the securities are not carried at more than recoverable amounts.

3. Changes made to the recognition and valuation basis of material assets during the year

No changes were made to the recognition and valuation basis or to estimation assumptions during 2016.

4. Drivers of differences between Solvency II and Company statutory accounts

The differences between Solvency II balance sheet and the Company statutory balance sheet are explained by the different valuation methodologies used as described in the paragraph '1 Methods applied for valuation of material assets' on page 23.

5. Property (held for own use)

The Company does not hold any investments in property as at 31 December 2016.

6. Inventories

The Company did not hold any inventories as at 31 December 2016.

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7. Intangible assets

The Company did not show any intangible assets on the Solvency II balance sheet as at 31 December 2016.

8. Financial assets

8.1 Methods and assumptions applied in determining the economic value

Quoted prices in active markets for identical or similar assets are used to determine the economic value for the majority of securities. Where a quoted price is not available, alternative methods are used. Most financial asset prices are sourced from Blackrock Solutions. The list of vendors used by Blackrock Solutions to confirm pricing is held by the Company. In addition, all prices are reviewed by Swiss Re's independent pricing verification team to ensure agreement. When Blackrock Solutions prices are not available a market price from an alternative source is selected. These are pre-agreed vendors, brokers, dealers or calculated prices depending on the type of financial assets.

As at 31 December 2016, the investments were all valued using quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets.

8.2 Use of non-observable market data

The Company follows the valuation methodology as per the Article 10 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 which states that "the use of quoted market prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities, or, where that is not possible, for similar assets and liabilities, shall be the default valuation approach" This approach ensures that the values are not significantly higher or lower.

8.3 Significant changes to the valuation models used

There were no significant changes to the valuation method during the year.

9. Lease assets

The Company does not have any financial and operating leasing arrangements.

10. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

10.1 Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Company statutory:

A deferred tax liability has been recognised following a change in treatment of a run off expense provision on transition to FRS 102. The liability is expected to be released in full by 2018.

Solvency II:

Deferred income tax assets of GBP nil were recognised for all deductible temporary differences.

Deferred income tax liabilities of GBP nil were recognised for all taxable temporary differences which will result in higher future taxable income positions.

Deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Due to the fact the Company is in run-off and has no expectation of future gain, unless future investment income or the release of any risk margin on reserves is considered, then no deferred income tax asset on tax losses or net deferred tax assets is recognised. Consequently, no deferred tax asset is recognised on a shock loss beyond any deferred income tax liability computed on the pre-shock Solvency II Balance Sheet.

10.2 Amount for which no deferred tax asset is recognised

The amount of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the Solvency II balance sheet is GBP 215 thousand.

There is no expiry date for UK tax losses but this is largely irrelevant for the Company for the reasons referred to above.

10.3 Projected future taxable profits

Due to the fact that the Company has been in run-off for many years, the assumption is that there will be no future taxable profits.

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10.4 Actual tax losses suffered by the Company

Actual tax losses suffered by the Company in either the current or preceding periods, in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred taxes assets are considered as a deferred tax asset, are assumed to have zero value apart from the ability to carryback tax losses one year under UK law against any tax profits that arose in the previous year.

The Company is in a UK group relief group with all of Swiss Re's other UK subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company can potentially obtain value for tax losses by surrendering tax losses to other entities in that UK group relief group and being paid for that surrender. Such surrenders are only possible in the year that the loss arises.

The assumption is that no such loss surrender is possible due to concerns that the nature of such a shock loss may be that it would cause tax losses to also arise in a number of the other Swiss Re UK subsidiaries.

10.5 Tax rate changes during the year

The main UK corporation tax rate was 20%. Legislation has been enacted to reduce the main UK corporation tax rate to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020, and to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

11. Holdings in related undertakings

As at 31 December 2016, the Company did not have any investments in related undertakings.

D2: Technical provisions

Life business

The Company has no life and health exposure.

Non-life business

12. Material technical provisions by Solvency II classes of business

The following table shows the value of non-life technical provisions, based on QRT S.17.01, by material classes of business as at 31 December 2016:

| GBP thousands | Gross best estimate | Net best estimate | Risk margin | Total net technical provision |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Marine, aviation and transport insurance & proportional reinsurance | 7 719 | 278 | 725 | 1 003 |
| General liability insurance & proportional reinsurance | 2 583 | 86 | 99 | 185 |
| Total of other not included in above | 613 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Total | 10 915 | 376 | 832 | 1 208 |

Overview of methodology and assumptions

Best estimate

The estimation of the best estimate technical provisions is based on two steps:

- for all contract years, the nominal values of future payments related to premium, claims and commissions (including other contractual costs) are being estimated; and
- for all those nominal values, the timing of such future payments is being estimated.

The two yields are combined with the expected future cash flow streams. Applicable discount rates can be applied to these future cash flow streams for Solvency II reporting. The estimates are elaborated by a dedicated team of reserving actuaries who use classical actuarial methods for analysing triangular information on the development of past premiums, claims and

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commissions. For such analysis, the contracts are grouped to segments (large or structured contracts may be analysed on a standalone basis where applicable)

The estimates are reviewed and approved by a reserving committee.

Main assumptions

Estimating technical provisions is not a purely calculative process. Sometimes assumptions must be made in respect of some parameters in the calculations. If the historical development observed in data captured in a triangle does not cover the full possible development, the length and amount of future development beyond the last observed point (the tail) must be quantified based on assumptions. Another area where important assumptions are needed in reserving is the judgement on whether the future will proceed as in the recent past or whether a different future development should be expected compared to the (recent) past observed in historical data.

Risk margin

The Risk Margin calculation is based on the Standard Formula SCR.

Solvency II additionally requires the allocation of the risk margin to the lines of business or segments as defined by Solvency II regulations. The allocation is required to adequately reflect the contribution of the lines of business to the Solvency Capital Requirement of the reference undertaking over the lifetime of the insurance or reinsurance obligations. The breakdown of the risk margin to Solvency II lines of business is performed proportionately to the contribution of the run-off claims observed in each line of business and currency.

13. Uncertainty associated with the technical provisions

Estimating technical provisions involves predicting future loss payments based on historical and current information and knowledge, as well as judgment about future conditions. However, changes to historical patterns and trends, changes due to, among other factors, an evolving legal or social environment, claimants' attitudes regarding insurance claims, national or regional economic performance, or changes in the Company's operations and its book of business make the incidence of claims more or less likely and claims' settlement values lower or higher.

The technical provisions contain no provision for the extraordinary future emergence of new classes or types of losses not sufficiently represented in the Company's historical database or that are not yet quantifiable. Contrary to the balance sheet used for Company statutory, the technical provisions used for Solvency II purposes contain best estimates of future losses not yet incurred at the date of valuation. Such losses can result, e.g. from large natural catastrophes. Actual future losses and loss adjustment expenses will not develop exactly as projected and may, in fact, vary significantly from the projections.

14. Material differences between Solvency II and statutory technical provisions

Material differences by line of business between Solvency II and statutory net non-life technical provisions as at 31 December 2016 were as follows:

| GBP thousands | Solvency II | Company statutory | Difference |
|---|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Marine, aviation and transport insurance & proportional reinsurance | 1 003 | 8 | -995 |
| General liability insurance & proportional reinsurance | 185 | 57 | -128 |
| Total of other not included in above | 20 | 12 | -8 |
| Total | 1 208 | 77 | 1 131 |

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for the valuation of technical provisions for Solvency II purposes are identical to those used for the preparation of the Company's statutory accounts. Nevertheless, there are significant differences between the two accounting standards applicable to all lines of business. In Company statutory, future cash flows are not discounted,

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(time value of money is not recognised), there is no concept of risk margin and the counterparty default risk is not included in the valuation.

15. Recoverables due from reinsurance contracts

As part of the best estimate calculation, reinsurance recoverables are also taken into account for the calculation of technical provisions. The reinsurance ceded is predominantly proportional reinsurance. Therefore, the determination of the reinsurance recoverable is a purely calculative process and does not require estimations, actuarial methods, assumptions or any other judgemental element. In the valuation of ceded reinsurance, the counterparty default risk is considered.

16. Material changes in assumptions made

During 2016, no material changes were made in the relevant assumption of the calculation of technical provisions.

17. Matching premiums

Not applicable to the Company.

18. Transitional provisions

Not applicable to the Company.

19. Volatility adjustment

Not applicable to the Company.

20. Transitional deduction

Not applicable to the Company.

D3: Other liabilities

21. Other material liabilities

The Company has no material other liabilities as at 31 December 2016 (based on QRT Balance Sheet S.02.01).

22. Financial liabilities

22.1 Impact of changes in own credit risk rating

Currently not applicable to the Company.

22.2 Credit spread

The Company uses the Solvency II yield curves published by EIOPA that account for credit spread.

23. Lease liabilities

The Company had no financial or lease liabilities as at 31 December 2016.

24. Deferred tax liabilities

Please refer to point "10.1 Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities" on page 24.

24.1 Tax rate changes during the year

Please refer to point "10.5 Tax rate changes during the year" on page 25.

24.2 Closing procedures

During the close process changes, in the applicable tax rates, in expectations on future taxable profits, in tax loss carry forward time limitations and in local tax regulations in the applicable tax regimes are reviewed, documented and considered for the calculation of deferred taxes under Solvency II.

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25. Other provisions

25.1 Nature and timing of the obligation

The Company has no other provisions as at 31 December 2016.

25.2 Uncertainties surrounding the amount or timing of the outflows of economic benefits

Currently not applicable to the Company.

25.3 Cases where market values have not been adjusted

The market values of liabilities have been adjusted and therefore no additional disclosure is required.

25.4 Major assumptions concerning future events

No major assumptions were made regarding interest rates, risk adjustment or any other major assumptions concerning future events.

26. Employee benefits

26.1 Nature of the obligation

Other benefit programmes

Not applicable as there are no personnel with contracts of employment with the Company.

26.2 Plan assets

Not applicable to the Company.

26.3 Deferred recognition of actuarial gains and losses

Not applicable to the Company.

26.4 Methodologies and inputs used to determine the economic value

Not applicable to the Company.

D4: Alternative methods of valuation

27. Alternative methods of valuation

The Company does not value any investment assets using alternative valuation methods.

D5: Any other material information

28. Other material information

All material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for Solvency II purposes has been described in the sections above.

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Section E: Capital management

E1: Own funds

1. Solvency ratio

The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Solvency Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2016 was equal to 1149%. The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Minimum Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2016 was equal to 506%.

2. Own funds – objectives, policies and processes

The Company's capitalisation policy ensures that it is appropriately capitalised for the risk that it incurs. The capital structure and the level of capitalisation are determined by regulatory capital requirements, management's assessment of the risks and opportunities arising from business operations and by financial management considerations. Throughout 2016, the Company's capital level was maintained in accordance with the capitalisation policy.

The Company monitors compliance with the capitalisation policy on a regular basis, taking into account relevant developments in the risk landscape and in its business portfolio. Surplus capital, which is not required to support the run-off of the existing business, may be made available to the Swiss Re Group.

3. Own funds – time horizon used for capital planning

A capital extraction is under discussion for 2017 in which case the composition of the Company's own funds would change during the one-year period but no further changes are expected over the three-year business planning time horizon.

4. Own funds by tier

The value of own funds, all classified as tier 1 based on QRT S.23.01 as at 31 December was as follows:

| GBP thousands | 2016 |
|--|---------------|
| Ordinary share capital | 18 000 |
| Reconciliation reserve | -1 135 |
| Total basic own funds after adjustments | 16 865 |

5. Eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement

The eligible amount of own funds, all classified as tier 1, to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement for 2016 was GBP 16,865 thousand.

5.1 Restrictions to available own funds

No material terms and conditions existed in relation to own funds.

6. Eligible amount of basic own funds to cover Minimum Capital Requirement

The eligible amount of basic own funds, all classified as tier 1, to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement for 2016 was GBP 16,865 thousand.

7. Differences between equity in Solvency II and Company statutory accounts

The material differences in equity as shown in the Company statutory accounts and Solvency II as at 31 December 2016 were as follows:

| GBP thousands | Equity reconciliation |
|--|-----------------------|
| Equity as per Company statutory accounts | 17 999 |
| Solvency II valuation differences | -1 134 |
| Equity per Solvency II | 16 865 |

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Equity as per Company statutory accounts: equivalent to subscribed capital and reserves.

Solvency II valuation differences represents the movement in the valuation of assets, technical provisions or other liabilities in the adoption of the Solvency II.

8. Basic own funds subjected to transitional arrangements

No own funds items were subject to transitional arrangements.

9. Ancillary own funds

There are no ancillary own funds in the Company.

10. Items deducted from own funds

No amounts have been deducted from own funds of the Company.

11. Subordinated capital instruments in issue at year end

The Company does not have subordinated capital instruments.

12. Capital instruments issued as debts

Not applicable to the Company.

13. Value of subordinated debt

The Company does not have subordinated debt.

14. Principal loss absorbency mechanism

The Company does not have a loss absorbency mechanism that qualifies as high quality own funds instruments.

15. Key elements of the reconciliation reserve

The reconciliation reserve based on QRT S.23.01 as at 31 December 2016 was as follows:

| GBP thousands | 2016 |
|--|---------------|
| Excess of assets over liabilities | 16 865 |
| Share capital per Company statutory accounts | 18 000 |
| Reconciliation reserve | -1 135 |

The difference between the excess of assets over liabilities under Solvency II and the equity value shown in the Company statutory accounts is mainly due to different valuations applied under Solvency II for assets, technical provisions and other liabilities.

16. Total excess of assets over liabilities within ring fenced funds

The Company does not have any ring fenced funds.

E2: Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

17. Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The Company uses the Standard Formula to measure its capital requirement.

As at 31 December 2016 the Company Solvency Capital Requirement was GBP 1,469 thousand and the Minimum Capital Requirement was GBP 3,332 thousand.

| GBP thousands | 2016 |
|--|--------------|
| Linear MCR | 40 |
| SCR | 1 468 |
| MCR cap | 661 |
| MCR floor | 367 |
| Absolute floor of the MCR (EUR 3,700k) | 3 332 |
| Minimum Capital Requirement | 3 332 |

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18. Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk category

| GBP thousands | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Underwriting risk: | |
| • Non-life underwriting risk | 106 |
| • Market risk | 65 |
| • Counterparty default risk | 1 065 |
| Diversification | -95 |
| Basic SCR | 1 141 |
| Operational risk | 327 |
| Deferred tax impact | - |
| Solvency Capital Requirement | 1 468 |

19. Simplification calculation

The Company makes use of simplified calculations permitted by the Standard Formula non-life underwriting risk and counterparty risk sub-modules.

20. Standard formula parameters

The Company does not apply any Underwriting Specific Parameters (USPs).

21. Non-disclosure of capital add-on during transitional period ending no later than 31 October 2017

This is not applicable to the Company.

22. Standard formula capital add on applied to Solvency Capital Requirement

This is not applicable to the Company.

23. Information on inputs used to calculate the Minimum Capital Requirement

The Company uses the Standard Formula to calculate the minimum capital requirement. Inputs comprise the best estimate technical provisions excluding the risk margin, split by lines of business. Premiums written during the last twelve months are excluded as they are not relevant for the Company as it is in run-off.

24. Material changes to the Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement during 2016

Please refer to point "18 Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk category" on page 31 for details of the current Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement. The SCR increased in the year mainly resulting from changes in assumptions applied within the Standard Formula model. The Minimum Capital Requirement is equal to the GBP equivalent of the Absolute Floor of EUR 3,700 thousand. Therefore the Minimum Capital Requirement increased during 2016 as a result of the movement in the annual EUR rate.

E3: Duration-based equity risk

25. Indication that the Company is using the duration-based equity risk sub-module

Not applicable to the Company.

E4: Differences between the standard formula and the internal model

Not applicable to the Company.

26. The structure of the internal model

27. Risk categories concerned and not concerned by the internal model

Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited 2016

- 28. Aggregation methodologies and diversification effects
- 29. Risk not covered in the standard formula but covered by the internal model
- 30. Various purposes for which the internal model is being used
- 31. Scope of the internal model in terms of business units and risk categories
- 32. Partial internal model
- 33. Methods used in the internal model for the calculation of the probability distribution forecast and the Solvency Capital Requirement
- 34. Risk measures and time period used in the internal model
- 35. Nature and appropriateness of the data used in the internal model

E5: Non-compliance

36. Any non-compliance with the Company Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement requirement

The Company complied with the Company Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement during 2016.

E6: Any other material information

37. Other material information

All material information regarding the capital management has been described in the sections above.

Appendix: Glossary

| | |
|--|--|
| Board | The Board of Directors of the Company. |
| Casualty insurance | Branch of insurance – mainly comprising accident and liability business – which is separate from property, engineering and life insurance. |
| Economic net worth | Market-consistent value of assets less the market-consistent value of liabilities. |
| Economic Value Management | Swiss Re's integrated economic valuation framework for planning, pricing, reserving and steering the business. It also provides the basis for determining available capital under the Swiss Solvency Test and for Solvency II. |
| EMEA | Europe, Middle East and Africa. |
| EUR rate | The annual EUR to GBP FX rate defined by Article 299 of the Solvency II Directive as the rate on the last day of the preceding October. The Absolute Floor of the Minimum Capital Requirement is translated into GBP at the annual EUR rate. |
| FCA | Financial Conduct Authority |
| GIA | Group Internal Audit. |
| Intra-group reinsurance | Reinsurance between subsidiaries of the same parent company or between a subsidiary and its parent; Intra-group reinsurance aims to optimise capital allocation and tax efficiency for the Swiss Re Group as well as ensure adherence to regulatory solvency requirements. |
| Intra-group transaction | This can be either in the form of a proportional (e.g. quota-share) or non-proportional (e.g. stop-loss or Cat XL) agreement. |
| Key functions | Risk management, compliance, internal audit and actuarial. |
| Key function holder | The Board nominates individuals as designated representatives of the respective key functions towards the Company. |
| Minimum Capital Requirement | If, despite supervisory intervention, the available resources of the insurer fall below the Minimum Capital Requirement, then "ultimate supervisory action" will be triggered. In other words, the insurer's liabilities will be transferred to another insurer and the license of the insurer will be withdrawn or the insurer will be closed to new business and its in-force business will be liquidated. |
| Minimum Capital Requirement – Absolute Floor | The lowest permissible value of the Minimum Capital Requirement specified in EUR under Article 129 of the Solvency II Directive. This is translated into GBP using the annual EUR rate. |
| Non-proportional reinsurance | Form of reinsurance in which coverage is not in direct proportion to the original insurer's loss; instead the reinsurer is liable for a specified amount which exceeds the insurer's retention; also known as "excess of loss reinsurance". |
| ORSA | Own Risk and Solvency Assessment. |
| Own Funds | Excess of Assets over Liabilities including any amount that is deemed suitable to provide support for the Solvency Capital Requirement. |
| PRA | Prudential Regulation Authority |
| Property insurance | Collective term for fire and business interruption insurance as well as burglary, fidelity guarantee and allied lines. |
| QRT | Quantitative Reporting Template. |
| Reinsurance | Insurance which lowers the risk carried by primary insurance companies. Reinsurance includes various forms such as facultative, financial, non-proportional, proportional, quota share, surplus and treaty reinsurance. |
| Reserves | Amount required to be carried as a liability in the financial statements of an insurer or reinsurer to provide for future commitments under outstanding policies and contracts. |
| Return on equity | Net income as a percentage of time-weighted shareholders' equity. |
| Risk management | Management tool for the comprehensive identification and assessment of risks based on knowledge and experience in the fields of natural sciences, technology, economics and statistics. |
| Risk profile | Threats to which an organisation is exposed. The risk profile will outline the type of risks and potential effect of the risks. This outline allows a business to anticipate additional costs or disruptions to operations. |
| Risk tolerance | An expression of the extent to which the Board has authorised executive management to assume risk. It represents the amount of risk that the Company is willing to accept within the constraints imposed by its capital resources, its strategy, its risk appetite, and the regulatory and rating agency environment within which it operates. |
| RSR | Regular Supervisory Report. |
| SFCR | Solvency and Financial Condition Report. |

Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited 2016

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Solvency Capital Requirement | Solvency Capital Requirement under Solvency II – calculated using the Standard Formula |
| Target capital | As defined by the Legal Entity Capitalisation Policy, target capital is currently under review and is expressed as a ratio of the higher of Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) and Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). |
| Technical result | Underwriting defined as nominal premiums less nominal commissions and claims. |
| The Company | Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited |
| US GAAP | United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles are the accounting rules, as issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, its predecessors and other bodies, used to prepare financial statements for publicly traded companies in the United States. |
| Value at risk | Maximum possible loss in market value of an asset portfolio within a given time span and at a given confidence level. 99% value at risk measures the level of loss likely to be exceeded in only one year out of a hundred, while 99.5% value at risk measures the loss likely to be exceeded in only one year out of two hundred. 99% tail value at risk estimates the average annual loss likely to occur with a frequency of less than once in one hundred years. |

Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited 2016

Appendix: Quantitative Reporting Templates

Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs) for public disclosure are:

| | |
|------------|--|
| S.02.01.02 | Balance Sheet |
| S.05.01.02 | Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business |
| S.05.02.01 | Premiums, claims and expenses by country |
| S.17.01.02 | Non-Life Technical Provisions |
| S.19.01.21 | Non-life insurance claims |
| S.23.01.01 | Own funds |
| S.25.01.21 | Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula |
| S.28.01.01 | Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity |

Swiss Re Specialty Insurance (UK) Limited

SOLVENCY & FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT APPENDIX - QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES YEAR ENDED 31.12.2016

AMOUNTS IN GBP 000s

| | Page |
|---|------|
| S.02.01.02 Balance Sheet | 2 |
| S.05.01.02 Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business | 4 |
| S.05.02.01 Premiums, claims and expenses by country | 6 |
| S.17.01.02 Non-Life Technical Provisions | 7 |
| S.19.01.21 Non-life insurance claims | 9 |
| S.23.01.01 Own funds | 11 |
| S.25.01.21 Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula | 13 |
| S.28.01.01 Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity | 15 |

Balance sheet

| | Solvency II value | |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| | C0010 | |
| Assets | | |
| Goodwill | R0010 | |
| Deferred acquisition costs | R0020 | |
| 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 | 17 171 |
| Property (other than for own use) | R0080 | |
| Holdings in related undertakings, including participations | R0090 | |
| Equities | R0100 | |
| Equities - listed | R0110 | |
| Equities - unlisted | R0120 | |
| Bonds | R0130 | 17 171 |
| Government Bonds | R0140 | 17 171 |
| Corporate Bonds | R0150 | |
| Structured notes | R0160 | |
| Collateralised securities | R0170 | |
| Collective Investments Undertakings | R0180 | |
| Derivatives | R0190 | |
| Deposits other than cash equivalents | R0200 | |
| Other investments | R0210 | |
| Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts | R0220 | |
| Loans and mortgages | R0230 | |
| Loans on policies | R0240 | |
| Loans and mortgages to individuals | R0250 | |
| Other loans and mortgages | R0260 | |
| Reinsurance recoverables from: | R0270 | 10 539 |
| Non-life and health similar to non-life | R0280 | 10 539 |
| Non-life excluding health | R0290 | 10 539 |
| 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 | 0 |
| Insurance and intermediaries receivables | R0360 | 97 |
| Reinsurance receivables | R0370 | 46 |
| Receivables (trade, not insurance) | R0380 | 0 |
| 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 | 920 |
| Any other assets, not elsewhere shown | R0420 | |
| Total assets | R0500 | 28 773 |

Balance sheet

| | | Continued |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| | | Solvency II value |
| | | C0010 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Technical provisions – non-life | R0510 | 11 747 |
| Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health) | R0520 | 11 747 |
| Technical provisions calculated as a whole | R0530 | |
| Best Estimate | R0540 | 10 915 |
| Risk margin | R0550 | 832 |
| 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 | |
| Other technical provisions | R0730 | |
| Contingent liabilities | R0740 | |
| Provisions other than technical provisions | R0750 | |
| Pension benefit obligations | R0760 | |
| Deposits from reinsurers | R0770 | |
| Deferred tax liabilities | R0780 | 15 |
| Derivatives | R0790 | |
| Debts owed to credit institutions | R0800 | |
| Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions | R0810 | |
| Insurance & intermediaries payables | R0820 | 56 |
| Reinsurance payables | R0830 | 0 |
| Payables (trade, not insurance) | R0840 | 90 |
| 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 | |
| Total liabilities | R0900 | 11 908 |
| Excess of assets over liabilities | R1000 | 16 865 |

Report: S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

| | | Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance) | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Medical expense insurance | Income protection insurance | Workers' compensation insurance | Motor vehicle liability insurance | Other motor insurance | Marine, aviation and transport insurance | Fire and other damage to property insurance | General liability insurance | Credit and suretyship insurance |
| | | C0010 | C0020 | C0030 | C0040 | C0050 | C0060 | C0070 | C0080 | C0090 |
| Premiums written | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0110 | | | | | | 6 | 15 | 0 | |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0120 | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0130 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reinsurers' share | R0140 | | | | | | 6 | 14 | 0 | |
| Net | R0200 | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Premiums earned | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0210 | | | | | | 6 | 15 | 0 | |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0220 | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0230 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reinsurers' share | R0240 | | | | | | 6 | 14 | 0 | |
| Net | R0300 | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Claims incurred | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0310 | | | | | | -783 | -89 | -354 | |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0320 | | | | | | -505 | | -7 | |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0330 | | | | | | | | | |
| Reinsurers' share | R0340 | | | | | | -1 281 | -81 | -341 | |
| Net | R0400 | | | | | | -7 | -8 | -20 | |
| 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 | | | | | | 19 | 15 | 154 | |
| Other expenses | R1200 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenses | R1300 | | | | | | | | | |

Report: S.05.01.02 Continued

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

| | | Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance | | | | | Total | | |
|---|-------|---|------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | Legal expenses insurance | Assistance | Miscellaneous financial loss | Health | Casualty | | Marine, aviation, transport | Property |
| | | C0100 | C0110 | C0120 | C0130 | C0140 | C0150 | C0160 | C0200 |
| Premiums written | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0110 | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0120 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0130 | | | | | | 17 | | 17 |
| Reinsurers' share | R0140 | | | | | | 17 | | 37 |
| Net | R0200 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 |
| Premiums earned | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0210 | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0220 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0230 | | | | | | 17 | | 17 |
| Reinsurers' share | R0240 | | | | | | 17 | | 37 |
| Net | R0300 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 |
| Claims incurred | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0310 | | | | | | | | -1 226 |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0320 | | | | | | | | -512 |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0330 | | | | | -43 | -36 | | -79 |
| Reinsurers' share | R0340 | | | | | -39 | -36 | | -1 778 |
| Net | R0400 | | | | | -4 | 0 | | -39 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | 188 |
| Other expenses | R1200 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Total expenses | R1300 | | | | | | | | 188 |

Report: S.05.02.01 non-life

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

| | Home Country | Total Top 5 and home country | Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|-------|-------|
| | | | (US) United States | (BM) Bermuda | | |
| | C0080 | C0140 | C0090 | C0090 | C0090 | C0090 |
| R0010 | | | | | | |
| Premiums written | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0110 | 6 | 21 | 15 | | |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0120 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0130 | 11 | 17 | 6 | | |
| Reinsurers' share | R0140 | 18 | 37 | 19 | | |
| Net | R0200 | -1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Premiums earned | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0210 | 6 | 21 | 15 | | |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0220 | | 0 | 0 | | |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0230 | 11 | 17 | 6 | | |
| Reinsurers' share | R0240 | 18 | 37 | 19 | | |
| Net | R0300 | -1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Claims incurred | | | | | | |
| Gross - Direct Business | R0310 | -1 193 | -1 226 | -33 | | |
| Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted | R0320 | | -512 | -512 | | |
| Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted | R0330 | -33 | -79 | 0 | -46 | |
| Reinsurers' share | R0340 | -1 194 | -1 778 | -542 | -42 | |
| Net | R0400 | -32 | -39 | -3 | -4 | |
| 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 | 188 | 188 | 0 | | |
| Other expenses | R1200 | | 0 | | | |
| Total expenses | R1300 | | 188 | | | |

Report: S.17.01.02

Non-life Technical Provisions

| Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Medical expense insurance | Income protection insurance | Workers' compensation insurance | Motor vehicle liability insurance | Other motor insurance | Marine, aviation and transport insurance | Fire and other damage to property insurance | General liability insurance | Credit and suretyship insurance |
| C0020 | C0030 | C0040 | C0050 | C0060 | C0070 | C0080 | C0090 | C0100 |
| Technical provisions calculated as a whole | R0010 | | | | | | | |
| Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole | R0050 | | | | | | | |
| Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM | | | | | | | | |
| Best Estimate | | | | | | | | |
| Premium provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Gross | R0060 | | | | | | 0 | |
| Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default | R0140 | | | | 0 | | | |
| Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions | R0150 | | | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Claims provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Gross | R0160 | | | | 7 719 | | 2 583 | |
| Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default | R0240 | | | | 7 441 | 0 | 2 497 | |
| Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions | R0250 | | | | 278 | 0 | 86 | |
| Total Best estimate - gross | R0260 | | | | 7 719 | | 2 583 | |
| Total Best estimate - net | R0270 | | | | 278 | 0 | 86 | |
| Risk margin | R0280 | | | | 725 | | 99 | |
| 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 | | | | 8 444 | | 2 682 | |
| Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total | R0330 | | | | 7 441 | 0 | 2 497 | |
| Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total | R0340 | | | | 1 003 | 0 | 185 | |

Report: S.17.01.02 Continued

Non-life Technical Provisions

| | 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 marine, aviation and transport reinsurance | | Non-proportional property reinsurance |
| | C0110 | C0120 | C0130 | C0140 | C0150 | C0160 | | C0170 |
| Technical provisions calculated as a whole | | | | | | | | |
| Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole | | | | | | | | |
| Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM | | | | | | | | |
| Best Estimate | | | | | | | | |
| Premium provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Gross | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Claims provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Gross | | | | | 112 | 501 | 10 915 | |
| Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default | | | | | 101 | 500 | 10 539 | |
| Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions | | | | | 11 | 1 | 376 | |
| Total Best estimate - gross | | | | | 112 | 501 | 10 915 | |
| Total Best estimate - net | | | | | 11 | 1 | 376 | |
| Risk margin | | | | | 6 | 2 | 832 | |
| Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions | | | | | | | | |
| Technical provisions calculated as a whole | | | | | | | | |
| Best Estimate | | | | | | | | |
| Risk margin | | | | | | | | |
| Technical provisions - total | | | | | | | | |
| Technical provisions - total | | | | | 118 | 503 | 11 747 | |
| Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total | | | | | 101 | 500 | 10 539 | |
| Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total | | | | | 17 | 3 | 1 208 | |

Report: S.19.01.21

Non-life insurance claims information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year

| | |
|-------|---------------------|
| Z0010 | 2 Underwriting year |
|-------|---------------------|

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

| (absolute amount) | Year | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | 2846 |
| N-9 | R0160 | 51 | 602 | 135 | 313 | 633 | 1689 | 22 | 193 | 0 | 0 | |
| N-8 | R0170 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-7 | R0180 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-6 | R0190 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-5 | R0200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-4 | R0210 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-3 | R0220 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-2 | R0230 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-1 | R0240 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N | R0250 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | In Current year | Sum of years (cumulative) |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | C0170 | C0180 |
| R0100 | 2846 | 2846 |
| R0160 | 0 | 3638 |
| R0170 | | |
| R0180 | | |
| R0190 | | |
| R0200 | | |
| R0210 | | |
| R0220 | | |
| R0230 | | |
| R0240 | | |
| R0250 | | |
| Total | R0260 | R0260 |
| | 2846 | 6484 |

Report: S.19.01.21 Continued

Non-life insurance claims information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

| (absolute amount) | Year | Development year | | | | | | | | | | | Year end (discounted data) | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Year | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 & + | C0360 | |
| | | C0200 | C0210 | C0220 | C0230 | C0240 | C0250 | C0260 | C0270 | C0280 | C0290 | C0300 | | | |
| Prior | R0100 | | | | | | | | | | | 12545 | | R0100 | 10836 |
| N-9 | R0160 | | | | | | | | | | 82 | | | R0160 | 79 |
| N-8 | R0170 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0170 | |
| N-7 | R0180 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0180 | |
| N-6 | R0190 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0190 | |
| N-5 | R0200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0200 | |
| N-4 | R0210 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0210 | |
| N-3 | R0220 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0220 | |
| N-2 | R0230 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0230 | |
| N-1 | R0240 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0240 | |
| N | R0250 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0250 | |
| Total | R0260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | R0260 | 10915 |

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Own funds

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

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

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

Deductions

Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions

Total basic own funds after deductions

Ancillary own funds

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

Total ancillary own funds

Available and eligible own funds

Total available own funds to meet the SCR
Total available own funds to meet the MCR
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

SCR

MCR

Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR

Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR

| | Total | Tier 1 - unrestricted | Tier 1 - restricted | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| | C0010 | C0020 | C0030 | C0040 | C0050 |
| R0010 | 18 000 | 18 000 | | | |
| R0030 | | | | | |
| R0040 | | | | | |
| R0050 | | | | | |
| R0070 | | | | | |
| R0090 | | | | | |
| R0110 | | | | | |
| R0130 | -1 135 | -1 135 | | | |
| R0140 | | | | | |
| R0160 | | | | | |
| R0180 | | | | | |
| R0220 | | | | | |
| R0230 | | | | | |
| R0290 | 16 865 | 16 865 | | | |
| R0300 | | | | | |
| R0310 | | | | | |
| R0320 | | | | | |
| R0330 | | | | | |
| R0340 | | | | | |
| R0350 | | | | | |
| R0360 | | | | | |
| R0370 | | | | | |
| R0390 | | | | | |
| R0400 | | | | | |
| R0500 | 16 865 | 16 865 | | | |
| R0510 | 16 865 | 16 865 | | | |
| R0540 | 16 865 | 16 865 | | | |
| R0550 | 16 865 | 16 865 | | | |
| R0580 | 1 468 | | | | |
| R0600 | 3 332 | | | | |
| R0620 | 11.4884 | | | | |
| R0640 | 5.0615 | | | | |

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Reconciliation reserve

Excess of assets over liabilities

R0700

C0060

16 865

Own shares (held directly and indirectly)

R0710

Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges

R0720

Other basic own fund items

R0730

18 000

Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

R0740

Reconciliation reserve

R0760

-1 135

Expected profits

Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business

R0770

Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business

R0780

Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

R0790

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

| | | Gross solvency capital requirement | USP | Simplifications |
|---|--------------|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | C0110 | C0090 | C0100 |
| Market risk | R0010 | 65 | | |
| Counterparty default risk | R0020 | 1 065 | | |
| Life underwriting risk | R0030 | 0 | | |
| Health underwriting risk | R0040 | 0 | | |
| Non-life underwriting risk | R0050 | 106 | | |
| Diversification | R0060 | -95 | | |
| Intangible asset risk | R0070 | 0 | | |
| Basic Solvency Capital Requirement | R0100 | 1 141 | | |

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Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Operational risk
 Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
 Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes
 Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC

Solvency capital requirement, excluding capital add-on

Capital add-ons already set

Solvency Capital Requirement

Other information on SCR

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

C0100

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| R0130 | 327 |
| R0140 | 0 |
| R0150 | 0 |
| R0160 | |
| R0200 | 1 468 |
| R0210 | 0 |
| R0220 | 1 468 |
| R0400 | |
| R0410 | |
| R0420 | |
| R0430 | |
| R0440 | |

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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

MCRNL Result **R0010** **C0010** 40

- Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance
- General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Assistance and proportional reinsurance
- Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance
- Non-proportional health reinsurance
- Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
- Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
- Non-proportional property reinsurance

| | Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole | Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months |
|--------------|---|---|
| | C0020 | C0030 |
| R0020 | | |
| R0030 | | |
| R0040 | | |
| R0050 | | |
| R0060 | | |
| R0070 | 278 | 0 |
| R0080 | 0 | 0 |
| R0090 | 86 | 0 |
| R0100 | | |
| R0110 | | |
| R0120 | | |
| R0130 | | |
| R0140 | | |
| R0150 | 11 | 0 |
| R0160 | 1 | 0 |
| R0170 | | |

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Overall MCR calculation

Linear MCR

SCR

MCR cap

MCR floor

Combined MCR

Absolute floor of the MCR

C0070

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| R0300 | 40 |
| R0310 | 1 468 |
| R0320 | 661 |
| R0330 | 367 |
| R0340 | 367 |
| R0350 | 3 332 |
| R0400 | 3 332 |

Minimum Capital Requirement