

The Palatine Insurance Company Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

For the year ended 31 December 2016

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Directors' report

Report of the Directors of The Palatine Insurance Company 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 The Palatine Insurance Company 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 1994.
- 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

The following change in the Company's risk exposures occurred during 2016:

- Case reserves on one contract were increased. Losses on this contract are fully covered by the Company's reinsurance programme therefore there is no impact on the net risk exposure.

Valuation for solvency purposes

Non-life technical provisions

- The value of inwards best estimate liabilities including risk margin was GBP 1,262 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 10,981 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 330%.

Section A Business and performance

A1: General business information

1. Full name and legal form

The Palatine Insurance Company 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

The Company 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

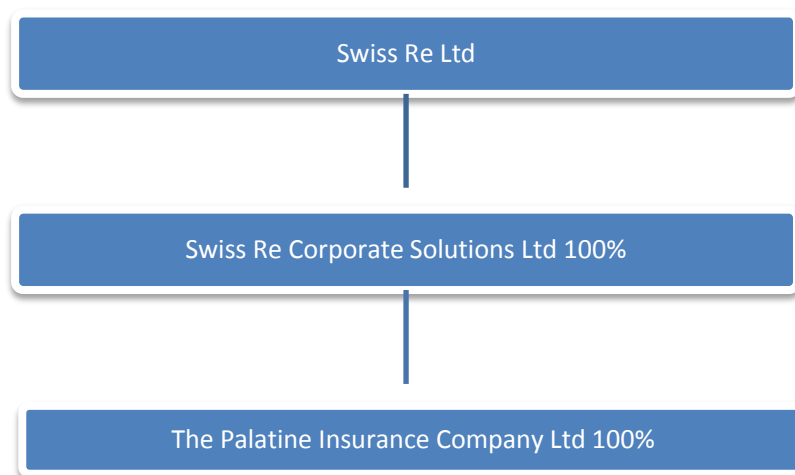
Please refer point "2 Supervisory authority and group supervisor" on page 7 for details of the ultimate parent company.

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 1994. It continues to run off its existing liabilities until expiry or settlement.

The line of business of the remaining liabilities is general liability insurance.

The major geographic area in which the Company previously wrote business was 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 years ended 31 December were as follows:

	Underwriting performance
GBP thousands	2016
General liability (direct and proportional)	-2
Total	-2

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
United Kingdom	-2
Total	-2

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	41	-12
Total	41	-12

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 Palatine Insurance Company Ltd Corporate Governance document. This document confirms that the 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 two members, M. Lyons and N. Parton. Both 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 "Implementation of the compliance function" on page 17 for details of the Compliance function.

Internal Audit

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

Actuarial

Please refer to point "18 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.

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Reporting and access to information

The Board has full authority to investigate any matters within their respective duties. They are 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 shall have 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 (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

Compensation structure for non-executive directors

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 and Management 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/Committees 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 as part of 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

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large part of the Company's risk management system; significant documents are reviewed for appropriateness by the Company and subsequently adopted. The Company establishes additional risk governance where needed as an addendum to the respective Group or 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 1994.

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.

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. The impact of changes in discount rates applied to net technical liabilities and reinsurance recoverables is considered immaterial.

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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.

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 "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

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14. Validation tools and processes

Not applicable to the Company

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.

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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 the 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 co-ordinated 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 Swiss Re's 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.

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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.

22. Independence of the Internal Audit function

GIA will perform 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:

- technical provision calculations are performed by qualified actuaries within 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 new 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.

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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	
• Property and casualty risk	2
• Life and health risk	-
• Credit underwriting risk	-
Financial market risk	17
Credit risk	47
Operational risk	17
Total risk net of external and internal risk transfer	72

4. Risk concentration

The most significant risk concentration for the Company derives from counterparty risk which derives from exposure to intra-group reinsurance with other entities of the Group, namely Swiss Reinsurance Company Limited.

Under the Swiss Solvency Test, which is broadly similar to Solvency II and also based on Swiss Re's internal risk model, Swiss Reinsurance Company Limited is well capitalised.

The probability of default is considered within the stress scenarios as part of the annual ORSA process.

C1: Underwriting risk

Risk exposure

Underwriting risk relates to exposures taken on by the Company prior to the cessation of underwriting in 1994, when it wrote insurance business

Property and casualty risk

Underwriting risk comprises exposures taken on by the Company when it wrote general liability insurance business.

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).

Life and health risk

The Company has no life and health exposure.

Credit underwriting risk

The Company has no credit underwriting exposure.

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Material risk developments over the reporting period

The following change in the Company's risk exposures occurred during 2016:

- Case reserves on one contract were increased. Losses on this contract are fully covered by the Company's reinsurance programme therefore there is no impact on the net risk exposure.

Risk mitigation

Underwriting risk is largely mitigated by 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.

Changes in the discount rates applied to net technical liabilities and reinsurance recoverables may impact on Solvency II available capital (own funds), but the impact is considered to be immaterial.

The Company's foreign currency exposures on technical liabilities and claims settlements are mitigated by currency matching with investment assets which keep net foreign currency assets to a minimum.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

There were no material changes in financial market risk 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 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, credit risk calculated under the standard formula increased following an increase in reinsurance recoverables.

Risk mitigation

Risk Management monitors corporate counterparty credit quality and exposures and compiles watch lists of cases that merit close attention. Risk Management monitors and reports credit exposure and limits on a regular basis in order to maintain exposure within approved limits.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

An assessment of likelihood of default is made for the significant counterparties to which the Company is exposed and 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 gross best estimate liabilities.

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Risk mitigation

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

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	10 597	10 597	-
Reinsurance recoverables	1 254	1 256	-2
Total of all other assets not listed above	599	599	-
Total assets	12 450	12 452	-2

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 "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

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 nil.

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.

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 carry back tax losses one year under UK law against any tax profits that arose in the previous year

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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
General liability insurance	1 260	6	2	8
Total	1 260	6	2	8

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 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

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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
General liability insurance	8	6	(2)
Total	8	6	(2)

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, (time value of money is not recognised), there is no concept of risk margin and the counterparty 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 all 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.

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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

24.1 Amount of deferred tax liability

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

24.2 Rate changes

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

24.3 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.

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.

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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 15251%. The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Minimum Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2016 was equal to 330%.

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 in which the composition of the Company's own funds would change 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	7 500
Reconciliation reserve	3 481
Total basic own funds after adjustments	10 981

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 10.981 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 10.981 thousand.

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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	10 983
Solvency II valuation differences	-2
Equity per Solvency II	10 981

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	10 981
Share capital per Company statutory accounts	7 500
Reconciliation reserve	3 481

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.

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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 72 thousand and the Minimum Capital Requirement was GBP 3,332 thousand.

GBP 000s	2016
Linear MCR	1
SCR	72
MCR cap	32
MCR floor	18
Absolute floor of the MCR (EUR 3,700k)	3 332
Minimum Capital Requirement	3 332

18. Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk category

GBP 000s	2016
Underwriting risk:	
• Non-life underwriting risk	2
• Market risk	17
• Counterparty default risk	47
Diversification	-11
Basic SCR	55
Operational risk	17
Deferred tax impact	-
Solvency Capital Requirement	72

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 year Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement. The SCR increased in the year resulting from changes in technical reserves. The Minimum Capital Requirement is equal to the GBP equivalent of the Absolute Floor of EUR 3,700

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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

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

The Palatine Insurance Company Limited 2016

	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.
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	The Palatine Insurance Company 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.

The Palatine Insurance Company 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

The Palatine Insurance Company Limited

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

AMOUNTS IN GBP 000s

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S.02.01.02 Balance Sheet	2
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S.17.01.02 Non-Life Technical Provisions	7
S.19.01.21 Non-life insurance claims	9
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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	10 597
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
Equities - listed	R0110	
Equities - unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	10 597
Government Bonds	R0140	10 597
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	1 254
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	1 254
Non-life excluding health	R0290	1 254
Health similar to non-life	R0300	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
Health similar to life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	0
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	
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	599
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	
Total assets	R0500	12 450

Balance sheet

	Continued	
	Solvency II value	
	C0010	
Liabilities		
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	1 262
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	1 262
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	1 260
Risk margin	R0550	2
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	
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	
Reinsurance payables	R0830	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	207
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	1 469
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	10 981

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									
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120									
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130									
Reinsurers' share	R0140									
Net	R0200									
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	R0210									
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220									
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230									
Reinsurers' share	R0240									
Net	R0300									
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	R0310								1 520	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320									
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330									
Reinsurers' share	R0340								1 557	
Net	R0400								-37	
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								39	
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								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130								
Reinsurers' share	R0140								
Net	R0200								
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230								
Reinsurers' share	R0240								
Net	R0300								
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310								1 520
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330								
Reinsurers' share	R0340								1 557
Net	R0400								-37
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								39
Other expenses	R1200								
Total expenses	R1300								39

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			
R0010	C0080	C0140	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090
Premiums written						
Gross - Direct Business	R0110					
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120					
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130					
Reinsurers' share	R0140					
Net	R0200					
Premiums earned						
Gross - Direct Business	R0210					
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220					
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230					
Reinsurers' share	R0240					
Net	R0300					
Claims incurred						
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	1 520	1 520			
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320					
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330					
Reinsurers' share	R0340	1 557	1 557			
Net	R0400	-37	-37			
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	39	39			
Other expenses	R1200					
Total expenses	R1300		39			

Report: S.17.01.02

Non-life Technical Provisions

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole

Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM

Best Estimate

Premium provisions

Gross

Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default

Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions

Claims provisions

Gross

Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default

Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions

Total Best estimate - gross

Total Best estimate - net

Risk margin

Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - total

Technical provisions - total

Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total

Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total

Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance								
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
R0010								
R0050								
R0060								
R0140								
R0150								
R0160							1 260	
R0240							1 254	
R0250							6	
R0260							1 260	
R0270							6	
R0280							2	
R0290								
R0300								
R0310								
R0320							1 262	
R0330							1 254	
R0340							8	

Report: S.17.01.02 Continued

Non-life Technical Provisions

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole

Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM

Best Estimate

Premium provisions

Gross

Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default

Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions

Claims provisions

Gross

Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default

Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions

Total Best estimate - gross

Total Best estimate - net

Risk margin

Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - total

Technical provisions - total

Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total

Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total

	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
R0010								
R0050								
R0060								
R0140								
R0150								
R0160								1 260
R0240								1 254
R0250								6
R0260								1 260
R0270								6
R0280								2
R0290								
R0300								
R0310								
R0320								1 262
R0330								1 254
R0340								8

Report: S.23.01.01

Own funds

Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (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	7 500	7 500			
R0030					
R0040					
R0050					
R0070					
R0090					
R0110					
R0130	3 481	3 481			
R0140					
R0160					
R0180					
R0220					
R0230					
R0290	10 981	10 981			
R0300					
R0310					
R0320					
R0330					
R0340					
R0350					
R0360					
R0370					
R0390					
R0400					
R0500	10 981	10 981			
R0510	10 981	10 981			
R0540	10 981	10 981			
R0550	10 981	10 981			
R0580	72				
R0600	3 332				
R0620	152.5139				
R0640	3.2956				

Report:

S.23.01.01

Continued

Reconciliation reserve

Excess of assets over liabilities

R0700

C0060

10 981

Own shares (held directly and indirectly)

R0710

Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges

R0720

Other basic own fund items

R0730

7 500

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

R0740

Reconciliation reserve

R0760

3 481

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	17		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	47		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	0		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	2		
Diversification	R0060	-11		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	55		

Report:

S.25.01.21 Continued

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	17
R0140	0
R0150	0
R0160	
R0200	72
R0210	0
R0220	72
R0400	
R0410	
R0420	
R0430	
R0440	

Report: S.28.01.01

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

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

MCRNL Result **R0010** **C0010** 1

- 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		
R0080		
R0090	6	0
R0100		
R0110		
R0120		
R0130		
R0140		
R0150		
R0160		
R0170		

Report:

S.28.01.01

Continued

Overall MCR calculation

Linear MCR

SCR

MCR cap

MCR floor

Combined MCR

Absolute floor of the MCR

R0300

R0310

R0320

R0330

R0340

R0350

C0070

1

72

32

18

18

3 332

Minimum Capital Requirement

R0400

3 332