WATFORD

WATFORD INSURANCE COMPANY EUROPE LIMITED

2016 SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

19 May 2017

SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

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SUMMARY

Watford Insurance Company Europe Limited ("WICE" or the "Company") is an insurance company licensed by the Financial Services Commission in Gibraltar. WICE was formed and capitalized in mid-2015 to conduct business in Europe. The Company targets both personal and commercial lines of P&C business across the European Union. WICE carries a financial strength rating of "A-" (Excellent) with a stable outlook from A.M. Best Company, or A.M. Best, which is the fourth highest of the 15 ratings that A.M. Best confers.

WICE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Watford Re Ltd. ("WRL"), a reinsurance company licensed in Bermuda, and an ultimate subsidiary of Watford Holdings Ltd ("WHL" or "Watford"). WRL is a global property and casualty insurance and reinsurance company, with approximately $1.2 billion of capital as at December 31, 2016 with operations in Bermuda, the United States, and Europe.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, WICE wrote premium of £44.1 million and made a profit before tax of £0.2 million. The Company only commenced writing business in September 2015, therefore premium written in the current year represents a growth in excess of 100% compared to the prior year. This is the result of coinsurance and MGA capacity arrangements having been in place for a full twelve month period. Premium written by WICE relates primarily to motor insurance, in both the United Kingdom ("U.K.") and the Republic of Ireland, together with a small amount of French property-related risks.

WICE purchases reinsurance on the business it writes to protect the Company against adverse performance and to efficiently manage capital. Reinsurance is purchased in the form of Excess of Loss covers which provide protection against large losses in excess of agreed limits, and Quota Share Reinsurance, which mitigates attritional losses and allows for efficient capital management. After consideration of the Excess of Loss and Quota Share reinsurance, the maximum retention for an individual claim for WICE is £0.15 million.

WICE operates an outsourced business model and the Company's expenses therefore reflect the charges from its outsourced service providers. In particular, day-to-day operational management is outsourced to WICE's insurance manager, Artex Risk Solutions (Gibraltar) Limited ("Artex"). The Company also outsources underwriting and certain operational and management functions to Arch Underwriters Ltd ("AUL"), a company incorporated in Bermuda and a wholly owned subsidiary of Arch Capital Group Ltd ("ACGL"). Outsourcing has the potential to create additional risk due to loss of control over the services. Therefore, there is significant focus within the risk and governance framework on the oversight of WICE's outsourced service providers.

WICE has a strong capital base, enabling the Company to meet its regulatory solvency requirements throughout the period to 31 December 2016, and its business plan shows it remaining continuous compliant with the solvency requirements. WICE continues to explore business opportunities.

SECTION A – BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

A.1.1 Name and Legal Form of the Undertaking

Watford Insurance Company Europe Limited (“WICE”) is incorporated in Gibraltar (Registered Number: 112869) and is a company limited by shares. The address of the registered office of the Company is:

PO Box 1338
First Floor
Grand Ocean Plaza
Ocean Village
Gibraltar
GX11 1AA

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report covers WICE on a solo basis.

A.1.2 Insurance Supervisor and Group Supervisor

Insurance Supervisor
Gibraltar Financial Services Commission (GFSC)
Suite 3, Ground Floor
Atlantic Suites
Europort Avenue
Gibraltar
GX11 1AA

Group Supervisor
Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA)
BMA House
43 Victoria Street
Hamilton HM 12 Bermuda

A.1.3 External Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited
327 Main Street
Gibraltar
GX11 1AA

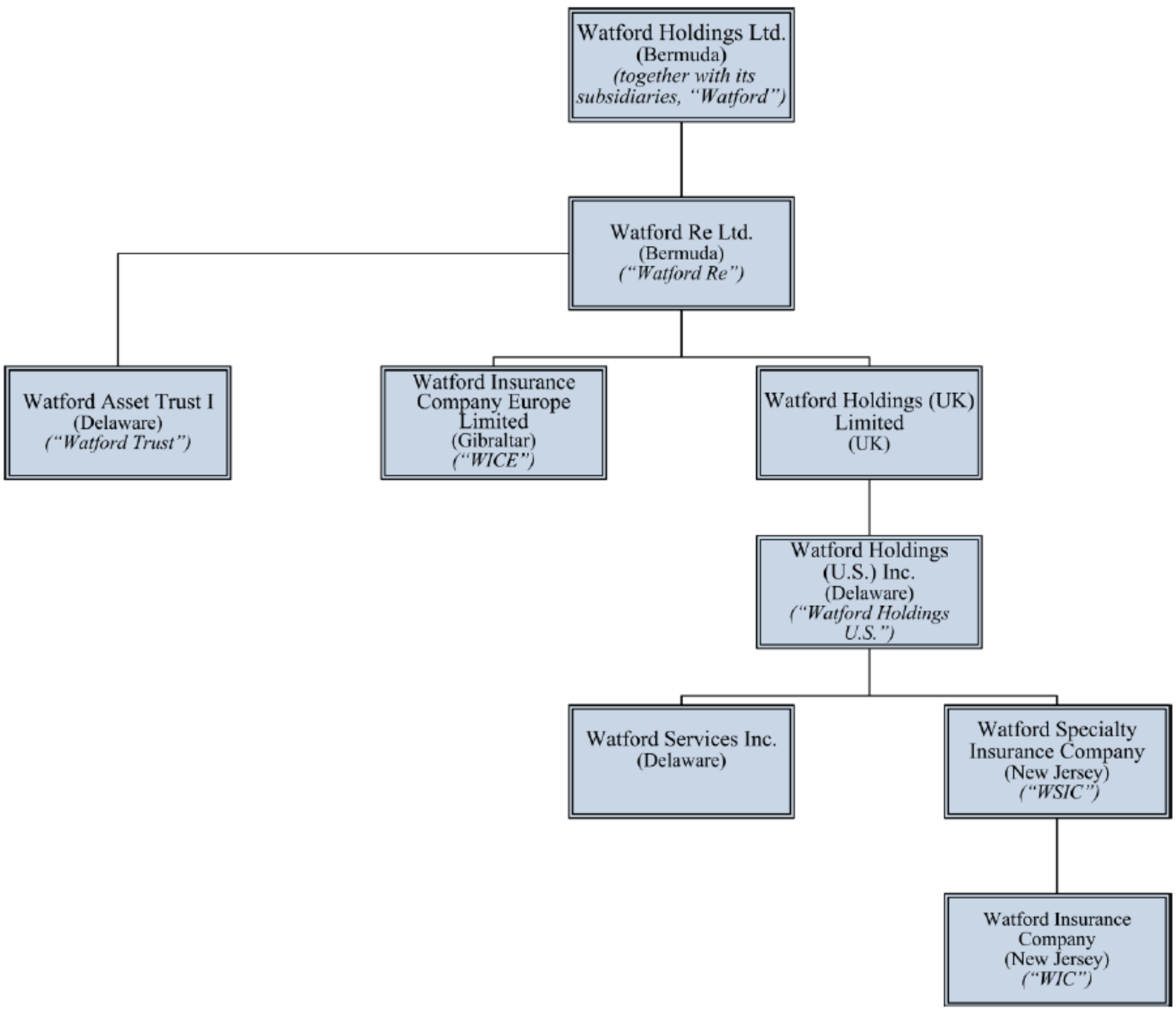
A.1.4 Description of the ownership details including proportion of ownership interest

WRL, a company incorporated in Bermuda, owns 100% of the equity share capital of the Company.

A.1.5 Group Structure

WICE's ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is WHL, a company incorporated in Bermuda.

A complete organization chart of WHL and WICE's position in the Group can be found below. WICE does not have any branches.



A.1.6 Material Lines of Business and Geographical areas where business is conducted

The following tables set forth summary information regarding gross premiums written, by segment and geographical region.

	As at 31 December 2016	
	Amount £'000	**% of Total %**
Gross Premium	44,140	
Gross written premiums - territory		
United Kingdom	42,257	96%
Republic of Ireland	1,125	3%
France	758	2%
Total	44,140	100%
Gross written premiums - class		
Motor	43,382	98%
Property	758	2%
Total	44,140	100%

A.1.7 Significant Business or Other Events

During the year, WICE commenced writing business in the Republic of Ireland. Volumes in 2016 are low as the largest scheme writing this business only commenced in the final quarter of the year.

On 23 June 2016 the U.K. voted to leave the European Union ("EU"). The outcome of the negotiations on the U.K.'s exit is inherently uncertain and it is possible that passporting rights into other EU territories will not be retained. Furthermore, the transition could result in a period of economic and political uncertainty. The Board of WICE will remain mindful of the likely impact of decision to leave and will ensure that prompt action is taken at the appropriate time as required.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

WICE predominantly underwrote motor business during the year, with the majority in the U.K. and a small proportion in the Republic of Ireland. The Company also wrote a small amount of French property-related business. Business is written under a mixture of co-insurance arrangements and capacity made available to MGA partners.

WICE mitigates its risk through appropriate reinsurance arrangements comprising both Excess of Loss and Quota Share reinsurance.

Since the Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Gibraltar (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the U.K., including Financial Reporting Standard 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the U.K. and Gibraltar and referred to as “GAAP (Gibraltar)”, the underwriting performance information given in this section is on a GAAP (Gibraltar) basis. The following table summarizes the profit and loss account in GBP, by business line and geographical area, for the technical account for year ended 31 December 2016. As this is the first year of reporting under Solvency II, no comparatives have been provided.

	As at 31 December 2016				
	Total Motor	**Motor Liability**	**Other Motor**	**Property**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Gross written premiums	43,382	39,044	4,338	758	44,140
Outward reinsurance premiums	- 37,651	- 33,886	- 3,765	- 704	- 38,355
Net written premiums	5,731	5,158	573	54	5,785
Change in the gross provision of unearned premiums	- 15,588	- 14,029	- 1,559	- 727	- 16,315
Change in the provision for unearned premiums - reinsurers' share	13,544	12,189	1,354	675	14,219
Change in the net provision for unearned permiums	- 2,044	- 1,840	- 204	- 52	- 2,096
					-
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	3,686	3,318	369	2	3,689
Claims paid - gross amount	(6,910.08)	- 6,219	- 691	-	- 6,910
Claims paid - reinsurers' share	5,873.57	5,286	587	-	5,874
Net claims paid	- 1,037	- 933	- 104	-	- 1,037
			-		
Change in provision for claims - gross amount	- 12,242	- 11,017	- 1,224	- 23	- 12,265
Change in provision for claims - reinsurers' share	10,416	9,374	1,042	22	10,438
Change in net provision for claims	- 1,826	- 1,643	- 183	- 2	- 1,827
			-		
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	- 2,862	- 2,576	- 286	- 2	- 2,864
					-
Net operating expenses	- 1,040	- 936	- 104	- 10	- 1,050
Balance on the technical account	- 215	- 194	- 22	- 10	- 225

	As at 31 December 2016			
	UK	**Ireland**	**France**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Gross written premiums	42,257	1,125	758	44,140
Outward reinsurance premiums	- 36,672	- 979	- 704	- 38,355
Net written premiums	5,585	146	54	5,785
Change in the gross provision of unearned premiums	- 15,183	- 405	- 727	- 16,315
Change in the provision for unearned premiums - reinsurers' share	13,192	352	675	14,219
Change in the net provision for unearned permiums	- 1,991	- 53	- 52	- 2,096
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	3,594	93	2	3,689
Claims paid - gross amount	- 6,730	- 180	-	- 6,910
Claims paid - reinsurers' share	5,721	153	-	5,874
Net claims paid	- 1,010	- 27	-	- 1,037
Change in provision for claims - gross amount	- 11,923	- 318	- 23	- 12,265
Change in provision for claims - reinsurers' share	10,145	271	22	10,438
Change in net provision for claims	- 1,778	- 47	- 2	- 1,827
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	- 2,788	- 74	- 2	- 2,864
Net operating expenses	- 1,013	- 27	- 10	- 1,050
Balance on the technical account	- 207	- 8	- 10	- 225

A.3 Investment Performance

At 31 December, WICE had purchased a single U.K. treasury, with remaining funds held in cash. At 31 December 2016, investments amounted to £12,598,000 in U.K. treasuries and £4,735,000 in cash held with banks.

WICE has not recognized any gains or losses directly to equity and does not hold any investments in securitizations.

The components of net investment income included in the statement of income and expenses are as per the table below:

	2016 £'000s
Fixed maturities	11
Term loan investments	
Equity securities	
Short-term investments	
Other (1)	433
Gross investment income	444
Investment expenses (2)	-
Net investment income	444

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

The following table summarizes the profit and loss account in GBP for the non-technical account for year ended 31 December 2016 and year ended 31 December 2015.

	As at 31/12/2016 £'000	As at 31/12/2015 £'000
Balance on the technical account	- 225	- 339
Net investment return including in the non technical account	444	288
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	219	- 51
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	219	- 51

Other than the investment performance above, there have been no other items of income or expenditure.

A.5 Any Other Information

Prior to 31 December 2016, WICE secured a further investment from its parent of £5 million in order to ensure that sufficient capital was available for the forecast growth in the business, such that the Company would continue to meet its solvency capital requirement ("SCR").

SECTION B – System of Governance

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

B.1.1 Overview

WICE operates with a corporate governance structure consisting of the main Board of Directors (the "Board" or "Board of Directors") and two Committees. The Company's Board is responsible for overseeing, controlling and directing the activities of the Company. The Board retains primary responsibility for corporate governance within the Company at all times. Senior Management at outsourced service providers also plays an important role in ensuring effective governance.

The Board comprises seven Directors, three of whom are also Officers of WICE's ultimate parent company WHL, two of whom are Non-Executive Directors, and one of whom is independent. One of the Executive Directors and one of the Non-Executive Directors are employees of WICE's insurance manager, Artex. The Board of Directors as at 31 December 2016 is as follows:

- John Rathgeber (Watford)
- Jon Levy (Watford)
- Rob Hawley (Watford)
- Maamoun Rajeh (AUL)
- Steve Quinn (Artex)
- Liz Quinn (Artex, Non-Executive)
- Yvonne Chu (Independent Non-Executive)

The Company Secretary is Raphy Abergel.

The presence of Watford Officers on the Board ensures that the Company's strategic direction remains aligned with the wider group and ensures there is continuous feedback between, and interaction with, WICE and its parent. This structure enables the group to retain an appropriate oversight of WICE's operations and to ensure that the business is aligned with the group's long term goals.

The presence of non-Watford Directors and two Non-Executive Directors, one of whom is independent, ensures that there is an appropriate element of independent challenge and oversight.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the business of WICE, supervising management, and providing oversight over its outsourced functions. The Board sets the standards of conduct of the Company, provides direction and oversight, and promotes a culture of integrity. While the Board delegates certain functions to the Committees, this does not absolve the Directors collectively of their responsibility for the Company

The Board operates under agreed terms of reference and has the following key responsibilities:

- Ensuring the integrity and reliability of the Company's finances, including
    - Approving the annual budget and business plan
    - Ensuring that the Company's capital and solvency position is maintained

    - Reviewing financial performance
    - Determining Directors' remuneration
    - Determining the dividend policy
    - Establishing appropriate accounting policies
    - Approving the appointment of the external auditor
    - Approving publicly reported documents
- Approving the underwriting strategy and policy and monitor its implementation
- Approving the operational policies, including
    - Determining the strategic direction and objectives
    - Approving risk management strategies and policies, risk appetite and tolerance limits
    - Ensuring the effectiveness of the risk management framework
    - Establishing appropriate systems of control
    - Approving significant ventures, partnerships, outsourced functions, disposals, acquisitions, alliances and any other transactions
    - Overseeing the internal audit and actuarial functions
- Setting the investment strategy and monitoring investment performance
- Overseeing, guiding and challenging the ORSA process and approving the ORSA report

The Company has in place a Claims and Underwriting Committee, which operates under Terms of Reference approved by the Board. The key responsibilities of the Committee include:

- Considering business opportunities and underwriting proposals presented by management
- Overseeing the ongoing performance of all product lines and intermediaries/distributors
- Managing intermediary/distributor relationship
- Overseeing the implementation of the claims handling, reserving and settlement strategy
- Advising on the reinsurance strategy
- Assisting with setting insurance risk strategy and appetite and limits
- Providing input into the calculation of the SCR and technical provisions
- Providing input into the ORSA process
- Monitoring and reporting on market trends and legislative and similar changes
- Reporting on all relevant matters to the Board

The Company also has in place an Audit and Risk Committee, which operates under Terms of Reference approved by the Board. The key responsibilities of the Committee include:

- Developing, managing and monitoring the internal and external audit strategy
- Managing and monitoring the performance of the external auditors and the effectiveness of the internal audit arrangements
- Reviewing internal audit findings and recommendations
- Monitoring changes to accounting standards and financial regulation and legislation

- Monitoring the integrity of the financial statements and evaluating any significant judgements contained therein
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the internal systems of control
- Overseeing the calculation of the SCR and technical provisions
- Overseeing the annual ORSA
- Overseeing the completion of QRTs, the Solvency & Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") and the Regulatory Supervisory Report ("RSR")
- Assisting the Board in discharging its corporate governance responsibilities
- Supporting the Board in its deliberation around risk, including in setting strategy and risk appetite limits
- Reviewing the risk management framework, policies, processes and procedures
- Ensuring compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and that such compliance is embedded in the culture of WICE, its core systems and processes, its management and employees
- Ensuring WICE's reputation and integrity is maintained at the highest possible standard
- Reporting on all relevant matters to the Board

B.1.2 Code of Business Conduct

WICE has adopted WHL's Code of Business Conduct, which describes our ethical principles. The full text of our Code of Business Conduct is available upon request.

B.1.3 Independent Control Functions

The Company has in place four key independent control functions as required under the Solvency II Directive. These are:

- Risk Management
- Compliance
- Actuarial
- Internal Audit

These functions are responsible for providing oversight of the business and for providing assurance to the Board in relation to the Company's control framework.

All key functions are overseen by Directors of WICE, thus ensuring they all have the appropriate authority to carry out their roles and ensuring that the Board is fully informed of the discharge of the functions duties.

B.1.4 Risk Function

The Risk Management Function is defined as a "Key Function" in Solvency II. The function is overseen by a Watford director, who is the Key Function Holder for Risk Management.

The function holder is supported in his role by outsourced service providers, including AUL and Artex, who provide ongoing input into and assistance with WICE's risk management.

Responsibility for risk management at an operational level rests with the Audit and Risk Committee, which reports directly to the Board. The function holder is a member of this Committee, but the other members are the two Non-Executive Directors. The risk function therefore maintains appropriate operational independence.

B.1.5 Compliance Function

The Board follows the WRL Code of Business Conduct to ensure that the Company promotes an organizational culture that encourages the highest standards of ethical business conduct. In addition, the Board has approved the establishment of a compliance program to ensure the Company complies with all relevant laws, legislation, regulations and guidance. This is intended to ensure that WICE exercises appropriate care and diligence to prevent conduct in which is in violation of its compliance program, thereby protecting WICE's reputation and good name.

The requirements of the compliance program apply to all employees, officers and directors of the Company and, where appropriate, to agents of the Company.

The Compliance Function is outsourced to WICE's insurance manager and is overseen by the Compliance Officer provided by WICE's insurance manager. Compliance services are provided by the insurance manager, with input from the AUL under a services agreement and from co-insurance and MGA partners where required. The insurance manager's compliance team is adequately resourced and is not involved in the operational aspects of the Company.

B.1.6 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is defined as a "Key Function" in Solvency II, with specific duties and responsibilities. The Actuarial Function services may be outsourced, but responsibility for the function rests with the Actuarial Function Holder ("AFH").

The Actuarial Function is overseen by a Watford Director who is also responsible for oversight of the risk function. Actuarial Function services are provided under a services agreement by the Arch group, which has appropriate actuarial resources and is entirely independent of operational aspects of the business.

Specific duties of the Actuarial Function include, but are not limited to:

- Coordinate the calculation of the firm's technical provisions
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions against the data quality standards as set in Solvency II
- Inform the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions
- Express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy
- Express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements
- Contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system
- Preparation of the Actuarial Function Report

B.1.7 Internal Audit

The Company has an Internal Audit Policy in place which sets out the objectives and responsibilities of the Internal Audit function, which is outsourced to a 3rd party auditing firm. Internal Audit is discussed further in Section 2.5 below.

The Internal Audit function is overseen by a Watford Director, separately from the risk and actuarial functions. The internal audit function provided by the 3rd party auditing firm, is appropriately resourced with qualified and experience individuals and is entirely independent of the Company's operation.

B.1.8 Material Changes

There have been no changes in the systems of governance or memberships of the Board and Committees over the period.

B.1.9 Remuneration Policy and Practices

WICE only has Directors and no employees. Only the Independent Non-Executive Director receives remuneration from WICE, with the other Directors being remunerated under other arrangements. As a result, the Company does not have a separate Remuneration Committee, with responsibility for this area being retained by the Board.

The Independent Non-Executive receives a fee which is fixed and has no variable or performance-related elements. The remuneration of other Directors is not linked directly to the performance of WICE.

None of the Directors are entitled to share options or shares in the Company and do not have any entitlement to pensions from WICE.

B.1.10 Material Transactions

During the year to 31 December 2016, WICE paid its insurance manager a fee of £0.16 million for the services provided. Two of WICE's directors are also directors of the insurance manager. At 31 December 2016, the balance owed by WICE was £0.04 million.

During the year, WICE paid £1.53 million to AUL, its underwriting manager, for services provided. One of WICE's directors is also a director of AUL. At 31 December 2016, the balance owed by WICE was £0.56 million.

During the year, WICE ceded an 85% Quota Share to WRL, a shareholder controller of the Company. The amount of premium ceded was £31.55 million and the balance outstanding at 31 December 2016 was £5.02 million.

On 13 December 2016, WRL injected £5.00 million Ordinary Share Capital into the Company based on forecast growth for solvency capital purposes.

B.1.11 Adequacy of Systems of Governance

WICE operates under an outsourced business model with the Directors being closely involved in all aspects of the operations. The business is currently focused on motor in two jurisdictions, and property in one jurisdiction. The systems of governance have been established taking account of the principle of proportionality, such that they are appropriate to the size, nature and scale of the operations.

Governance falls within the remit of both the internal and external audit functions and the risk management and compliance functions continuously assess relevant legislation, guidance, advice and best practice to ensure that the systems of governance are kept up to date. Accordingly, these systems are considered appropriate for the Company.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

B.2.1 Fit and Proper Processes

The Company's Fitness & Propriety policy sets out the guidelines to ensure that employees meet the fit and proper standards, both on entry and throughout their employment at the Company. The Compliance Officer is responsible for providing advice, implementing a monitoring program and ensuring the policy is reviewed at least annually.

The Compliance Officer ensures that appropriate Notification Documents are prepared for all individuals carrying out notifiable functions, and that these are submitted to the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission for regulatory approval.

In order to ensure that, collectively, the Board and its Committees have the required skills and knowledge, any recruitment takes due account of the individual's qualifications and experience. On an ongoing basis all individuals are required to ensure that they keep their skills and knowledge up-to-date and to confirm this annually.

Checks with regard to propriety are carried out by WICE's compliance function, which carries out appropriate checks prior to an individual being engaged and on an ongoing basis thereafter. In addition, each individual is required to complete an annual self-certification confirming their ongoing propriety. WICE's compliance function reports to the Board on these matters.

B.2.2 Professional Qualifications, Skills and Expertise

The Company ensures that all persons who hold key positions or functions are fit to provide sound and prudent management through their professional qualifications, knowledge and experience and are proper by being of good repute and integrity.

WICE fitness requirements ensure that collectively the Board and its Committees cover at least the following:

- Knowledge of insurance and financial markets
- Understanding of the business strategy and the business model
- Understanding of the systems of governance

- Knowledge of financial matters, actuarial analysis and management information
- Understanding of the regulatory framework and requirements

Propriety checks are carried out taking account of:

- The individual's character
- The individual's personal behavior
- The individual's business conduct
- Any criminal aspects
- Any financial aspects
- Any regulatory aspects

B.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

B.3.1 Risk Management Process and Procedures

The following narrative provides an overview of the Company's Risk Management Framework, which describes the Company's methodology for identifying, measuring, managing and reporting on the key risks affecting WICE. It outlines WICE's approach to risk identification and assessment and how risk management is implemented and integrated into the organizational structure of the business.

Overview

WICE classifies its risks in the following categories:

- Underwriting Risk;
- Investment risk;
- Counterparty credit risk; and
- Operational, including governance, regulatory, business/strategic, reputational, and outsourcing risks.

The framework includes details of the Company's:

- Risk philosophy and policies to address the material risks confronting the Company; and
- Compliance, approach and procedures to control and or mitigate these risks.

The actions and policies implemented to meet the Company's business management and regulatory obligations form the core of this framework. The Company has adopted a holistic approach to risk management by analysing risk from both a top-down and bottom-up perspective.

WICE has designed its system of governance to achieve the following:

- Maintain an adequately transparent organizational structure that has well-defined, clear, consistent and documented lines of responsibility across the Company's operations;

- Ensure personnel have the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary to properly discharge their assigned responsibilities;
- Establish and maintain processes to achieve effective internal reporting and communication of information at all relevant levels within the Company;
- Maintain information systems that produce sufficient, reliable, consistent, timely and relevant information concerning all business activities, the commitments assumed and the risks to which the Company is exposed;
- Safeguard the security, integrity and confidentiality of information, taking into account the nature of the information in question; and
- Any outsourced responsibilities are delegated and managed appropriately, with ultimate responsibility vesting in the WICE Board of Directors.

The system of governance is based on the principle of proportionality, such that systems and controls are proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's operations. Appropriate and proportionate systems, resources and procedures are in place for WICE's operations.

Risk Identification, Assessment, Monitoring and Reporting

WICE's risk philosophy and profile is defined in accordance with the wider Watford group risk philosophy and is evaluated, challenged and approved by the Board. The Board sets the overall risk appetite. Overall, WICE has an appetite for Underwriting Risk and a tolerance for other forms of risk. The rationale for the appetite and tolerances is articulated in the individual risk policies, which are reviewed and updated regularly. The overall risk appetite is articulated in the Company's Risk Appetite Statement document.

This approach results in the risk policies and inputs to the Risk Register, where all risks are defined and analyzed for potential impact to the Company. The Risk Register analysis includes all risks facing WICE and details the corresponding controls and or mitigation in respect of these risks. Qualitative and quantitative assessments of the impact and probability of all risks is contained within the Risk Register, which are part of a regular review process. The Risk Management function defines the risks in the Risk Register.

The Risk Register is a key input into the risk management regime, and any material changes in the underlying risks will be modelled for potential impact upon WICE's capital requirements. Such changes include, but are not limited to, changes in business mix, strategy and investment policy.

The controls identified in the Risk Register to monitor, mitigate and control the risks facing WICE are reviewed for continued relevance and documented in the process documents for each function. Compliance with the components of these controls is verified via the ongoing management reviews and Internal Audit reviews undertaken at WICE. This is undertaken on a group-wide basis and any issues are reported to the WICE board.

The result of this process is that all material risks are included within the Risk Register and also feed into the SCR calculations where appropriate, in some cases also being further investigated through stress testing. Inputs and outputs are owned by the appropriate function and are signed off by the appropriate committee of the Board.

B.3.2 Implementation and Integration of ORSA

The Company believes an integrated approach to developing, measuring and reporting its ORSA is an integral part of the Risk Management Framework. The ORSA process provides the link between the Company's risk profile, its Board-approved risk appetite including approved risk tolerances and limits, its business strategy and its overall solvency requirements.

The ORSA is the entirety of the processes and procedures employed to identify, assess, monitor, manage, and report the short- and long-term risks the Company faces – or may face – and to determine the capital necessary to ensure that overall solvency needs are met at all times. The ORSA also makes the link between actual reported results and the capital assessment.

The ORSA process and reporting are integral parts of WICE's business strategy, tailored specifically to fit into WICE's organizational structure and risk management system with the appropriate techniques in place to assess its overall solvency needs, taking into consideration the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business.

The Company also takes the results of the ORSA into account for its system of governance, including long-term capital management, business planning and new product development. It also contributes to various strategic decision-making including how best to optimise capital management and deciding whether to retain or transfer risks.

The ORSA is the basis for risk reporting to the Board and its committees and acts as a mechanism to embed the Risk Management Framework within the Company's decision making processes and operations. The Board has delegated responsibility for supervision and oversight of the ORSA to the Audit and Risk Committee. This oversight includes regular reviews of the ORSA process and output.

The ORSA process operates continuously through the course of the year but is accompanied with periodic formal reporting. The formal ORSA report builds on the information viewed by management through the year in order to make strategic risk and capital decisions, supplemented with specific additional items.

The ORSA will be formally reported at least annually following the annual business planning process. In addition, an ORSA report will be produced on each occasion that the entity's risk profile changes as set out below.

The ORSA is an ongoing process to ensure that WICE has the appropriate capital for its risk profile. However, a formal re-run will take place, at the Board's decision, following a significant change in WICE's risk profile including:

- Significant change in business
    - Including introduction of a significant new product (accounting for an increase of 15% or more in GWP)
    - Entering a material new line of business
    - Exiting a material existing line of business
- Material capital change, resulting in a drop of 5% or more in the market value of investments
- Significant market stress which directly impacts the Company
- SCR coverage falling below the stated risk appetite as per the previous ORSA

WICE records the actual performance of the overall solvency assessment and the assessment of any deviations in its risk profile from the assumptions underlying the SCR calculation to a level of detail that enables a third party to evaluate the assessments performed.

The Audit and Risk Committee prepares a periodic report for the Board covering risk management in general, including the above topics discussed in the Audit and Risk Committee meetings. The Risk Register is presented to the Board on an annual basis for approval. Any material changes in the risk management strategy, policies, processes, procedures and or SCR calculations are presented to the Board for approval.

WICE's Capital Management Plan has regard to and incorporates the output from the ORSA process, including requesting further capital injections if this is indicated as a result of the ORSA.

WICE reviews the appropriateness of its Risk Appetite Statements and the related Risk Limits and Tolerances during the analysis of the results and outputs of each ORSA process. If deemed necessary following a review, this Risk Appetite Statement will be revised and presented to the Board for approval.

B.3.3 Relationship between the ORSA, Solvency Needs, and Capital and Risk Management Systems

The Company has both a Capital Management Policy and Capital Management Plan in place. The Risk Management Function is responsible for developing and maintaining the Capital Management Plan. The Audit and Risk Committee reviews and monitors the plan and reports thereon to the Board.

The Capital Management Plan incorporates the output from the ORSA and associated reporting. The plan also sets out triggers for corrective capital actions relative to the Company's Solvency Ratios, which are based on the SCR and Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR").

WICE's capital planning process aims to be dynamic and forward-looking in relation to WICE's risk profile and shall take into account the output from WICE's risk management activities and the ORSA process and associated reporting as part of capital planning activities.

As such, capital planning activities take into account any current or anticipated changes in WICE's risk profile, such as those reflected in its business plan, and forecasting the related impact on capital. In addition, as part of its capital planning, the Company integrates projected capital needs with its business planning and financial forecasting processes.

The Capital Management Plan identifies a number of potential sources of capital and associated corrective actions that may be utilised to restore sufficient capitalisation, depending on the severity of the capital requirements placed upon WICE.

When considering the sources of capital and corrective actions, WICE‘s plan incorporates the Solvency II Own Fund requirements.

Any material changes in the underlying risks, such as changes in business mix, reinsurance strategy and investment strategy, are modeled for potential impact upon WICE’s capital requirements. The result of this process is to ensure that all material risks feed into the capital requirements analysis, and in some cases also trigger further investigation through stress testing.

B.3.4 Approval Process

The Audit and Risk Committee has responsibility for reviewing the risk management framework, policies, processes and procedures and for overseeing the annual ORSA process. The ORSA policy and the ORSA report are reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and recommended to the Board for approval.

The Board of Directors is the main governing body of WICE and has the following input and responsibilities to the ORSA:

- To evaluate, challenge and approve the Company’s strategy, business plan and accompanying financial information, as proposed by Senior Management. This process will include:
    - Monitoring the performance of the Company against established Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
    - Approving any material expansions and/or contractions of the Company
    - Approving any material expenditure and/or projects
- To evaluate, challenge and approve the Company’s ORSA, as determined and proposed by the Audit and Risk Committee. As part of this approval of the ORSA, the Board will:
    - Approve the ORSA policy and process, including validating this process
    - Challenge the identification and assessment of risks, including any new risk management strategies to be implemented
    - Challenge assumptions on which the SCR calculation is based
    - Approve the long- and short-term capital management plan, having considered the ORSA outcome, business strategy and risk tolerance of the Company

- Consider any risks outside of the ORSA process and the extent to which the SCR calculation accommodates these
    - Utilise the ORSA for strategic decision-making

- To evaluate, challenge and approve the Company's risk appetite and the associated risk tolerances and limits.

B.4 Internal Control System

B.4.1 Internal Control System

WICE maintains an effective internal control system, which includes administrative and accounting procedures, an internal control framework, appropriate reporting arrangements and a compliance function.

The Board is responsible for monitoring the establishment and maintenance of the system of controls used to assess and manage exposure to all areas of risk. The objectives of these controls are to ensure that WICE's risk strategy is maintained and risk remains within the appetite and tolerances set by the Board.

WICE is part of Watford Group-wide compliance activities, including management's assessment to confirm the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting and the identification and testing of key internal controls, including any required remediation.

The Board has delegated management and oversight of certain controls to appropriate forums within the Watford Group. WICE's internal control framework provides an appropriate level of reporting on the control environment to the Board.

Controls are detailed in the Risk Register, which associates elements within the category of risk to one or more mitigating controls. WICE's internal control framework includes reviews of both the design and effectiveness of key controls, with results of this periodic evaluation regularly reported to the Board.

Watford's Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) function's testing of internal control over financial reporting is a major element of the Company's monitoring activities. The focus of testing is to provide auditable evidence regarding the design and operating effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. A major component of this process is the identification, tracking and disposition of internal control deficiencies that are assessed individually and in the aggregate. The results of the testing are continually communicated to stakeholders who include senior management, process/control owners and the Watford Group's Audit Committee.

B.4.2 Compliance Function

<u>Implementation of the Compliance Function</u>

As part of the Watford group, WICE has implemented its compliance function taking due account of and in accordance with the overall group compliance structure.

The WHL Board has approved the establishment of a compliance and ethics program to ensure that all companies within the group promote an organizational culture that encourages the highest standards of ethical business conduct and compliance with the Group's Code of Business Conduct, policy statements and any laws and regulations which govern the Company's business activities (collectively referred to as the "Compliance Program"). The Compliance Program is intended to ensure that all companies within the group exercise appropriate due diligence to prevent conduct which is in violation of its Compliance Program thereby protecting the Group's reputation and good name.

WICE has implemented its compliance function through the services provided by its insurance manager. The function has established a compliance programme to ensure compliance with all relevant laws, legislation, regulations and guidance. The Board promotes the highest standards of ethical business conduct, aimed at protecting the Company's reputation.

The requirements of the compliance program apply to all employees, officers and directors of the Company and, where appropriate, to agents of the Company.

The Compliance function is an integral element of WICE's risk management and internal control framework. The purpose of Compliance is to assist the Board in achieving its overall strategic objectives by promoting a culture of integrity, ethical conduct and compliance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions that affect WICE. The compliance function also is responsible for the ongoing assessment of any possible impact of changes in the legal environment on WICE operations and for the identification and assessment of Legal / Litigation risk and for monitoring adherence to certain elements of the risk management framework and reporting thereon to the appropriate forums.

Independence and Authority

WICE has outsourced its compliance function to its insurance manager, thereby ensuring independence from other operational functions. Compliance attends Committee and Board meetings and reports to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board on all relevant matters.

The Compliance function is authorized to review all areas of the Company and has full, free, and unrestricted access to all Company activities, records, property and personnel. Compliance has full and direct access to WICE's Board and the authority to escalate matters to WHL where required.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

The Watford group outsources internal audit services to a large 3rd party auditing firm and WICE is included within the scope of the internal audit work carried out on behalf of the group.

The internal audit function is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the Companies' operations. It helps management and the Audit and Risk Committee and Board accomplish their objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

Watford's 3rd party auditing firm, as a large audit practice, has an internal audit team that is adequately staffed by competent individuals and, being outsourced, is objective and independent of WICE's day-to-day activities.

Internal audit has appropriate access to all staff, Senior Management and records, including those relating to third party service providers. No restrictions are placed on the scope of the team's work. WICE management is required to inform internal audit of all noted control deficiencies, when losses are sustained and or of any definite suspicion of irregularities.

Internal audit's scope encompasses, but is not limited to, the examination and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Companies' governance, risk management and internal processes as well as the quality of management's performance in carrying out assigned responsibilities to achieve the Company's stated goals and objectives.

B.5.1 Internal Audit Reporting

Internal audit reports directly to the WICE Audit and Risk Committee and the Board. The Internal Audit Charter is reviewed periodically by the Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit Committee's responsibilities for monitoring internal audit activities are included in the terms of reference.

An Annual Internal Audit Plan is produced and submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board before each year. It summaries internal audit's risk assessment of the business, the scope of its work, the competencies of the team involved and the resources, both internal and external, required to meet the Annual Internal Audit Plan.

A report is issued for all internal audits conducted. The report includes a management response for all recommendations, including a target date for remediation. Each internal audit report is distributed to management and a copy is included in the Audit and Risk Committee meeting material.

Internal audit reports to the WICE Audit and Risk Committee and the Board as to whether:

- appropriate action has been taken on significant audit findings;
- audit activities have been directed toward highest exposures or risk and, secondarily, toward increasing efficiency, economy, and effectiveness of operations;
- internal, external and, when deemed appropriate, regulatory audits are coordinated, so as to avoid duplication;
- internal audit plans and resources are adequate;
- there is any unwarranted restriction on access by internal auditors to all of the Company's activities, records, property, and personnel; and
- the Company is in compliance with law, rules and regulations applicable to auditing functions and standards, including those related to fraud and other illegal acts.

The progress of all prior recommendations is monitored by internal audit and the Audit and Risk Committee. Management provides a status update for each quarterly audit committee meeting, until the related management action plan is completed.

B.6 Actuarial Function

WICE outsources Actuarial Function services to Arch Capital Group Limited ("ACGL") and Arch Underwriters Limited ("AUL") under oversight of the Actuarial Function Holder.

The Actuarial Function's primary responsibility is to the Board. The Actuarial Function in performing its duties acts independently of WICE's business units. The Board provides oversight to ensure the Actuarial Function has adequate resources and authority to operate effectively.

The main activities of the Actuarial Function in a Solvency II environment shall include the requirements of the Solvency II Directive, including:

- Coordinate the calculation of technical provisions;
- Ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Compare best estimates against experience;
- Inform the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- Oversee the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in the regulations;
- Express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- Express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- Contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system
- Provide an Actuarial Opinion on Technical Provisions; and
- Provide an Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions.

On an annual basis, the Actuarial Function will prepare an Actuarial Opinion on Technical Provisions and present the Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions to the Board of Directors. The report will be prepared in line with relevant regulatory and Actuarial Standards of Practice.

The actuarial function comprises experienced, fully qualified, individuals with in-depth knowledge of actuarial and financial mathematics. The function is staffed appropriately given the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the integrated operations.

B.7 Outsourcing

B.7.1 Outsourcing Policy

WICE defines outsourcing as contracting out part or all of an internal business process to a third party provider (either outside or inside the Watford group). In this regard WICE may use the external service provider's processes and controls to perform the agreed upon services. However, WICE will retain all decision making and ultimate responsibility over the business function and maintain the appropriate monitoring mechanisms to ensure adherence to a service level agreement.

The Company has an Outsourcing Policy in place which sets out the following:

- The definition of outsourcing
- Responsibility for implementation and operation of the policy and consequent controls and processes
- The criteria for outsourcing
- Due diligence on potential providers
- Establishment of appropriate contractual arrangements which clearly define responsibilities and allow adequate supervision and control
- Establishment of appropriate contingency planning, including terminating or exiting the arrangement
- Periodic audit requirements
- Records of outsourced arrangements
- The approval process
- Contract and legal requirements
- Risk assessment and risk mitigation measures
- Monitoring and on-going requirements

B.7.2 Outsourced Functions

The following table provides detail of the key functions which are outsourced by WICE.

Outsourced function or activity	Jurisdiction
Provision of business development, underwriting and pricing support; administration of contracts, agreements and other arrangements	Bermuda United Kingdom Republic of Ireland France
Policy administration	United Kingdom Republic of Ireland France
Claims handling, reserving and settlement	United Kingdom Republic of Ireland France
Accounting and financial support	Gibraltar Republic of Ireland Bermuda
Investment management services	Bermuda

Compliance services	Gibraltar
Actuarial function services, including Solvency II reporting	Bermuda Republic of Ireland
Assistance with risk management	Gibraltar Bermuda Republic of Ireland
Internal audit services	Bermuda
Company secretarial services	Gibraltar

B.8 Any Other Information

No other material information to report as of December 31, 2016.

SECTION C – RISK PROFILE

C.1.1 Overview

WICE's risk appetite framework provides an expression of the level of risk the Company is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives. The risk appetite framework provides quantitative and qualitative statements which are used to define the general attitude within the organization towards the desired level of risk. It not only supports the Company's risk management framework, it also enables WICE to make informed business decisions having regard to the key risks to which it may be exposed by such a decision.

In general, WICE has an appetite for insurance (underwriting) risk and a tolerance for other forms of risk. The risk philosophy of WICE encompasses all major risks and focuses on attaining the following business objectives:

- Underwrite business that meets agreed targeted returns
- Underwrite business with selected lead insurer partners and MGA's
- Underwrite only carefully selected business lines
- Manage underwriting volumes in line with the business cycle
- Limit the downside risk such that the Company maintains a sufficient solvency margin.

Risk Category	Description	Allocated % of SCR as at 31-Dec-16
Underwriting Risk	Risk of losses from business already written or planned to be written over the next year	42.9%
Market Risk	Risk of losses from market movements, including exchange rates and investment returns	4.1%
Credit Risk	Risk of losses from counterparty defaults, including reinsurers and other counterparties	32.9%
Operational Risk	Risk of operational losses	20.1%

C.2 Underwriting Risk

C.2.1 Key Underwriting Risks

Underwriting risk refers to the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to inadequate pricing or risk quantification assumptions, which includes the fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events. Reserving Risk refers to the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to inadequate reserving assumptions, which includes the fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events.

WICE operates via co-insurance and MGA partners in the U.K. and Irish motor markets and the French property market. U.K. and Irish motor business is highly competitive and insurance companies have in the past struggled to achieve their target margin. Furthermore, the motor industry is materially exposed to regulatory, legislative and fiscal changes, economic factors, as well as policyholder behaviour and the actions of key service providers, such as claimant lawyers and claims management companies. These factors can lead to significant fluctuations in results.

The resulting key underwriting risks identified by management are:

- Risks are priced incorrectly
- Dependence on business partners
- Unpriced expansion of coverage due to unanticipated changes
- Accepted risks do not provide the required return on capital
- Unexpected concentration of risk exposures
- Insufficient reserves

C.2.2 Material Risk Concentrations

WICE currently writes mainly motor business, which leads to some concentration of risk. However, within this category the Company writes different types of motor risks, from standard motor through specialized niche business and uses a variety of co-insurance and MGA partners. There is therefore not considered to be a material underwriting risk concentration.

C.2.3 Underwriting Risk Mitigations

WICE purchases Excess of Loss reinsurance protection to mitigate the impact of large claims. In addition, inter-company Quota Share reinsurance is in place to mitigate the impact of attritional losses.

In addition, underwriting risk is further mitigated through the following:

- Business performance is monitored regularly, including consideration of market factors, pricing trends and strategic challenges
- Actual performance is compared against plan each quarter
- There is regular dialogue with and visits to lead underwriters and MGA partners and review of management information received
- Independent actuarial review of reserves by ACGL actuaries
- Periodic audits of claims handlers

C.2.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Stress and scenario testing is carried out as part of the ORSA process, which is conducted at least annually. These tests consider moderate as well as extreme but plausible stresses and assess the impact on WICE's capital position.

Due to the manner in which WICE structures its arrangements, while the stresses showed deterioration in the Company's capital position, only the most extreme scenarios were considered likely to result in a breach of the SCR. The Company's underwriting risk profile is therefore considered to be resilient to most shocks.

C.3 Market Risk

C.3.1 Key Market Risks

Market Risk is the risk of changes in income or values of assets arising from fluctuations in political and economic variables (systemic), including interest rates, currency exchange rates, equity markets, commodity markets and real estate markets. It is the risk of loss, or adverse change, resulting directly or indirectly from fluctuations in the prices of assets. Market Risk includes the following specific components:

- Currency Risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Spread Risk
- Equity Risk

Market Risk is also affected by:

- Concentration Risk: The risk that the Company will suffer losses from lack of diversification with regards to a particular sector, industry, geographic region, security, or asset class in the investment portfolio. Concentration Risk also includes the risk of failure to identify and manage correlation risk between insurance/reinsurance operations and invested assets.
- Investment Credit Risk: The risk of loss, or adverse change in financial condition, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities and counterparties to which undertakings are exposed, in the form of counterparty default risk, or spread risk, or market risk concentration risk.

WICE has a very conservative investment policy, focusing on capital preservation rather than investment return. The key market risks identified by management are:

- Market value of investments drops significantly
- Insufficient diversification
- Investment guidelines are not sufficient to ensure that the strategy is achieved
- Dependence on investment managers
- Risk that counterparties are unable or unwilling to fulfill debt obligations

C.3.2 Material Risk Concentrations

WICE currently only invests in government securities with the remainder of investible assets held in deposits with banks. Therefore there are no material risk concentrations.

C.3.3 Market Risk Mitigations

- WICE mitigates investment risk through the implementation of appropriate controls. These include:
- Regular Board and Senior Management oversight;
- Formal agreements which delegate investment authority to its Investment Manager;
- Investment Guidelines which are structured to ensure sufficient liquidity and prevent over-exposure to any one risk sector;
- Quarterly Investment Guideline compliance confirmations issued by Investment Managers;
- Utilisation of Company approved brokers, investment managers and 3rd party service providers;

C.3.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Stress and scenario testing of market risk is carried out as part of the ORSA process, which is conducted at least annually. These tests consider moderate as well as extreme but plausible stresses and assess the impact on WICE's capital position.

Due to the low level of investment and the type of assets held, WICE's capital base is highly resilient to market risk.

C.3.5 Prudent Person Principle

WICE seeks to manage investment assets subject to the Prudent Person Principle which states that the Board must discharge its duties with the care, skill, prudence and diligence that a prudent person acting in a similar capacity would use in the conduct of an enterprise of similar character and objectives.

- The Board of Directors of WICE has outlined the following risk management objectives in order to minimise its exposure to Investment Risk in line with the overall WICE Risk Appetite:
    - WICE shall adopt a conservative approach to investments and seek to safeguard the assets of shareholders;
    - WICE shall hold sufficient investment values and investment liquidity to ensure all liabilities are met as they fall due; and,
    - WICE shall ensure that there are appropriate policies, strategies and procedures in place to meet these objectives.

WICE adopts a conservative approach to investments and, as articulated in the Company risk management philosophy, limits Investment Risk such that the overall portfolio will consist of high quality fixed income securities and bank deposits, and limits the proportion of total investments that may be represented by other investments. New investment products initiatives fall into the category of other investments and include investments such as equities and all alternative investments. Participation in new investment products are subject to Board approval. In circumstances where new products are being considered by the Company, the following steps will be undertaken:

- Detailed information will be provided describing the nature of the investment such that the Board has full information to properly evaluate the risk
- The finance function will document the impact of the new product, including an assessment of whether it complies with the prudent person principle
- A presentation will be made to the Board to explain the rationale for the proposed investment
- The Audit and Risk Committee will separately review the material and consider the impact on WICE's risk appetite and risk profile

If the proposed investment is approved, WICE's finance and compliance functions will liaise with its Investment Manager to revise or develop bespoke Investment Guidelines for the new product where appropriate. In certain circumstance, such as in the case of an investment in a fund, this may not be required.

C.4 Credit Risk

C.4.1 Key Credit Risks

WICE has a low appetite for credit risk, which is recommended by WICE management and approved by the Board.

WICE is exposed to credit risk from the following sources:

- Investments in fixed income securities
- Deposits with banking counterparties
- Reinsurance counterparties – internal from the 85% Quota Share arrangement
- Reinsurance counterparties – external
- Premiums collectable from lead insurers and MGA partners.

The key risk is that one or more of these counterparties fail.

C.4.2 Material Risk Concentrations

As at 31 December 2016, WICE used a single banking counterparty, thus resulting in risk concentration. Reinsurance credit concentration was also high, due to the inter-group Quota Share arrangement. Premium debtor credit exposure is diversified.

C.4.3 Credit Risk Mitigations

WICE mitigates credit risk through the implementation of appropriate controls, processes and procedures.

At purchase, securities must have a designation from the Securities Valuation Office (SVO) of 1 or 2, or in the absence of such rating a credit rating equal to BBB/Baa2 or higher in the long-term or short-term investment rating agency category by at least two of three or more of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). If more than two agencies rate the security the mid rating shall apply, if only two agencies rate the security and these are split, then the lower rating shall be used to determine whether the security is eligible. If only one of the NRSRO agencies rate a security, the rating must be no lower than the minimum rating required by the Investment Guidelines. Only issuers from the European Economic Union are permitted.

Reinsurance and premium receivables are closely monitored and controlled, with short credit periods mitigating any risk exposure. Furthermore, other than the WRL Quota Share reinsurance, other reinsurance arrangements are split across a number of counterparties, thereby reducing single name exposure.

C.4.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Due to the high level of reinsurance ceded, WICE is exposed to a material amount of counterparty default (credit risk). This is stress tested in the scenario and shows that WICE is able to withstand the shock of a credit down-grade of its Quota Share partners.

C.5 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of losses due to a lack of liquidity. Liquidity risk has low materiality for the Company. One of the objectives of the investment risk policy of the Company is that the Company shall hold sufficient investment values and investment liquidity to ensure all liabilities are met as they fall due. To achieve this objective, the investment risk appetite permits only highly rated securities to be purchased. Risk limits and tolerances have been also set in respect of (i) asset-liability duration matching and (ii) availability of liquid assets. The Company considers that the composition of its assets in terms of their nature, duration and liquidity are appropriate in order to meet its obligations as they fall due.

C.5.1 Risk Exposure and Material Risk Concentrations

The Company considers its exposure to this risk as low. The Company monitors its liquidity in compliance with its investment risk policy and stated limits and tolerances in respect of the percentage of assets which are invested in liquid investments.

C.5.2 Risk Mitigation

Liquidity risk is mitigated by the cash held in investments and bank accounts.

C.5.3 Expected Profit in Future Premium

As of 31 December 2016, the expected profit in future premium is £214,000.

C.6 Operational Risk

C.6.1 Key Operational Risks

Operational Risk means the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, or from personnel and systems, or from external events.

It also includes the risk of loss resulting from failure to comply with laws as well as prudent ethical standards and contractual obligations, and the exposure to litigation from all aspects of business activities.

Within Operational Risk, WICE also includes:

- Group Risk: Risks related to unregulated entities within the Group, implicit or explicit exposure to losses throughout the group ("contagion risk"), risks related to inter-company transactions and double gearing, the extent to which practical, legal, or regulatory barriers to the transfer of capital between group members exist, and other additional risks which individual members of a group face by virtue of their group membership.
- Strategic Risk: Risk that strategic business decisions prove to be ill-founded or poorly executed. Examples of such risk include mergers and acquisitions, moving into new markets, business lines, or regions, changes to the operating model, or failing to anticipate or react to a more general shift in the economic environment, demographics, etc.
- Reputational Risk: The potential adverse impact of an economic loss through deterioration of reputation, credibility or standing with coinsurance and MGA partners, other customers, brokers and the investor community.

WICE's management has identified the following key operational risks:

- Lack of requisite personnel, risk appetites or information to execute on the strategy
- Lack of understanding of the key risks or mechanisms to respond effectively
- Failure to manage conflicts of interest
- Adverse impact through the deterioration in reputation caused by acts of the Company
- Possible rating downgrade
- Breach of legal requirements through lack of policies or non-compliance with policies
- Outsourced providers performing duties at below acceptable levels
- WICE is not an acceptable capacity provider for business partners
- Development risks from being a relatively new company
- Existing capital is not maximized
- The Company does not properly assess the risks of new initiatives

- Incentives of AUL not aligned with those of the Company
- Risks external to WICE but internal to the Watford Holdings Group

Those risks classified under the Operational Risk profile have been identified, assessed and articulated in the WICE Risk Register. Relevant risk and control owners report to the Audit and Risk Committee and are responsible for identifying new, emergent or changing risks and any consequent control changes required to realign the risks with the risk appetite.

With respect to Legal Risk, WICE's Compliance Officer has the responsibility for monitoring new and pending legislation from the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission ("GFSC") or Gibraltar government, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA") and relevant bodies in other applicable jurisdictions for items that could potentially impact the Company.

In addition, applicable international risks are identified through discussions, meetings and memos with/from law and accounting firms within the jurisdiction of all group entities.

C.6.2 Material Risk Concentrations

There are no Operational Risk concentrations.

C.6.3 Operational Risk Mitigations

WICE has put in place a strong internal control framework which mitigates operational risk. In particular, the following are key controls in managing this risk:

- Appropriate segregation of duties across all functions
- Systems access controls
- Four-eyes oversight of all key areas
- Regular management accounting process including reconciliations and checks
- Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plans
- All outsourced arrangements conducted under formal agreements and in accordance with the Outsourcing Policy
- Ongoing oversight and regular audits of outsourced service providers
- All material contracts reviewed by the AUL Counsel, Watford Counsel, or both on behalf of WICE
- Appropriate reporting to Watford group on all relevant matters to enable oversight
- Business plans and budgets reviewed quarterly
- Appropriate governance structures, including quarterly Board meetings

C.6.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Operational risk is included in the Standard Formula. However, as part of its ORSA process, WICE also considers those areas of operational risk which may not be adequately covered, such as loss of a service provider and assesses its impact on the capital position. In addition, operational risk is indirectly stress tested through other risks, such as a credit down-grade of the inter-company Quota Share partners.

Operational risk comprises a moderate part of WICE's risk profile and the stress tests prove the Company's capital buffer to be sufficiently resilient to withstand this risk.

C.7 Other Material Risks

C.7.1 Overview

A number of other risks are considered to be relevant for the Company, namely, group risk, strategic risk, reputational risk, regulatory risk and compliance risk. These risks have not been quantified but are included within the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.

Risk Exposure and Material Risk Concentrations
The Company considers the most material exposures in this category of risk are (i) the potential for inappropriate business strategy and (ii) the potential for regulatory breaches.

Risk Mitigation
Risk controls, risk monitoring and reporting are considered to be the main method of risk mitigation.

WICE considers the following to be additional potentially material risks to the business.

C.7.2 Solvency II

The Solvency II regime came into force on 1 January 2016. While the regime has now been in operation for over twelve month, it was and continues to be a significant risk, as it continues to develop with new guidance and interpretation being provided by regulatory bodies. Unexpected changes in the regulatory approach or the underlying legislation could leave WICE with a considerable degree of uncertainty.

WICE aims to remain abreast of any developments through ongoing dialogue with key experts, regulators and others and ongoing training of relevant staff. The Company continues to refine its internal processes and procedures to ensure that it maintains compliance on an ongoing basis.

C.7.3 Brexit

The referendum which took place in June 2016 resulted in a majority of the U.K. population voting to leave the EU. The ultimate outcome of the exit negotiations will not be known for some two years, creating a period of material uncertainty.

WICE currently operates within both the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland and continues to explore other European opportunities. If the U.K.'s exit from the EU results in the withdrawal of passporting rights, the Company may no longer be able to write EU risks if other means of accessing the EU markets are not negotiated successfully. Furthermore, the future exit has to potential to create an uncertain economic environment, adversely impacting financial and other markets and thereby causing volatility in WICE's performance.

The Board continues to monitor the situation closely to enable a decision to be made at the appropriate time, once the future roadmap for the U.K.'s exit becomes clearer.

C.7.4 Market Developments

WICE is exposed to potentially adverse developments within the wider market.

In Europe, the low inflation environment and concerns over growth in peripheral nations continues to be a challenge, as is the ongoing refugee crisis. Future adverse events could cause a shock in developed markets.

Furthermore, WICE's current material underwriting concentration U.K. and Irish motor risks. The U.K. and Irish motor markets have undergone significant changes in various areas, including the legal and commercial environments, changes in policyholder behaviour, technological advances, new distribution channels and business models, and such changes are likely to continue over the coming years.

While the impact of such events and changes is difficult to predict, WICE maintains contacts through the wider Arch group in all major jurisdictions, thus ensuring that the Company is well-placed to react promptly to any adverse developments.

C.8 Any Other Information

No other material information to report as of 31 December 2016.

SECTION D – VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets

The table below sets out the value of the material assets of the Company (except for reinsurance technical provisions) as at 31 December 2016 under Solvency II and GAAP:

Assets	Solvency II £'000	GAAP £'000
Reinsurer's Share of Technical Provisions	17,574	13,085
Deferred Tax Asset	64	0
Investments (including accrued interest)	12,598	12,505
Insurance and intermediaries receivable balances	0	8,682
Reinsurance Receivables	440	20,129
Deposits to Cedants	846	846
Other assets and non-insurance receivables	0	98
Cash & Cash Equivalents	4,735	4,735
Deferred Acquisition Costs / Goodwill	0	412

The following are the bases, methods and main assumptions used for valuation of each material class of assets for Solvency II purpose.

D.1.1 Deferred acquisition costs

In the financial statements, acquisition costs which represent commission and other related expenses are deferred over the period in which the related premiums are earned. To the extent that acquisition costs are deferred and considered irrecoverable against the related unearned premiums, they are written off to net operating expenses as incurred.

Solvency II balance sheet is prepared based on the best estimate of future cash flow basis. As deferred acquisition costs do not result in future cash flows, these amounts are therefore excluded from the Solvency II balance sheet.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period.

D.1.2 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are the temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts under Solvency II or GAAP. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

The valuation of deferred tax assets is consistent with the accounting valuation under GAAP.

D.1.3 Investments (other than holding in related undertaking)

Investment assets are comprised mainly of Government bonds, with an insignificant amount held in money market funds. The Company's investments are externally managed. The Company receives quarterly reports detailing the underlying assets and their performance.

The investments are valued at fair value under GAAP and Solvency II based on market prices at the reporting date, which are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. No significant estimates or judgements have been used in the valuation of investments.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and the valuation of investments under Solvency II is consistent with the accounting valuation under GAAP.

D.1.4 Deposits to Cedants

As at 31 December 2016, deposits to cedants represent cash floats held by MGA partners for the settlement of claims. These balances are valued at fair value reflecting the amount held at 31 December 2016, translated at the closing exchange rate for balances not denominated in the reporting currency. No estimates or judgements are required in the valuation.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and there are no differences between the valuation for Solvency II and the GAAP valuation.

D.1.5 Insurance and intermediaries receivables

Insurance and intermediaries receivables balance represents premiums owed from lead insurers and MGA partners less related acquisition costs. Outstanding premiums are valued at fair value, being the amount recoverable, and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation, estimates or judgements are required.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and the valuation of insurance and intermediaries receivables under Solvency II is consistent with the accounting valuation under GAAP. However, for Solvency II purposes, these amounts are reduced by the amount not yet due on the valuation date. At 31 December 2016 there were no overdue receivables.

D.1.6 Reinsurance receivables

Reinsurance receivables represent premiums owed from Quota Share and Excess of Loss reinsurers. 0 These balances are valued at fair value, being the amount recoverable, and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation, estimates or judgements are required.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and the valuation of reinsurance receivables under Solvency II is consistent with the accounting valuation under GAAP. However, for Solvency II purposes, these amounts are set against reinsurance technical provision cash flows to the extent that they are not overdue. At 31 December 2016 there were no overdue receivables.

D.1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had £4.7 million held as cash and cash equivalents with banking counterparties. The majority of these accounts are held in GBP, with a small balance held in EUR. All accounts are held in the UK. The non-GBP balances are translated into GBP at the balance sheet closing rate.

Cash and cash equivalents are valued at fair value by the relevant financial institution, and the Company receives monthly statements at the period end to confirm the balances held. There are no significant estimates or judgements used in valuing cash holdings due to the nature of the asset.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and the valuation of cash and cash equivalents under Solvency II is consistent with the accounting valuation under GAAP.

D.2 Technical Provisions

D.2.1 Results summary

A summary of the technical provisions results for the Company as at 31 December 2016 is set out below, split by material lines of business:

Net of Retrocession and inter-company Quota Share	Claims Provisions (£'000)	Premium Provisions (£'000)	Risk Margin (£'000)	Solvency II Technical Provisions (£'000)
Fire and other damage to property	6	101	13	**120**
Other motor insurance	211	31	66	**307**
Motor vehicle liability insurance	1,881	651	651	**3,183**
Grand Total	2,097	783	730	**3,610**

D.2.2 Calculation Methodology

Under Solvency II an economic balance sheet is required – which requires a market valuation of technical provisions. The overarching principle for valuing technical provisions under Solvency II is the current amount undertakings would have to pay if they were to transfer their (re)insurance obligations immediately to another undertaking.

The starting point for valuing the Company's Technical Provisions (TPs) is the Company's GAAP basis reserves for loss and allocated loss adjustment expenses (Loss Reserves). Cash flows associated with those Loss Reserves, along with unearned premium reserves and provisions for other components of economic basis TPs, are calculated for each homogenous risk group using the approach outlined below.

(1) Best Estimate Liability

The best estimate liability ("BEL") is calculated from the cashflows in respect of the claims provisions and premium provisions. The best estimate liability represents the present value of future cashflows. The present value is calculated based on the timing of cashflows and on yield curves provided by EIOPA. The best estimate liability is determined on a gross, ceded and net basis for both the claims provisions and the premium provisions.

(2) Premium Receivable

Premium receivable in respect of the portion of the GAAP premium receivable not yet due on the valuation date is included in the premium provisions cashflows. A consistent approach is applied to calculation of ceded premium payable.

(3) Premium in respect of Bound But Not Yet Incepted Business

The Company's technical provision calculation allows for business that is bound but not yet incepted ("BBNI") at the valuation date.

The premium provisions include the future premium cashflows in respect of the BBNI business up to the relevant contract boundary.

(4) Future loss and allocated loss adjustment expense

Future loss and allocated loss adjustment expense cashflows are projected in respect of the GAAP Loss Reserves in order to calculate claims provisions. The Company does not consider that there are any implicit or explicit margins in the GAAP Loss Reserves.

Future loss and allocated loss adjustment expense cashflows are projected in respect of the GAAP unearned premium reserves and BBNI premium in order to calculate premium provisions. The projection uses business planning assumptions in respect of future loss ratios on unearned premium reserves and not yet incepted business.

(5) ENIDs

The Solvency II technical provisions must allow for events not in data ("ENIDs"). These are possible future events which are not included in historical data. An ENID loading has been derived by the Company using a truncated distribution approach and is applied to future claim cashflows in both the claims provisions and premium provisions.

(6) Expenses

Acquisition costs directly attributable to the future premium receivable are determined based on the terms of the contracts which generate the premium receivable.

In addition, an allowance for unallocated loss adjustment expenses, administrative expenses and investment management expenses associated with the settlement of the best estimate liabilities is included in the technical provisions.

(7) Impact of Reinsurance

The Company's reinsurance program consists of proportional reinsurance and non-proportional cover. Fixed percentage ceding acquisition expenses apply to the proportional reinsurance cover. In general, ceded cashflows are derived proportionally from gross cashflows. Exceptions to this approach are (i) ceded acquisition costs which are derived from the product of ceded premiums and the ceded acquisition expense percentage, and (ii) GAAP ceded balances receivable / payable which are analysed by their settlement terms to determine the portion of balance not yet due for settlement and which should be included in ceded technical provisions.

(8) Adjustment for counterparty default

An adjustment for counterparty default is applied to the ceded technical provisions. The adjustment for counterparty default uses the Probability of Default ("PD") consistent with the Credit Quality Steps specified in EIOPA guidance in respect of the AM Best financial strength rating for reinsurance counterparties. An assumption was made in this adjustment that the Loss Given Default ("LGD") in the case of a counterparty defaulting on its obligations would represent 50% of the amount of exposure to that counterparty.

(9) Risk margin

The Risk Margin is calculated based on the Level 3 of Simplifications in the EIOPA guidance which projects future SCR values based on the assumption that the SCR to Net BEL ratio is constant through time. A ratio of SCR to Net BEL is determined as of the valuation date. This ratio is applied to future BEL estimates at each 1 year interval until liabilities are fully runoff to estimate future SCR requirements. A 6% cost of capital is applied to all SCR estimates though time to estimate the cost of capital to support the liabilities. The resulting series of costs of capital requirements are present valued to the valuation date using the yield curve for the reporting currency of the company with a 1-year lag per the EIOPA guidance material.

(10) Allocation to Lines of Business

WICE writes motor business, which for Solvency II reporting purposes requires to be split into Motor Liability and Other Motor. It is not common practice in the UK and Irish markets to rate motor business on this basis.

The split between Liability and Other has therefore been derived by reference to claims heads of damage, with Third Party Property Damage and Bodily Injury being allocated to Liability and Accidental Damage, Windscreen, Fire and Theft being allocated Other Motor.

D.2.3 Material Changes since Last Reporting Period

This is the first time that technical provisions have been formally reported on for WICE; therefore no comparison to last reporting period is available. However, the GAAP basis has not changed during the period.

D.2.4 Level of Uncertainty

Uncertainty in technical provisions arises from a number of sources:

- The estimates for outstanding losses are based on known information at the balance sheet date. Ultimate settlement of these claims may differ from these estimates
- The estimates for future losses on both expired and unexpired business are based on actuarial assumptions reflecting past performance and anticipated future changes. These assumptions may ultimately prove to differ from actual experience
- The estimates for expenses are based on reasonable judgement reflecting past experience and on assumptions as to the run-off period. Either of these factors may differ from ultimate experience
- Events not in data are, by their nature unpredictable and any allowance made could prove to be over-prudent or insufficient
- The legislative and market environment in which WICE operates has been subject to material changes in the past, which could impact best estimates and projected future cash flows

WICE follows a robust process in setting the determining the appropriate assumptions underlying the calculation of technical provisions. Actual performance is monitored against expectations on an ongoing basis to ensure assumptions are updated as required.

D.2.5 Material Differences between GAAP and Solvency II

Whilst some of the approaches and techniques applied under Solvency II are similar to those followed under the existing IFRS rules, there are other rules where there will be significant changes. These include:

- Movement to a cash flow basis for valuation of both gross business and reinsurance;
- Removal of any implicit or explicit margins within technical provisions to give a "true best estimate" for solvency purposes, defined as the mean of the full range of possible future outcomes;
- Introduction of the valuation of very low probability extreme events including latent claims, referred to as an allowance for "events not in data" or ENIDs;
- Removal of the requirements to hold an unearned premium reserve and to allow for other non-monetary items. These are replaced by "premium provisions", valued on a best estimate basis. This also includes a requirement to take account of all future premium cash inflows;
- Movement to recognising contracts on a "legal obligation basis". This will mean the inclusion of business currently not valued as part of technical provisions – for example

1 January renewals entered into prior to a 31 December valuation, also referred to as "bound but not incepted" business;

- Inclusion of run-off expenses in technical provisions;
- Introduction of discounting of cash flows, leading to increased volatility in reserves;
- Setting off of insurance and intermediaries receivables and reinsurance receivables and payables against gross technical provisions and reinsurance technical provisions;
- Introduction of the principle of a market consistent basis and calculation of a "risk margin"; and
- Valuation of liabilities segmented by at least Solvency II lines of business.

The table below shows the movement from GAAP gross technical provisions to Solvency II gross technical provisions.

Technical Provisions **GAAP to Solvency II**	**Gross** **£'000**	**Ceded** **£'000**	**Net** **£'000**
Claims Provisions	13,266	11,168	2,097
Premium Provisions	7,189	6,405	783
Risk Margin	730	-	730
Solvency II Technical Provisions	**21,184**	**17,574**	**3,610**
GAAP Reserves (Losses and ALAE)	13,042	11,095	1,947
Remove margins	-	-	-
Allowance for ENID	195	166	29
Change of Expense Basis	130	-	130
Adjustment for Counterparty Default	-	(5)	5
Reinsurance Receivables/Payables	-	-	-
Discounting impact	(102)	(88)	(14)
Solvency II Claims Provisions	**13,266**	**11,168**	**2,097**
GAAP Reserves (Unearned Premium)	23,056	17,397	5,660
Remove Unearned Premium Reserve	(23,056)	(17,397)	(5,660)
Future Premium (net of Acquisition Costs)	(3,732)	(3,115)	(617)
Future Losses and ALAE	19,245	16,460	2,785
Remove margins	-	-	-
Allowance for ENID	289	247	42
Change of Expense Basis	192	-	192
Adjustment for Counterparty Default	-	(5)	5
Premium Receivables	(8,682)	(7,074)	(1,608)
Reinsurance Receivables/Payables	-	-	-
Discounting impact	(124)	(108)	(16)
Solvency II Premium Provision	**7,189**	**6,405**	**783**

D.2.6 Transitional Adjustments

WICE does not make use of any transitional adjustments with regard to the matching adjustment, volatility adjustment, transitional risk-free interest rate term structure or transitional deduction.

D.3 Other Liabilities

The table below sets out the value of the material liabilities of the Company as at 31 December 2016 under Solvency II and GAAP:

Other Liabilities	(£'000)
Insurance & intermediaries payables	1,694
Reinsurance payables	0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	1,057
Total Other Liabilities	2,750

The following are the bases, methods and main assumptions used for valuation of each material class of other liabilities for Solvency II purpose.

D.3.1 Insurance and Intermediaries Payables

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had £0.9m of insurance and intermediaries payables, representing net amounts owed to business partners with respect to funds held for future sliding scale and profit commission shares together with any related interest charges. These are valued at fair value, being amounts assessed as payable based on the contract terms.

Key judgements and estimates involved in deriving the value of these items are the best estimate loss ratios of the underlying business, which are based on actuarial reviews.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and the valuation under Solvency II is consistent with the accounting valuation under GAAP.

D.3.2 Reinsurance Payables

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had £6.6 million of reinsurance payables, being those balances due to reinsurers which are considered to be overdue. This represents the amounts owed to the inter-company Quota Share reinsurer which is considered to be overdue. WICE settles the inter-company Quota Share balance on a periodic basis, but not monthly. Hence the amount effectively considered to be overdue will vary over time.

The balance is valued at fair value, being the total amount payable above the reinsurer's share of premiums still to be collected, and does not require significant estimates or judgements in the valuation.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and there are no differences between the valuation for Solvency II and the GAAP valuation. However, for Solvency II purposes, the amounts not considered overdue are set against technical provisions recoverable from reinsurers.

D.3.3 Trade Payables

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had trade payables of £2.7 million, comprising IPT and accrued expenses due post the reporting date. There are no estimations or judgements required for these items.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period and there are no differences between the valuation for Solvency II and the GAAP valuation.

D.3.4 Deferred ceded acquisition costs

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had deferred ceded acquisition costs of £3.4 million. In the financial statements ceded acquisition costs which represent commission and other related expenses are deferred over the period in which the related reinsurers' share of premiums are earned. To the extent that ceded acquisition costs are deferred and considered irrecoverable against the related reinsurers' share of unearned premiums, they are written off to net operating expenses as incurred.

Solvency II balance sheet is prepared based on the best estimate of future cash flow basis. As deferred ceded acquisition costs do not result in future cash flows, these amounts are therefore excluded from the Solvency II balance sheet.

There has been no change in the recognition and valuation basis during the period.

D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation

None.

D.5 Any Other Information

No other material information to report as of December 31, 2016.

SECTION E – CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own Funds

E.1.1 Management of Own Funds

The Company has adopted a capital management policy setting out the methodology and procedures to provide oversight of the Company's own funds. The strategic objectives articulated in the capital management policy are (i) to ensure compliance with the Company's regulatory capital requirements, (ii) to manage and allocate capital efficiently to achieve sustainable returns and facilitate growth objectives as articulated in the Company's business plans; and (iii) to ensure access to capital markets on competitive terms, so that the Company's overall cost of capital is minimised. To achieve these objectives, the Company strives to maintain capital levels that are consistent with its risk appetite, corporate strategy and statutory minimum requirements, at both a point in time and on a forward looking basis. The Company's time horizon for business planning is one year, however the capital planning horizon spans three years.

The Company has adopted a capital management plan which is reviewed annually and sets out the methodology and procedures to provide oversight of the Company's own funds. The capital management plan articulates solvency capital thresholds, corrective actions to be taken if the thresholds are reached and potential sources of capital for the Company and their estimated timeframe of realisation.

High level roles and responsibilities in relation to capital management activities are outlined below.

- Board. Sole responsibility for approving the capital management policy and plan. Overall responsibility for monitoring capital management.
- Audit and Risk Committee. Reviews the capital management policy and plan and makes recommendations to the Board. Responsible for reviewing and monitoring the key capital management metrics and tolerances and presenting key capital management information to the Board as required. Responsible for monitoring the alignment of the investment strategy with the capital management policy and plan, ensuring appropriate levels of capital to meet the Company's obligations
- Finance Function. Responsible for producing the reports necessary for appropriate monitoring that the capital management policy is being followed and monitoring execution of the capital management plan.
- Risk Management Function. Responsible for maintaining and developing the capital management policy and plan. Responsible for maintaining the SCR and MCR calculations.

There have been no material changes to capital management during 2016.

E.1.2 Classification Own Funds

The Company's own funds consist mostly of **Tier 1** own funds. It is comprised of paid-in ordinary share capital, economic surplus and deferred tax.

Composition of Own Funds	**Year Ended 31/12/2016**				**Year Ended 31/12/2015**			
Own Funds (£'000)	**Total**	**Tier 1**	**Tier 2**	**Tier 3**	**Total**	**Tier 1**	**Tier 2**	**Tier 3**
Paid-in ordinary share capital	12,851	12,851			7,851	7,851		
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0			0	0		
Reconciliation Reserve	-592	-592						
Net Deferred Tax Asset	64			64				
Total Own Funds	**12,322**	**12,258**	**-**	**64**	**7,851**	**7,851**	**-**	**-**

The reconciliation reserve equals the excess of assets over liabilities less other own funds items as at the reporting date and represents retained earnings less adjustments from GAAP to Solvency II valuation.

There are no foreseeable or planned dividends.

E.1.3 Terms and Conditions of Own Funds

Own funds do not have any terms or conditions attached, as they comprise solely of ordinary share capital, the reconciliation reserve and deferred tax. As such, the own funds are not redeemable and do not carry any guaranteed dividend or other return and are fully loss absorbing.

E.1.4 Differences in Own Funds between Financial Statements and Solvency II Valuation

The difference between the equity shown in the Company's financial statements and the excess of the assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes arises due to the valuation of technical provisions, the ineligibility of the deferred acquisition costs and the adjustment to the deferred tax asset.

Differences in Own Funds (£'000)	Year Ended 31/12/2016
Equity shown in Financial Statements	13,019
Asset Valuation	(5)
Technical Provisions Valuation	(727)
Receivables & Payables	383
Deferred Tax Asset	64
Deferred Acquisition Costs Eligibility	(412)
Other	0
Excess of Assets over Liabilities for solvency purposes	**12,322**

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

E.2.1 Calculation of SCR and MCR

In respect of the calculation of the SCR and MCR:

- The Company uses the Standard Formula.
- Undertaking specific parameters are not used.
- No capital add-ons are applied to the SCR figures.
- The simplifications outlined in Articles 107, 108, 110, 111 and 112 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 apply to the Counterparty default risk sub-module.
- No simplifications have been used in the other risk sub-modules.
- The MCR is calculated initially based on the calculation of the Linear MCR based on the best estimate technical provisions and the net written premiums in the last 12 months. Then a floor of 25% of the SCR and a cap of 45% of the SCR is applied with an absolute floor of €3.7m also applied to derive the final MCR requirement.

E.2.2 Amount of SCR and MCR

As at 31 December 2016, a breakdown of SCR by risk category is set out in the following table:

Risk Category	SCR (£'000)
Market risk	254
Counterparty default risk	2,044
Life underwriting risk	0
Health underwriting risk	0
Non-life underwriting risk	2,671
Diversification	(793)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**4,176**
Operational risk	1,253
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	0
Solvency Capital Requirement	5,429

WICE's SCR has increased during the period as a result of the additional business volumes written and to be written during 2017. The MCR has changed as a result of the change in the official exchange rate during the year.

E.2.3 Inputs used to Calculate the MCR

The following inputs have been used to calculate the MCR:

MCR Calculation **Line of Business**	**Net of Reinsurance Best Estimate TPs (£'000)**	**Net written premiums last 12 months (£'000)**
Motor vehicle liability	2,532	4,643
Other motor	242	1,089
Fire and other damage to property	107	63
Linear MCR		766
SCR		5,429
Combined MCR		1,357
Absolute Floor of the MCR		3,332
Minimum Capital Requirement		**3,332**

E.2.4 SCR ratio and MCR ratio

As at 31 December 2016, the ratio of eligible own funds to SCR and MCR is summarized in the following table.

Solvency Coverage	(£'000)
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	12,322,204
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	12,258,271
SCR	5,428,666
MCR	3,331,850
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	**227%**
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	**368%**

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR

The duration-based equity risk sub-module is not used in the calculation of the SCR.

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

Not applicable.

E.5 Non-compliance with the MCR and non-compliance with the SCR

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

E.6 Any Other Information

No other material information to report as of December 31, 2016.

APPENDIX 1 – QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Intangible assets	**R0030**	-
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	63,933
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**	12,598,216
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	-
Equities	**R0100**	-
Equities - listed	**R0110**	-
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	-
Bonds	**R0130**	12,598,216
Government Bonds	**R0140**	12,598,216
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**	17,573,681
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	17,573,681
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	17,573,681
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**	846,030
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	-
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	440,096
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**	4,734,852
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	-
Total assets	**R0500**	36,256,808

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

Liabilities		**Solvency II value**
		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	**R0510**	21,184,111
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	21,184,111
TP calculated as a whole	**R0530**	-
Best Estimate	**R0540**	20,454,356
Risk margin	**R0550**	729,755
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	-
TP 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**	-
TP calculated as a whole	**R0620**	-
Best Estimate	**R0630**	-
Risk margin	**R0640**	-
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0650**	-
TP calculated as a whole	**R0660**	-
Best Estimate	**R0670**	-
Risk margin	**R0680**	-
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	-
TP calculated as a whole	**R0700**	-
Best Estimate	**R0710**	-
Risk margin	**R0720**	-
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**	-
Provisions other than technical provisions	**R0750**	-
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	-
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**	-
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	-
Derivatives	**R0790**	-
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**	-
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**	-
Insurance & intermediaries payables	**R0820**	1,693,762
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	1,056,731
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	-
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	**R0860**	-
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	**R0870**	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	-
Total liabilities	**R0900**	23,934,604
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	12,322,204

Annex I
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**	-	-	-	38,891,800	4,490,163	-	757,886	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**	-	-	-	34,254,105	3,401,417	-	699,592	-	-
Net	**R0200**	-	-	-	4,637,696	1,088,746	-	58,294	-	-
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**	-	-	-	25,016,321	2,779,591	-	30,839	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**	-	-	-	22,013,138	2,096,858	-	28,691	-	-
Net	**R0300**	-	-	-	3,003,183	682,733	-	2,148	-	-
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**	-	-	-	17,296,311	1,918,316	-	23,283	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**	-	-	-	14,717,328	1,625,756	-	21,537	-	-
Net	**R0400**	-	-	-	2,578,983	292,560	-	1,746	-	-
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**	-	-	-	782,645	265,073	-	854	-	-
Other expenses	**R1200**									
Total expenses	**R1300**									

Annex I
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)**			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**				-	-	-	-	38,355,113
Net	**R0200**				-	-	-	-	5,784,736
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**								27,826,751
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**								-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**				-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**				-	-	-	-	24,138,687
Net	**R0300**				-	-	-	-	3,688,064
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**								19,237,910
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**								-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**				-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**				-	-	-	-	16,364,621
Net	**R0400**				-	-	-	-	2,873,289
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0410**								-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0420**								-
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0430**				-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers'share	**R0440**				-	-	-	-	-
Net	**R0500**				-	-	-	-	-
Expenses incurred	**R0550**				-	-	-	-	1,048,572
Other expenses	**R1200**								-
Total expenses	**R1300**								1,048,572

Annex I
S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: **life insurance obligations**						**Life reinsurance obligations**		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life-reinsurance	
		C0210	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**	**C0270**	**C0280**	**C0300**
Premiums written										
Gross	**R1410**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**									
Net	**R1500**									
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**									
Net	**R1600**									
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**									
Net	**R1700**									
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	**R1710**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1720**									
Net	**R1800**									
Expenses incurred	**R1900**									
Other expenses	**R2500**									
Total expenses	**R2600**									

Annex I

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations			Total Top 5 and home country
		C0010				C0070
	R0010		FR	IE	GB	
		C0080				C0140
Premiums written						
Gross - Direct Business	R0110		757886	655343	42726620	44139849
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120					
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130					
Reinsurers' share	R0140		699592	631956	37023565	38355113
Net	R0200		58294	23386	5703055	5784736
Premiums earned						
Gross - Direct Business	R0210		30839	37327	27758586	27826751
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220					
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230					
Reinsurers' share	R0240		28691	35442	24074554	24138687
Net	R0300		2148	1885	3684032	3688064
Claims incurred						
Gross - Direct Business	R0310		23283	24449	19190178	19237910
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320					
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330					
Reinsurers' share	R0340		21537	22643	16320441	16364621
Net	R0400		1746	1806	2869737	2873289
Changes in other technical provisions						
Gross - Direct Business	R0410		0	0	0	0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420					
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430					
Reinsurers' share	R0440		0	0	0	0
Net	R0500		0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550		854	-887	1048605	1048572
Other expenses	R1200					0
Total expenses	R1300					1048572

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations			Total Top 5 and home country
						C0210
	R1400		FR	IE	GB	
						C0280
Premiums written						
Gross	R1410					
Reinsurers' share	R1420					
Net	R1500					
Premiums earned						
Gross	R1510					
Reinsurers' share	R1520					
Net	R1600					
Claims incurred						
Gross	R1610					
Reinsurers' share	R1620					
Net	R1700					
Changes in other technical provisions						
Gross	R1710					
Reinsurers' share	R1720					
Net	R1800					
Expenses incurred	R1900					
Other expenses	R2500					
Total expenses	R2600					

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0020	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**	**C0100**
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**									
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	**R0050**									
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM										
Best estimate										
Premium provisions										
Gross	**R0060**	-	-	-	6,216,241	701,071	-	271,436	-	-
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0140**	-	-	-	5,565,332	670,007	-	170,097	-	-
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	**R0150**	-	-	-	650,909	31,063	-	101,339	-	-
Claims provisions										
Gross	**R0160**	-	-	-	11,906,773	1,332,434	-	26,402	-	-
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0240**	-	-	-	10,025,784	1,121,615	-	20,846	-	-
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	**R0250**	-	-	-	1,880,989	210,819	-	5,557	-	-
Total Best estimate - gross	**R0260**	-	-	-	18,123,014	2,033,505	-	297,838	-	-
Total Best estimate - net	**R0270**	-	-	-	2,531,898	241,882	-	106,895	-	-
Risk margin	**R0280**	-	-	-	651,052	65,560	-	13,143	-	-
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions										
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	**R0290**									
Best estimate	**R0300**									
Risk margin	**R0310**									

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0020	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**	**C0100**
Technical provisions - total										
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**	-	-	-	18,774,065	2,099,065	-	310,981	-	-
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**	-	-	-	15,591,116	1,791,623	-	190,943	-	-
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**	-	-	-	3,182,949	307,442	-	120,038	-	-

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		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	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**								
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	**R0050**								
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM									
Best estimate									
Premium provisions									
Gross	**R0060**				-	-	-	-	7,188,747
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0140**				-	-	-	-	6,405,436
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	**R0150**				-	-	-	-	783,311
Claims provisions									
Gross	**R0160**				-	-	-	-	13,265,609
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0240**				-	-	-	-	11,168,245
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	**R0250**				-	-	-	-	2,097,364
Total Best estimate - gross	**R0260**				-	-	-	-	20,454,356
Total Best estimate - net	**R0270**				-	-	-	-	2,880,675
Risk margin	**R0280**				-	-	-	-	729,755
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions									
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	**R0290**								
Best estimate	**R0300**								
Risk margin	**R0310**								

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		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	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions - total									
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**				-	-	-	-	21,184,111
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**				-	-	-	-	17,573,681
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**				-	-	-	-	3,610,430

Annex I
S.19.01.21
Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	Underwriting Year

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

		Development year												In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100												R0100		
N-9	R0160												R0160		
N-8	R0170												R0170		
N-7	R0180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				R0180	0	0
N-6	R0190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					R0190	0	0
N-5	R0200	0	0	0	0	0	0						R0200	0	0
N-4	R0210	0	0	0	0	0							R0210	0	0
N-3	R0220	0	0	0	0								R0220	0	0
N-2	R0230	0	0	0									R0230	0	0
N-1	R0240	6,547	2,737,114										R0240	2,737,114	2,743,662
N	R0250	4,172,969											R0250	4,172,969	4,172,969
												Total	R0260	6,910,083	6,916,631

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

		Development year												Year end (discounted
	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		C0360
Prior	R0100												R0100	
N-9	R0160												R0160	
N-8	R0170												R0170	
N-7	R0180								0				R0180	0
N-6	R0190							0					R0190	0
N-5	R0200						0						R0200	0
N-4	R0210					0							R0210	0
N-3	R0220				0								R0220	0
N-2	R0230			0									R0230	0
N-1	R0240		4,557,453										R0240	4,527,808
N	R0250	8,809,893											R0250	8,737,801
												Total	R0260	13,265,609

Annex I
S.23.01.01
Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	12,850,640	12,850,640			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	-	-			
Iinitial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	-				
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	-				
Surplus funds	R0070	-				
Preference shares	R0090	-				
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	-				
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	(592,369)	(592,369)			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	-				
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	63,933				63,933
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	-	-	-	-	-
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	12,322,204	12,258,271	-	-	63,933
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	12,322,204	12,258,271	-	-	63,933
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	12,258,271	12,258,271	-	-	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	12,322,204	12,258,271	-	-	63,933
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	12,258,271	12,258,271	-	-	
SCR	R0580	5,428,666				
MCR	R0600	3,331,850				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	227%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	368%				

		C0060	
Reconciliation reserve			
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	12,322,204	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	-	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	-	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	12,914,573	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	-	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	(592,369)	
Expected profits			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	-	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	214,220	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	214,220	

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

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	253,529		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	2,044,187		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	-		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	-		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	2,671,420		
Diversification	R0060	(793,239)		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	-		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	4,175,897		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	1,252,769
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	-
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	-
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	5,428,666
Capital add-on already set	R0210	-
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	5,428,666
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

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

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCR_{NL} Result	**R0010**	766,219

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	**C0030**
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0020**	-	-
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0030**	-	-
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0040**	-	-
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0050**	2,531,898	4,642,641
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0060**	241,882	1,089,405
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0070**	-	-
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0080**	106,895	62,729
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0090**	-	-
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0100**	-	-
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0110**	-	-
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	**R0120**	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	**R0130**	-	-
Non-proportional health reinsurance	**R0140**	-	-
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	**R0150**	-	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	**R0160**	-	-
Non-proportional property reinsurance	**R0170**	-	-

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCR_L Result	**R0200**	0

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

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	**R0300**	766,219
SCR	**R0310**	5,428,666
MCR cap	**R0320**	2,442,900
MCR floor	**R0330**	1,357,166
Combined MCR	**R0340**	1,357,166
Absolute floor of the MCR	**R0350**	3,331,850
		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	**R0400**	3,331,850