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North



Solo Solvency & Financial Condition Report 2021

The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association Limited
Registered in the UK: Limited by Guarantee
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Approval by the Board of Directors

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) in all material respects in accordance with the PRA rules and the Solvency II Regulations.

We are satisfied that:

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors



PA Jennings
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 4 June 2021

Report of the external independent auditor to the Directors of The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association Limited ('the Company') pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

Report on the Audit of the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Opinion

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association Limited as at 20 February 2021:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 20 February 2021, (**the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit**); and
- Company templates S02.01.02, S17.01.02, S23.01.01, S25.01.21, S28.01.01 (**the Templates subject to audit**).

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

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

- The 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report; Company templates S05.01.02, S05.02.01, S19.01.21;
- the written acknowledgement by the Directors of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (**the Responsibility Statement**).

To the extent the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report includes amounts that are totals, sub-totals or calculations derived from the Other Information, we have relied without verification on the Other Information.

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of North of England Protecting & Indemnity Association Limited as at 20 February 2021 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as modified by relevant supervisory modifications, and as supplemented by supervisory approvals and determinations.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)"), including ISA (UK) 800 and ISA (UK) 805, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the North of England Protecting & Indemnity Association Limited in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – special purpose basis of accounting

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

Going concern

The Directors have prepared the Solvency and Financial Condition Report on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("the going concern period").

We used our knowledge of the Company, its industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. The risks that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Company's available financial resources over this period were:

- A significant deterioration in claims experience, potentially caused by market wide events, and;
- A deterioration in the valuation of the Company's investments arising from fluctuation or negative trend in the economic environment;

We also considered less predictable but realistic second order impacts such as failure of counterparties who have transactions with the Company (such as reinsurers) to meet commitments that could give rise to a negative impact on the Company's financial position and increased illiquidity.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the liquidity or Solvency in the going concern period by assessing the Directors' sensitivities over the level of available financial resources indicated by the Company's financial forecasts taking account of severe, but plausible adverse effects that could arise from these risks individually and collectively.

Our Procedures also Included:

- Critically assessing assumptions in base case and downside scenarios relevant to liquidity and solvency metrics represents reasonably possible downside, in particular in relation to economic forecasts and historical trends in severe economic situations and overlaying knowledge of the entity's plans based on approved budgets and our knowledge of the entity and the sector in which it operates.
- Assessing how second order risks have been considered, most notably with regards to failure of counterparties and potential impacts to credit spreads in relation to the Company's investments portfolio as well as the overall economic impact of the volatility

caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic assumptions used in the scenario testing.

- Comparing past budgets to actual results for the Company's cash flow forecasts to assess the directors' track record of budgeting accurately

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud.

Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors, the audit committee, internal audit and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board, Audit Committee, Risk Committee and Reserving Committee minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management/directors.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any usual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as valuation of gross technical provisions incurred but not reported reserve.

We also identified a fraud risk related to valuation of gross technical provisions incurred but not reported reserve in response to the required significant judgement by management over uncertain future outcomes, being the ultimate total settlement value of insurance contract liabilities.

We performed procedures including assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the Company-wide fraud risk management controls.

We have also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by unexpected individuals, those journals which were unbalanced, those posted to seldom used accounts, and unusual entries posted to cash or revenue accounts
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and we discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the Solvency and Financial Condition Report including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations, distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related Solvency and Financial Condition Report items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of Company legislation recognizing the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operation regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect a breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report or a material misstatement of the Other Information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA rules and Solvency II regulations which have been modified by the modifications, and supplemented by the approvals and determinations made by the PRA under section 138A of FSMA, the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a Solvency and Financial Condition Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are prepared, in all material respects, with financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as modified by relevant supervisory modifications, and as supplemented by supervisory approvals and determinations.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to



influence the decision making or the judgement of the users taken on the basis of the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report of the external auditor is made solely to the company's directors, as its governing body, in accordance with the requirement in Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms and the terms of our engagement. We acknowledge that the directors are required to submit the report to the PRA, to enable the PRA to verify that an auditor's report has been commissioned by the company's directors and issued in accordance with the requirement set out in Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms and to facilitate the discharge by the PRA of its regulatory functions in respect of the company, conferred on the PRA by or under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Our audit has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report issued pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company through its governing body, for our audit, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jessica S.S. Katsouris

Jessica Katsouris

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

Quayside House, 110 Quayside

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE1 3DX

4 June 2021

Appendix – relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report that are not subject to audit

Solo standard formula

The Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report that are not subject to audit comprise:

- The following elements of template S.12.01.02
 - Rows R0110 to R0130 – Amount of transitional measure on technical provisions
- The following elements of template S.17.01.02
 - Rows R0290 to R0310 – Amount of transitional measure on technical provisions
- The following elements of template S.22.01.21
 - Column C0030 – Impact of transitional measure on technical provisions
- Elements of the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit identified as ‘unaudited’.

Executive Summary

The Directors present the Solvency Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) for North of England Protecting & Indemnity Association Ltd (“North” or “the Company”), based on the financial position as at 20 February 2021.

Regulatory Requirement

The company’s headquarters are in the United Kingdom. Within the United Kingdom, the company is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and dual regulated by the PRA and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Both the PRA and the FCA operate a risk-based approach to supervision, which places emphasis on the need for regulated firms to have in place robust risk management frameworks. The PRA’s general objective is to promote the safety and soundness of the firms it regulates and is the company’s lead regulator. The FCA is the company’s conduct regulator.

North is required to produce a Solvency & Financial Condition Report (SFCR) by the PRA Rulebook, SII Firms/Reporting/Parts 3 to 6.

Contact details for the PRA and the FCA can be found on their respective websites:

www.bankofengland.co.uk/pr

www.fca.org.uk

The company’s external auditor is

KPMG LLP
Quayside House
110 the Quayside
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 3DX

Policy

The company is required by Part 6.1 of the Reporting Rules to have appropriate systems and structures in place to fulfil the requirements for the SFCR and a written policy in place to ensure the appropriateness of the information enclosed.

The company maintains a Group Reporting and Public Disclosure Policy which captures the SFCR. This is reviewed annually and was last approved in May 2020.

Review of 2020/21

Policy year 2020 was another positive year with North delivering further strategic progress and culminating in a successful renewal, underpinned by a strong financial performance. The surplus after tax was US\$63.3 million driven primarily by a positive underwriting performance, and supplemented by a positive investment result and a capital distribution from its subsidiary company, Sunderland Marine Insurance Company Limited (“SMI”). The capital distribution followed a successful Part VII transfer of the insurance business from SMI into North at 30 June 2020.

We saw a significant increase in premium following the Part VII transfer. There was also growth in the Company’s existing mutual and diversified lines of business as the Company pursues its strategy to increase both sources of income.

Despite the increase in exposure, the 2020 policy year showed a decrease in the gross value of claims incurred. This is primarily the result of one very large claim from North’s own Membership in the prior year. In addition, we have seen a reduction in the aggregate value of large claims (those in excess of US\$1 million) compared to the prior year at the same development point, and the result is particularly sensitive to the incidence and development of these claims. The Covid-19 pandemic and associated restrictions in global economic activity suppressed claims in the first quarter of the year in particular, although this has since returned to more normal levels of activity. It has been a particularly expensive year for the IG pool, in which the Company is a participant.

Investment income and net foreign exchange gains contributed US\$8.3 million, and the Company received income of US\$12.4 million from its subsidiary Sunderland Marine Insurance Company Limited as part of the strategy to wind down that company following the Part VII transfer of its insurance portfolio to North.

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the outbreak of Covid-19 as a pandemic. North’s primary concern from the Covid-19 pandemic continues to be for the health and wellbeing of all those associated with the Club. The Company and the Group which it heads have been following the applicable guidance in all the global locations in which it operates in terms of employees working from home where necessary. Following an extended period of operating under these conditions we have demonstrated that our operations can continue indefinitely without access to our usual office locations and the Company and Group continues to serve its Members and policyholders on a business as usual basis.

A Business and Performance (Unaudited)

A.1 Business

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company are the insurance and reinsurance of marine Protection & Indemnity (“P&I”), Freight, Demurrage & Defence (“FD&D”) and War Risks on behalf of Members. The company also underwrites Hull, P&I, Personal Accident and Aquaculture business for its policyholders. North principally operates from its head office in Newcastle upon Tyne but also has subsidiary and/or branch offices in China (Hong Kong and Shanghai), Greece, Singapore, Japan, USA, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, London, Canada and the Netherlands.

Strategy

North’s purpose is to enable our Members to trade with confidence, and North’s vision statement is to be the Club of choice. The Directors have developed four strategic goals to further the vision over the next five years as follows:

- Increase our mutual and diversified income
- Be a leader in all our key service and product areas
- Build our financial strength and standing in the International Group
- Empower our people to develop, and connect responsibly with our communities and the environment.

Key Performance Indicators (“KPIs”) have been identified against which management report to the Board on a regular basis to monitor the achievement of these strategic goals.

Business Performance

North’s key financial and other performance indicators were as follows:

	2021 US\$M	2020 US\$M
Gross written premiums	260.4	206.1
Surplus after tax	63.3	2.0
Free reserves (total accumulated surplus)	272.0	213.4

A.2 Underwriting Performance

Gross written premiums have increased significantly on the prior year, as the insurance business of SMI was transferred to the Company following a Part VII transfer effective 30 June 2020. There has also been an increase in like for like premiums, with the Fixed Premium P&I (launched September 2019) and North Hull (launched July 2020) lines contributing positively to that growth. In addition, there was growth in the mutual premium following the declaration of a 7.5% general increase for the 2020 policy year.

Written premium increased from US\$206.1 million in 2020 to US\$260.4 million in 2021.

Premium written by business segment is as follows:

	2021	2020
	US\$M	US\$M
P & I	171.1	165.2
FD & D	15.1	10.9
War	1.8	1.1
Fixed Premium	72.4	28.9
	260.4	206.1

Despite the increase in exposure at the 20 February 2020 renewal and growth across business lines during the financial year, the company's gross incurred claims are lower than the prior year. This is largely given the incidence of one very large Member claim in the prior year. In addition, we have seen a reduction in the aggregate value of large claims (those in excess of US\$1 million) compared to the prior year at the same development point, and the underwriting result is particularly sensitive to the incidence and development of these claims. The Covid-19 pandemic and associated restrictions in global economic activity suppressed claims in the first quarter of the year in particular, although this has since returned to more normal levels of activity. The first half of the policy year saw an unprecedented level of activity on the International Group pool, and whilst the second half of the year saw a return to a more typical experience, it remains an unusually expensive pool year. Overall, gross claims have reduced from US\$570.2 million to US\$443.3 million. Our strong reinsurance relationships, particularly with the Club's parallel mutual reinsurer North of England Mutual Insurance Association (Bermuda) Limited ("NEMIA"), continue to demonstrate their value, with gross claims being reduced to US\$(5.0) million and US\$22.4 million in 2021 and 2020 respectively by reinsurance.

A.3 Investment Performance

The company's investment assets contributed a gain of US\$10.2 million in the year. The portfolio remains invested in highly liquid government and investment grade corporate securities, both of which have contributed to the positive investment performance in the year. In addition, there has been a gain on the derivative contracts held to hedge GBP denominated expenses as Sterling has strengthened against US\$ over the course of the year.

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

The movement in the valuation of the defined benefit pension schemes sponsored by the Company for the benefit of group employees are included in the Company's performance for the year. Losses amounting to US\$11.4 million have been recognised in the year, predominantly driven by movements in demographic and inflation assumptions (2020 – loss of US\$16.1 million).

The company received a net capital distribution from SMI amounting to US\$12.4 million as part of the on-going restructuring of that business.

The total accumulated surplus attributable to members increased from US\$213.4 million at 20 February 2020 to US\$272.0 million at 20 February 2021.

A.5 Any Other Information

None.

B System of Governance (Unaudited)

B.1 General Information

The Directors are collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Company, setting the strategic aims and ensuring that obligations to Members and others are understood and met.

The Board of Directors is responsible for directing the affairs of the Company in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The Board consists of seven to nine Member Directors, up to two Executive Directors and up to five Independent Directors. The Directors have a Nominations Committee, which evaluates the performance of the Directors and proposes new Directors. There is also a Remuneration Committee, which determines the Group Remuneration Policy including the policy for remuneration of the Company's Executive and Non-Executive Directors and senior managers.

The Members Board provides a forum for Members to play an enhanced role in the governance of the Group. It has separate committees to consider matters relating to the P&I Class and FD&D Class and an Elections Committee which considers appointments to the Members Board.

The Members Board has the power to nominate Directors. Any Director so appointed may serve until the next annual general meeting, when they must retire and may offer themselves for reappointment by the Members.

The system of governance adopted is considered appropriate for the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

The Company has a policy which is owned by the Group Nominations Committee and is reviewed annually. The policy requires that prior to approving the appointment of any candidate as a Responsible Person, the Board of Directors must take appropriate steps to ensure that the candidate is fit and proper to perform the relevant role or function. This assessment includes, but is not limited to, confirmation that the candidate:

- Has the appropriate personal characteristics;
- Possesses the required level of competence, knowledge and experience;
- Has the relevant qualifications; and
- Has undergone or is undergoing all training required to perform the role or function effectively and in accordance with all relevant requirements.

The policy also sets out that the Board of Directors must review and confirm annually whether the Responsible Persons meet, and continue to meet, the applicable requirements.

The goals pursued by this policy are to:

- Ensure that Group undertakings comply with all applicable laws, regulations and prudential standards ("Requirements") relating to the fitness and propriety of persons who effectively run and/or perform a key or designated function for that undertaking ("Responsible Persons");
- Clearly describe the procedure for assessing the fitness and propriety of Responsible Persons, both when being considered for the specific position and on an on-going basis;
- Clearly describe the situations that give rise to a re-assessment of applicable Requirements:

- Clearly describe the Group’s procedure and internal standards for assessing the skills, knowledge, expertise and personal integrity of other relevant personnel not subject to Requirements, both when being considered for the specific position and on an on-going basis.

The Head of Group Compliance is responsible for monitoring all Requirements on an on-going basis to identify any matters which necessitate the Requirements to be reassessed and updates the North Company Secretary as appropriate. The Requirements shall be reassessed in the event of the following:

- Any change or proposed change to the relevant laws, regulations and prudential standards in any jurisdiction where any Group undertaking conducts business;
- A Group undertaking commencing or proposing to conduct business in any jurisdiction where it does not currently do so.

This policy is reviewed on an annual basis by the North Company Secretary and upon notification of any change or proposed change noted above.

Approved Persons

North Group maintains a Management Responsibilities Map (Appendix 1), setting out details of all individuals approved or authorised to undertake senior management, controlled or certification functions. This map includes the regulatory structure of the Group and identifies the reporting lines applicable to all approved persons.

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

Risk Culture

The Company’s aim is to embed a strong culture of risk management at all levels within the organisation, so that all members of staff understand their role and its relationship to risk management. The Risk and Compliance department engages throughout the business to ensure that the risk management and ORSA framework are understood at all levels.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

The Board is responsible for setting strategy – including target capital coverage – and for establishing risk appetite which is expressed in the Board’s risk appetite statements. The Board is also responsible for putting in place systems of governance around risk management and has ownership of the ORSA framework and documentation.

Group Risk Committee

The Board has established a Group Risk Committee (“GRC”) to which it has delegated key responsibilities within the ORSA framework. The scope of the GRC’s responsibilities is group-wide and includes the following key areas:

Governance: Oversee the integration of risk management across the Group and ensure the framework is aligned with its strategic objectives. Review the risk management framework including its documentation and related policies and procedures.

Regulatory: Review the Group’s regulatory position, the outcome from regulatory assessments, regulatory breaches and mitigating actions or responses.

Risk appetite: Review and make recommendations in respect of risk appetite.

Risk policies: Review the Group's risk policies and policies in respect of compliance with legal obligations.

Risk identification, measurement, control and reporting: Oversee the production and maintenance of risk registers and assess the appropriateness of risk management controls including controls over illegal acts. Set appropriate risk indicators, monitor and review risk reporting against risk indicators and review mitigating actions for reporting exceptions. Review risk profiles against the Board's risk appetite.

Investment risk: Oversight of investment risk including compliance with the Board's agreed appetite for investment risk and ensuring that investment management and decisions are within the framework agreed by the Board for managing investment risk including market and counterparty risks.

Capital management: Review the method of assessment of capital requirements and the outputs of those processes.

Stress tests and reverse stress tests: Review stress tests and reverse stress tests and assess their adequacy and effectiveness in testing the robustness of the Group's business model.

ORSA assessment: Review ORSA documentation, assess its adequacy and effectiveness in capturing the ORSA system and its outputs and assess its compliance with regulatory requirements.

Enterprise Risk Management Committee

To ensure sound risk management principles and practices are embedded within the business, management have formed an Enterprise Risk Management committee ("ERM committee"). This committee meets at least three times each year and its responsibilities broadly follow those of the GRC but at a more granular management level. This committee is chaired by the Chief Risk Officer ("CRO").

Reserving Committee

Management have formed a Reserving Committee with a specific remit to review and approve the technical provisions included in the financial statements of the Company each year. It is also responsible for reviewing the methodology and assumptions adopted in the calculation of the Solvency II technical provisions and monitoring the Company's response to any findings and recommendations made by the Group Chief Actuary. The Reserving Committee is chaired by the Corporate Actuary and attended by senior underwriting, claims, finance and risk staff.

Investment Committee

The Board has formed an Investment Committee, the principal role and duties of which are to:

- i) review the investment strategy of the Company against the risk appetite and risk framework approved by the Directors;
- ii) monitor investments and their performance against benchmark as appropriate;
- iii) review and monitor the performance of investment managers and advisors, and make recommendations as to their appointment; and
- iv) ascertain the outlook for key investment markets.

Risk Management Framework

The risk management framework has been developed over several years and is summarised below. The process operates as a feedback loop and reflects the requirement to reconsider strategy and risk

appetite in view of risk assessment, results and capital requirements. Each step in the cycle may be iterative and may be revisited as a result of the outputs of subsequent steps.



The core elements of the steps above are as follows:

Core Element	Description
Board sets strategy and risk appetite	<p>Quantitative parameters set for each primary category of risk – underwriting, market and operational.</p> <p>A total risk limit set as an absolute amount at a 1 in 20 year probability.</p> <p>Target capital coverage established as a range by reference to the overall risk limit.</p>
Risk policies cascade risk appetite to operations	<p>Set out the operational response to the Board’s risk appetite for risk within underwriting, reinsurance, investment, operations and capital management.</p> <p>Establish documentary link between risk appetite and operational processes and procedures.</p> <p>Separate policies to support other areas of internal governance covering internal audit, valuation of assets and liabilities, remuneration and outsourcing.</p>
Risk identification, measurement, control and	<p>Risk register Central repositories for all risks identified by the company.</p>

<p>reporting</p>	<p>Constructed on the basis of “key” risks comprising of sub-risks and risk components. Responsibility for the oversight of each key risk is assigned to an individual risk owner.</p> <p>Key controls identified for all risks with the accepted risk treatment (prevent, mitigate or accept).</p> <p>Emerging risk protocol Process for risk identification by anybody within the organisation.</p> <p>Assessment of potential impact, mitigation in place or required and changes required to the risk register.</p> <p>Risk tolerance and risk indicators Risk indicators are assigned to each risk and sub-components as agreed with risk owners. Risk owners report quarterly on their risk indicators to the ERM Committee and the Group Risk Committee.</p> <p>Risk profile Calculation performed independently of risk owners to provide segregation in the process. Variety of actuarial (statistical or mathematical) and practical techniques employed.</p> <p>Correlation applied between risks and risk categories to reach overall assessment.</p> <p>Assessment at a 1 in 20-year probability represents the position against the Board’s stated risk appetite.</p>
<p>Stress testing and reverse stress testing of business model</p>	<p>A combination of adverse scenarios identified by the Risk function, the Board or the GRC and those set by regulators are assessed.</p> <p>Stress tests assess the impact of adverse scenarios on the company’s business model. Reverse stress tests ascertain the circumstance which could cause the Company’s business model to fail.</p>
<p>Capital management plan update</p>	<p>Performed for each separate business unit on a commercial basis and for each relevant jurisdiction on a regulatory basis.</p> <p>Outputs are forecast free reserves, regulatory capital (own funds or local equivalents), minimum and solvency capital requirements (or local equivalents) and rating agency capital calculations.</p>
<p>Assess and document the ORSA framework and outputs</p>	<p>Brings together the above features to assess the Company’s risk and solvency position against its key strategic goals. .</p>

ORSA

The Company has in place an ORSA policy. The purpose of this policy is to set out the processes and methodologies for carrying out the ORSA.

Each ORSA process takes place as part of the group's annual strategic and capital management cycle. Overall responsibility for oversight of the process rests with the CRO. Final review, approval and sign-off is undertaken by the ERM committee, the GRC and the Board itself.

The numeric element of the ORSA process begins its cycle following the Board's approval of the updated business plan in November, with an updated ORSA report presented to the February Board meeting.

The ORSA process assesses the Group's 5-year business plan.

B.4 Internal Control System

The Company has a robust system of internal controls which is designed to provide reasonable assurance that its financial reporting is reliable, it is compliant with applicable laws and regulations and its operations are effectively controlled. The Directors are ultimately responsible for overseeing and maintaining the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management and internal control systems. In practice, the oversight and management of these systems necessarily involves Board committees, members of senior management and the risk, finance and compliance teams.

Internal controls are documented in the Company's policies and procedure manuals, covering all applicable regulatory requirements and core areas of operation. They are also summarised in the risk register, which ensures they are appropriate for use in managing the risks faced by the company to within the documented risk appetite.

The key elements of the company's internal control framework are:

Corporate governance: sets out how people and committees are organised and managed to support strategic and operational objectives.

Planning and budget process: supports the implementation and monitoring of corporate strategy.

Risk management: facilitates the identification, assessment, mitigation and reporting of risk.

Compliance: monitors compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, identifies and monitors the control of legal and regulatory risks.

Control policies and processes: govern the management and oversight of key risks.

Information and communication: used to assess whether the components of control are present and functioning, identifies control deficiencies to those responsible for taking corrective action.

Assurance: reporting on the effectiveness of internal controls.

Risk and Compliance Functions

The CRO leads the Risk and Compliance Department and formally reports to the GRC at least three times each year. The CRO has a direct and independent line of contact to the GRC at any time.

Key activities undertaken by the Group's Risk and Compliance functions are summarised as follows:



B.5 Internal Audit Function (Outsourced)

The Group outsources its Internal Audit function to PwC. The relationship is governed by a detailed engagement letter, charter and plan. The scope of the internal audit programme is to determine whether the Group's risk management, control and governance processes, as designed and represented by management, are adequate and functioning in a manner to ensure that:

- Risks are appropriately identified and managed;
- Interaction with the various governance groups occurs as needed;
- Significant financial, management and operating information is accurate, reliable and timely;
- Employees' actions are in compliance with policies, standards, procedures and applicable laws and regulations;
- Resources are acquired economically, used efficiently and adequately protected;
- Programs, plans and objectives are achieved;
- Quality and continuous improvement are fostered in the Group's control process;
- Significant legislative or regulatory issues impacting the Group are recognised and addressed properly; and
- Consistency of standards and approach across the various elements and companies within the Group.

In addition, the Internal Audit function can be asked by the business, the second line of defence or the Board to carry out specific one-off tasks where its knowledge and expertise can be utilised without compromising its independence. All internal audit work results, including one-off tasks, are reported to the Group Audit Committee.

Independence and objectivity from the activities that Internal Audit reviews is achieved by ensuring that:

- There is a direct line of reporting to the Group Audit Committee;
- All internal audit activities are free of influence from anyone in the organisation, including matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing or report content;
- Members of the Internal Audit function are able to meet with the Group Audit Committee on request of the Board or Group Audit Committee;
- The function has the necessary skills and resources required to deliver the internal audit plan;
- Internal Audit has the authority to audit all parts of the business; and
- Internal Audit has full and complete access to all information, records, facilities and personnel relevant to the performance of an audit.

B.6 Actuarial Function (Outsourced)

The Actuarial Function is outsourced to ensure appropriate levels of technical resource and expertise are always available to the Group. The Actuarial Function is outsourced to Lane Clark & Peacock.

The outsourcing provider provides a Chief Actuary, as defined by PRA rules. This appointment is approved by the Board and subject to review, on an on-going basis, in accordance with the Group's policy and procedures concerning the fitness and propriety of regulated function holders.

The Actuarial Function is independent of other functions and is constituted by individuals who have a sufficient level of independence from the Group's senior management team. The Actuarial Function is appointed by, and reports to, the GRC.

The key areas of responsibility for the Actuarial Function include:

Technical provisions: Co-ordinating the calculation, ensuring the appropriateness of methods, assumptions, data and models used, and informing the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation.

Expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy: This includes an assessment of the sufficiency of premiums, underwriting policies and processes, profitability and volatility within underwriting and pricing models.

Expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements: This includes an assessment of the reinsurance programme and security, evaluation of alternative reinsurance programmes, calculation of reinsurance recoveries in technical provisions and the ORSA and reinsurance policies.

Contribution to risk management: : with particular focus on the appropriateness of risk modelling underlying the calculation of capital requirements and the ORSA.

The Actuarial Function is required to report on its findings in each of the four areas above as a minimum, on an annual basis. The component reports are produced for each of these areas at the time that the analysis is completed. These component reports are then combined into an annual aggregate report which includes comments on the Actuarial Function's contribution to the company's risk management system.

B.7 Outsourcing Arrangements

The Company outsources certain functions and activities to take advantage of economies of scale and external expertise. The actuarial and internal audit functions represent the most significant activities which are outsourced to external providers, as described above.

The Company has adopted an Outsourcing Policy which establishes a prudent risk management framework in relation to the management of outsourced arrangements and ensures compliance with relevant regulatory requirements. The Policy covers the entire outsourcing lifecycle, from identifying the need for outsourcing through relationship management and oversight, including performance measurement and reporting, and provides processes to effectively manage the risks associated with outsourcing relationships.

B.8 Any other Information

None.

C Risk Profile (Unaudited)

Overview

The Company operates a low risk business model that is supported by a robust risk management framework which ensures risks are well understood and controlled. Policies and procedures are in place to ensure risks are managed within the Board's risk appetite.

A breakdown of the valuation of risks within the SCR is included within section E2.

Risk Profile Drivers and Measures

An overview of the principal risks associated with the Company's business including an outline of how each is managed follows. Risks are recorded in the risk register and are allocated to risk categories which are aligned to the Board's risk appetite statements. For internal risk valuation purposes, risks are valued across a range of probabilities by combining both actuarial and practical techniques. Our risk profile is calculated by our stochastic capital model, providing a consistent presentation of the possible deviation from business plan expectation for all risks and business entities. Meetings with risk owners take place to discuss the valuation of their risks.

For premium risk, we calculate model parameters based on our own claims history to set claims value and volatility expectations. Resulting parameters are incorporated in our stochastic capital model alongside our current reinsurance programme to calculate the range of future net claims (after reinsurance).

The modelling of reserving risk is based on our own claims history and takes into account our reinsurance programme.

Market risk for investment assets (including pension scheme assets) is provided by our investment advisors through an economic scenario generator (ESG). This information feeds directly into our stochastic capital model.

Some risks facing the Company are not quantifiable using statistical or mathematical techniques. These risks are considered individually to assess their possible risk valuations across a range of likelihoods.

At each selected probability point (e.g. a likelihood of one in twenty years), the relevant individual risks within each risk category (underwriting, market and operational) are correlated to provide values against the risk appetite statements. These figures are further correlated between risk categories to provide an overall value to compare to the risk limit shown in the statement of Board risk appetite.

Stress and Scenario Testing

The stress and scenario framework are an important part of the Company's risk management framework and is applied to a range of business processes to assist management and the Board in understanding the potential vulnerabilities within the business model and business plans. This approach is overseen by the GRC and is designed to provide qualitative and quantitative information on the implications arising from specific adverse scenarios, including any mitigating actions available.

There are three main elements to the stress and scenario framework:

Sensitivity testing involves looking at the impact on the company's business model of changing a business plan assumption.

Stress and scenario testing involves changing a number of business plan assumptions at once to reflect a stressed but plausible economic or business scenario.

Reverse stress testing involves consideration of scenarios which could render the company's current business model unviable.

C.1 Underwriting Risk

The Company issues contracts that transfer insurance risk.

The principal risk the company faces under insurance contracts is that actual claims payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This risk is influenced by pricing, the frequency of claims, severity of claims and the subsequent development of long-tail claims or latent claims.

In addition, the company faces the risk of a catastrophic loss event, where the likelihood of the claim occurring is classified as extremely remote. This equates to a claim with a 1 in 200-year chance of occurring.

North's underwriting strategy is to seek a diverse and balanced portfolio of risks to limit the variability in outcomes. Business is spread across geographical regions and vessel types and sizes. Underwriters calculate premiums for each risk written on a range of criteria, including (but not limited to) financial exposure, loss record, risk characteristics, limits and deductibles. The company also recognises that insurance events are random by nature and that the actual number and size of events may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques.

The objective of the company is to ensure that risks are mitigated to a level within the statement of risk appetite approved by the Board. To achieve this, the controls operated by the company include:

- Comprehensive reinsurance programme covering both vertical risk (one claim of a very high individual value) and horizontal risk (where many claims accumulate to a high value);
- Experienced underwriters operating to detailed procedural guidance, established authority limits and appropriate management review;
- Regular review of claims reserves, both for individual claims and in the aggregate;
- Monitoring of the claims environment to ensure that changes which could influence the future valuation of claims are recorded and accounted for; and
- Setting of overall technical provisions at a prudent percentile of confidence in accordance with the reserving policy approved by the Group Audit Committee and the Board.

Each of these mitigation techniques is monitored regularly to ensure that there have been no changes within the book of business or the insurance market which would render them ineffective

or significantly less effective. In addition, regular monitoring of compliance with internal controls takes place to ensure their continuous effectiveness.

Given the wide spread of business there are no material underwriting risk concentrations for North.

C.2 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the company's assets, liabilities or income from its assets may fluctuate due to market movements. Sources of general market risk include movements in interest rates (interest rate risk), exchange rates (currency risk) and asset prices (price risk) – all are further detailed below. It is important to note that none of these sources of risk is independent of the others.

The guiding principle for North's investment risk management, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, is the Prudent Person Principle (as articulated in the Solvency II Directive applicable in the UK). In particular:

- Investment risks have been confirmed as 'ancillary' to those associated with the writing of insurance business, and defined as such within the Board's risk appetite;
- Some investment activities are outsourced to expert managers and advisers, although the Group Risk Committee remains responsible for the investment risk undertaken by the company;
- Investment parameters specify detailed quantitative restrictions for all mandates; and
- The use of derivatives is strictly controlled and monitored.

Market risk is managed by adjusting the allocation to asset classes to reflect the investment risk appetite approved by the directors. The concentration of investments into any one asset is also restricted. The asset class allocation seeks to match assets against the company's technical provisions by currency and maturity. In addition, the company ensures minimal risk is taken with committed regulatory capital.

Monitoring of the risk position compared to risk appetite takes place regularly using information from investment managers and custodians, specific value at risk models and economic scenario generators. Risk concentrations are captured using the 'look through' facilities within these models.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of assets and liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates internationally and its exposures to foreign exchange risk arise primarily with respect to the US Dollar and UK Sterling but also Euro and other global currencies. The asset allocation policy applied to the investment portfolio contains provisions for matching of assets and liabilities by currency to mitigate exposure to currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises primarily from the nature and term of investments held and is managed through the buying and selling of appropriate fixed interest securities of different durations.

Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The company is exposed to price risk on its holdings in debt securities.

The Company manages its exposure to price risk by setting constraints on its investments and by limiting its investments in each country, sector and market. Market valuations are obtained both from investment managers and custodians on a regular basis.

C.3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the company by failing to discharge an obligation. This risk arises principally on the company's financial assets, including investments, reinsurance recoveries and premium receivables.

Investment related credit risk is managed through the board-approved investment guidelines issued to the investment managers. The guidelines impose strict diversification limits by credit rating, maturity and per issuer.

Non-investment related credit risk is managed through monitoring of overdue receivables from policyholders on a regular basis, and by the requirement for all reinsurers providing security on the company's reinsurance programme to comply with a minimum rating requirement.

The most significant concentration of credit risk lies within the reinsurance recoveries, those from one reinsurer (NEMIA) which has been established by the members of North but does not form part of the Group. NEMIA is rated 'A' by Standard and Poor's and the risk to the company is viewed as negligible in all but the most extreme circumstances.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with the Group's Liquidity Policy by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities and ensuring that the spread of investments across short, medium- and long-term funds will enable any short term funding requirements to be met.

Liquidity is continuously monitored by review of actual and forecast cash flows and the company has negligible liquidity risk in normal business circumstances. Premiums are received well in advance of liabilities and most assets are traded in extremely liquid markets so that funds are available from the sale of these without material discount in all but the most extreme cases.

The liquidity position is monitored under stressed scenarios which include major claim events and reductions in market liquidity. A detailed analysis of the maturity profile of financial instruments at the reporting date is included within the financial statements.

C.5 Operational Risk

The company is exposed to operational risk, defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. In particular, this includes the risk of business disruption, of compliance or regulatory breaches, or of poor service delivery, any of which could result in damage to the company's reputation and reduce its ability to meet its stated objectives.

Primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risks rests with senior management. The main operational risks identified relate to compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and those related to business continuity and provision of IT services, including information security. These risks are separately identified within the risk register. There is no specific concentration of risk in this category.

Operational risk controls are many and varied given the wide range of possible causes, including controls in the following areas:

- Regular review of service delivery standards and prompt investigation of potential shortfalls in service delivery;
- Dedicated risk and compliance department with access to appropriate professional advice;
- Detailed business continuity planning and regular testing of recovery plans;
- Information security assessments including cyber risks, detailed gap analysis, and roll out of updated procedures and policies;
- Dedicated human resources department ensuring appropriate monitoring of recruitment and performance of staff members;
- Monitoring of monthly financial results and comparison of results to budget and forecast; and
- Regular monitoring of and interaction with all branches and subsidiaries.

C.6 Other Material Risks

Pension Risk

The company operates defined benefit pension schemes and is accordingly exposed to changes in the valuation of scheme assets and liabilities. These schemes are closed to the future accrual of benefits. Full details of the schemes and their valuation at the balance sheet date can be found in the financial statements.

Whilst the management of the schemes' assets and the risks of the schemes are the responsibility of the trustees, the risk to the company is managed through the regular monitoring of the asset valuation and the key economic indicators which influence the valuation.

C.7 Any other Information

Covid-19

The Company continues to monitor the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic. Given the nature of the risks underwritten by the Company, the Company has not been adversely impacted by the pandemic. The Company acknowledges the unprecedented economic uncertainty resulting from the pandemic and has taken this into account when developing its strategic objectives and business plans. The Company's ORSA has also considered the on-going uncertainties arising from the pandemic.

D Valuation for Solvency Purposes (Audited)

D.1 Assets

Assets are recognised and measured for Solvency II purposes consistently with the IFRS financial statements. Solvency II asset valuations also follow the IFRS financial statements where those financial statements provide a market consistent valuation. The main areas where the financial statements do not provide a market consistent valuation are:

- Investments – related undertakings including participations;
- Intangible assets; and
- Reinsurance recoverables.

The following table sets out the value of the company's assets at 20th February 2021 and 20th February 2020:

	20 February 2021		20 February 2020	
	IFRS Assets US\$M	Solvency II Assets US\$M	IFRS Assets US\$M	Solvency II Assets US\$M
Investments – related undertakings including participations	87.7	77.1	96.9	107.3
Investments - other	127.2	153.3	58.3	78.0
Intangible assets	19.1	-	19.1	-
Reinsurance recoverables	1,060.0	973.9	1,071.4	1,047.1
Receivables	94.8	28.5	90.2	2.8
Deposits, Cash and cash equivalents	84.6	62.8	65.8	65.8
Other assets	24.2	19.9	23.2	17.7
Total Assets	1,497.6	1,315.5	1,424.9	1,318.7

The company's assets are recognised and valued using the following principles:

Investments – Related Undertakings including Participations

Investments in related undertakings including participations relates predominantly to investments in the insurance subsidiary companies SMI and North EU, and, in the IFRS balance sheet only, the Hydra North Cell ("the Cell") (see Appendix 2). The Cell is included as an investment in related undertakings including participations on the IFRS balance sheet but is shown as investments – other in the Solvency II balance sheet. Investments in non-insurance participations are valued using an adjusted equity method.

The investments in SMI and North EU are valued at the excess of their assets over their liabilities, each calculated on a Solvency II consistent basis. The adjustments to the insurance subsidiary asset and liability valuations are similar in nature to those made for North. Following the Part VII transfer of SMI's insurance business to the Company, and the subsequent capital distribution, the value of the investment in SMI on both the IFRS and Solvency II balance sheet is significantly reduced. Offsetting this effect in the IFRS balance sheet is an additional capital investment made in the Cell during the year.

Investments - Other

This includes the company's financial investments and, in the Solvency II balance sheet only, the investment in the Cell.

All of the company's financial investments are traded on mainstream exchanges and included in the financial statements at fair value, which is consistent with Solvency II valuation requirements. Fair value is determined based on published quotes in an active market. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily available from a broker, dealer, exchange, pricing service, industry group or regulatory agency. Amounts held in a money market fund are included as cash and cash equivalents on the IFRS balance sheet, but within investments in collective investments undertakings on the Solvency II balance sheet (US\$21.8 million).

The investment in the Cell is part of the mechanism through which North participates in the International Group pooling agreement, with the Cell reinsuring part of North's claims incurred from that participation. The investment is valued using a current replacement cost approach which is an alternative valuation method as set out in the Solvency II regulations. This approach assumes that the service capacity of the asset can be measured as the amount of capital required to establish an alternative asset that could provide an equivalent amount of reinsurance security as the Cell currently provides to North. The valuation is therefore based on the excess of the assets of the Cell over its liabilities, both measured on a Solvency II basis. Note that as the investment in the Cell is a restricted asset (see section E.1 Own Funds), the solvency coverage of the company is not sensitive to changes in the valuation of the investment. It is the valuation of the investment in the Cell which accounts for the difference between the Solvency II and IFRS valuation of this caption in both years.

Intangible Assets

The intangible assets held by the company do not meet the criteria to be included as an asset for Solvency II purposes and therefore no value is attributable to them.

Reinsurance Recoverables

In the Solvency II balance sheet reinsurance recoverables are valued as part of the net technical provisions (see D.2 Technical Provisions). Reinsurance recoverables represent amounts receivable from external reinsurers under the company's reinsurance programme. The programme consists of excess of loss, stop loss and quota share reinsurance arrangements. In addition, the company participates in the International Group pooling arrangement, including market reinsurance bought by the pool, and benefits from its arrangement with the Cell.

Receivables

Insurance and reinsurance receivables are valued separately in the IFRS financial statements but elements are considered as a component of the future cash flow projections used to value technical provisions for Solvency II purposes. An adjustment is also made to remove prepayment balances from the Solvency II balance sheet.

Deposits, Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and deposits are included in both the IFRS financial statements and for Solvency II purposes at their fair value. Amounts held in a money market fund are included as cash and cash equivalents on the IFRS balance sheet, but within investments in collective investments undertakings on the Solvency II balance sheet (US\$21.8 million).

Other Assets

Other assets on the Solvency II balance sheet include property, plant and equipment of US\$19.9 million (2020: US\$16.4 million). Land and buildings within property, plant and equipment have been valued by independent valuers within the last three years and included at that revalued amount in the financial statements. This is also the market value of these properties in the Solvency II balance sheet. Alongside direct comparison of the properties with other properties sold in the relevant markets, the valuations have been performed using an investment method approach which involves an assessment of the likely annual rental value of the property which is then translated to a freehold capital value by applying an appropriate investment yield. The sensitivity of this valuation to changes in unobservable inputs is included in the company's financial statements. Other items of property, plant and equipment include IFRS 16 right of use assets, which are valued on a market consistent basis in the IFRS financial statements and therefore have a consistent valuation in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Other assets on the IFRS balance sheet include deferred acquisition costs (US\$4.3 million) which are assigned no value on the Solvency II balance sheet.

D.2 Technical Provisions

The following table sets out the value of the company's net technical provisions ("TPs") at 20th February 2021 and 20th February 2020.

	20 February 2021		20 February 2020	
	IFRS TPs US\$M	Solvency II TPs US\$M	IFRS TPs US\$M	Solvency II TPs US\$M
Gross Technical provisions	1,060.4	976.5	1,071.5	970.8
Reinsurance recoverables	(1,060.0)	(973.9)	(1,071.4)	(1,047.1)
Risk margin	N/a	14.6	N/a	16.1
Net Technical Provisions	0.4	17.2	0.1	(60.2)

North's technical provisions are in relation to business written under the Marine, Aviation and Transport (P&I, FD&D, War, Hull, PA) and Fire and Other Damage to Property (Aquaculture) Solvency II lines of business. The company values TPs using the methodology prescribed by the Solvency II Directive and the Regulations made under that Directive. The TPs are made up of a best estimate of the claims, premiums and expense cash flows, which are then discounted to arrive at the necessary provisions. A specific risk margin is then added. The inclusion of future premiums, together with the high levels of reinsurance purchased by the Company, mean that reinsurance recoverables in the technical provisions can be in excess of the gross technical provisions, as is the case in the prior year.

Similarly to the IFRS financial statements, there are several uncertainties inherent in the calculation of Solvency II technical provisions. The cash flows ultimately required to settle the net technical provisions are sensitive to several factors that can only be known for certain at the conclusion of all claims to which the provisions relate.

Claims

Gross and net claims are projected to their ultimate cost using standard actuarial techniques including chain ladder modelling. Claims cash flows are calculated on a best estimate basis which involves removing the allowance for prudence allowed for in the IFRS financial statements.

Premiums

Future premiums receivable and reinsurance premiums payable in respect of incepted business are taken from the IFRS balance sheet. They are then split between premiums on earned business which are included in the claims provision, and premiums on unearned business which are included in the premiums provision.

Expenses

Allowance is made for the expenses that will be incurred in managing the run-off of the technical provisions at the balance sheet date. Claims handling, policy administration, depreciation, investment management and an element of overhead expenses are included in the provision. Some of these expenses are additional to those included in the calculation of the claims handling reserve in the IFRS financial statements.

Bound but not Incepted (BBNI) Business

Most of the company's insurance business is underwritten with an inception date of 20 February, meaning that at the year-end valuation date there is a significant amount of BBNI business. Provision is made for the future cash flows in relation to this business considering premiums, expected claims, and associated expenses expected to be incurred in the management of that business. This BBNI business is not included in the IFRS valuation of technical provisions.

Events not in Data (ENID)

Events not in data are modelled based on scenarios estimating the development of latent claims for an as yet unknown industrial disease, based in part on the development of asbestosis claims historically, and the modelling of a cyber attack. This modelling results in a percentage loading which is then added to both earned and unearned business to allow for ENIDs. No such provision is made in the IFRS valuation of technical provisions.

Reinsurer Bad Debt

The technical provisions include an allowance for reinsurer bad debt at the expected value based on reinsurance amounts outstanding, their duration, and the credit rating of the reinsurance counterparties.

Projected Cash Flows

Projected cash flows are estimated by applying historical payment patterns to the estimates of ultimate claims, premiums and expenses.

Discounting

Projected cash flows are discounted using the EIOPA prescribed risk-free interest rate term structure applicable to each currency for which technical provisions are calculated. IFRS technical provisions are not discounted.

Risk margin

The risk margin is calculated as the cost of capital for an insurer taking on the technical provisions of the company at the valuation date and running the provisions off to zero. The company's SCR is recalculated at the valuation date and one year later on a run-off basis and is then projected forward on the assumption that the SCR runs-off in proportion to the best estimate technical provisions. A cost of capital of 6% is then applied to the SCR at each future date, with the corresponding costs discounted back to the valuation date to reflect the time value of money.

D.3 Other Liabilities

The following table sets out the value of the company's other liabilities at 20th February 2021 and 20th February 2020:

	20 February 2021		20 February 2020	
	IFRS Liabilities US\$M	Solvency II Liabilities US\$M	IFRS Liabilities US\$M	Solvency II Liabilities US\$M
Payables	118.5	47.1	74.8	62.7
Pension benefit obligations	46.7	46.7	64.1	64.1
Derivative liabilities	-	-	1.1	1.1
Total other liabilities	165.2	93.8	140.0	127.9

The company's other liabilities are recognised and valued for Solvency II purposes on the same basis as the IFRS financial statements.

Payables include insurance and reinsurance payables which are valued separately in the IFRS financial statements but are included in the future cash flow projections used to value technical provisions for Solvency II purposes.

Derivative liabilities are valued at fair value as in the IFRS financial statements. Derivatives are used to hedge the company's exposure to GBP/USD exchange rate movements, as a significant proportion of the company's operating expenditure is incurred in GBP whereas most of the income is generated in USD.

The IAS 19 valuation of the defined benefit pension schemes included in the IFRS financial statements is an economic valuation of the net liability of the company associated with the operation of the schemes. Further information on the valuation of the net obligation is included in the financial statements of the company. The schemes require the company to fund future payments to members of the schemes and as such exposes the company to the risk that the assets held by the schemes are insufficient to meet the schemes' obligations as they fall due for payment. The following table sets out the value and nature of the pension schemes' assets at 20th February 2021 and 20th February 2020:

	20 February 2021 US\$M	20 February 2020 US\$M
Equities	49.6	52.6
Bonds	110.0	67.9
Other	-	-
Cash	15.5	12.5
Total	175.1	133.0

D.4 Alternative Valuation Methods

Alternative valuation methods as prescribed by the Solvency II regulations are used to value the investment in the Cell and the land and buildings held by the company – details are provided in section D.1 Assets.

D.5 Any other Information

None.

E Capital Management (Audited)

E.1 Own Funds

The company has a simple capital structure. IFRS balance sheet reserves comprise only tier 1 items derived from past underwriting and investment surpluses.

In addition to basic own funds, North has received PRA approval for a maximum of 50% of the SCR to be met using ancillary own funds (“AOFs”). These are included as tier 2 own funds. AOFs represent an allowance reflecting the Company’s ability to make additional premium calls on its members in the event of a shortfall. The amount that can be included is calculated as a percentage of member’s P&I premium making an appropriate allowance for default risk, or, if lower, an amount equal to 50% of the SCR. The current approval for AOFs was granted on 18 February 2020 and expires on 20 April 2023. In the event of an additional call, the additional own funds raised would form part of the company’s surplus and be included in tier one capital.

The company’s objective with respect to the management of own funds is to ensure that enough resources are available to cover 120% of the SCR at any point in time. The company uses a five-year planning horizon when managing own funds to ensure this level is maintained at all times.

Solvency II Own Funds at 20th February 2021 and 20th February 2020 are shown in the table below:

	20 Feb 2021 US\$M	20 Feb 2020 US\$M
Income & expenditure account	227.2	172.4
Contingency funds	41.8	36.3
Revaluation reserve	3.0	4.7
Total IFRS Resources	272.0	213.4
Solvency II adjustments	(41.3)	(9.5)
Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities	230.7	203.9
Ring fenced funds	(0.5)	(2.6)
Tier 1 own funds	230.2	201.3
Ancillary own funds (Tier 2)	56.4	59.1
Total Solvency II Resources (Own Funds)	286.6	260.4

The reconciliation reserve consists of the Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities (US\$230.7 million; 2020: US\$203.9 million) and the adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of ring-fenced funds (US\$(0.5) million; 2020: US\$(2.6) million).

Solvency II Adjustments

All differences included as Solvency II adjustments relate to the valuation differences for assets and liabilities relative to the financial statements as set out in Section D Valuation for Solvency purposes.

Capital Transferability

The capital represented by the company's investment in Hydra Insurance Company Limited (North Cell) is not available to the company to fully absorb losses on a going-concern basis. An adjustment has been made to Solvency II resources for this ring-fenced capital. The excess of assets over liabilities for the ring-fenced fund is US\$4.3 million, the adjustment of US\$0.5 million represents this excess less the contribution of the ring-fenced fund to the SCR of US\$3.8 million.

All the other assets of the company are available to meet liabilities as and when they fall due, and therefore the company has no other restrictions regarding capital transferability.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The following table shows an analysis of the company's SCR split by risk modules at 20th February 2021 and 20th February 2020:

	20 Feb 2021 US\$M	20 Feb 2020 US\$M
Market risk	55.7	72.4
Counterparty default risk	43.0	37.9
Underwriting risk	16.1	7.8
Diversification	(27.1)	(22.7)
Basic SCR	87.7	95.4
Operational risk	25.2	23.3
Solvency Capital Requirement	112.9	118.7

The reduction in market risk is primarily driven by the reduced equity exposure to investments in group undertakings following the Part VII transfer of SMI's insurance business to the Company and subsequent capital distribution. The reduction in the valuation of the investment in the Cell also contributes, as there is a significant reduction in the concentration risk charge associated with that exposure. The increase in underwriting risk is a result of the increase in both premium and reserving volumes given the growth in the business and movements in the Solvency II technical provisions compared to the prior year.

An annual assessment of the appropriateness of the standard formula SCR to North is carried out. The last review, completed in November 2020, confirmed that the standard formula SCR was appropriate for all risks.

The final amount of the SCR is subject to supervisory assessment.

Amount of the MCR

The MCR calculation is based on the net value of technical provisions and the expected level of retained premiums over the next 12 months. The result of the calculation is then subject to a floor and a cap, of 25% and 45% of the SCR respectively. As at 20th February 2021 and 20th February 2020, the calculated MCR is lower than the 25% floor and therefore the MCR has been set equal to 25% of the SCR, which is US\$28.2 million (2020: US\$29.7 million).

Coverage of the SCR and MCR

The following tables show the company's coverage of the SCR and MCR as at 20 February 2021 and 20 February 2020:

	20 February 2021 US\$M	20 February 2020 US\$M
Coverage of SCR		
Capital resources	286.6	260.4
SCR	112.9	118.7
Coverage	173.7	141.7
% Coverage	254%	219%
Coverage of MCR		
Capital resources	230.2	201.3
MCR	28.2	29.7
Coverage	202.0	171.6
% Coverage	816%	678%

E.3 Use of the Duration-Based Equity Risk Sub-Module in the Calculation of the SCR

The company does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module for the calculation of its SCR.

E.4 Differences between the Standard Formula and Any Internal Model Used

The company does not use an internal model to calculate any part of its SCR.

E.5 Confirmation of Compliance with the SCR & MCR

The company has complied with the SCR and MCR throughout the year.

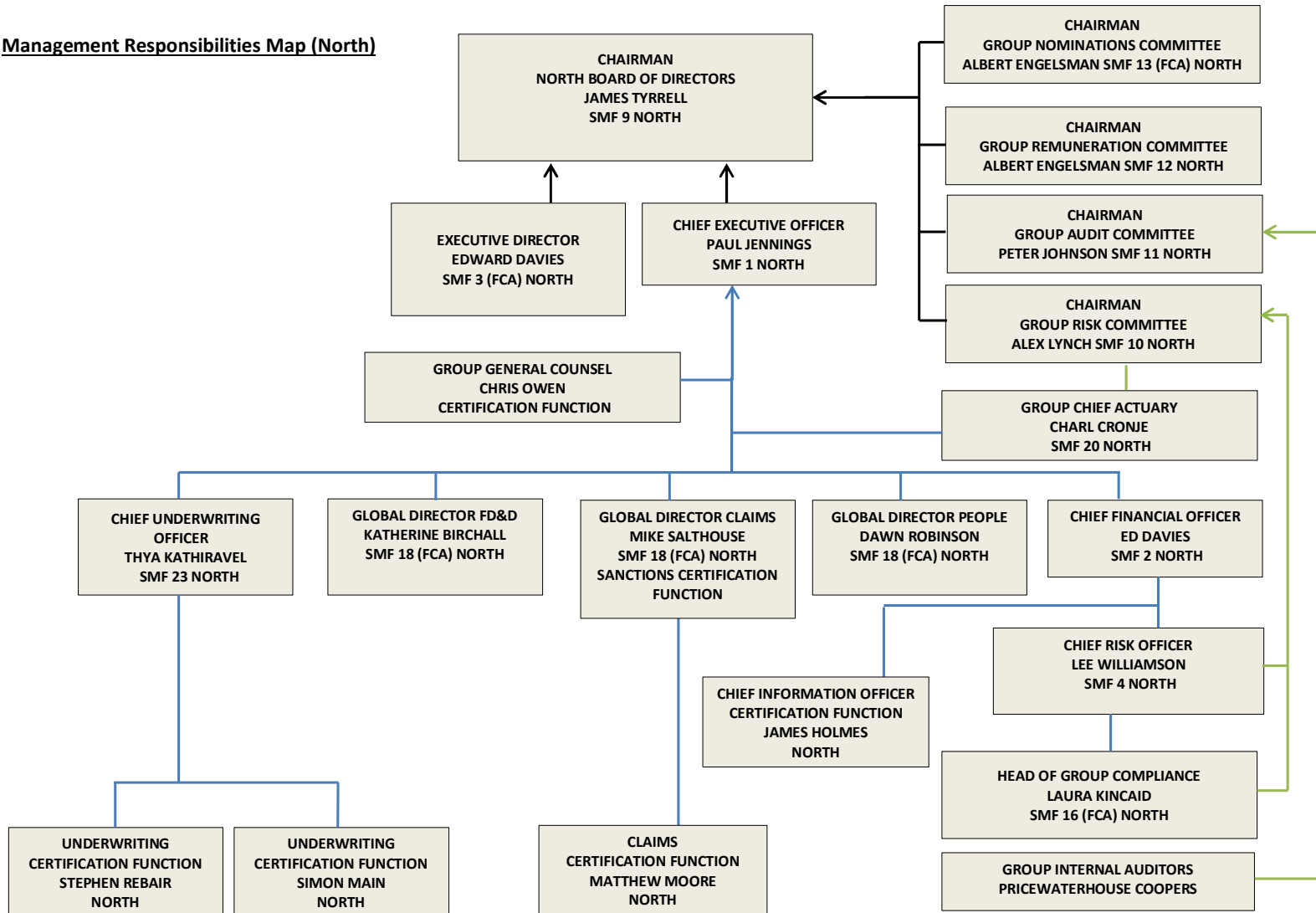
E.6 Any other Information

None




Appendix 1 – Governance Map

Senior Insurance Management Functions & Key Functions – Responsible Individuals and Reporting Lines

Management Responsibilities Map (North)



Reporting Lines

-  Reporting line to Board of Directors
-  Primary operational reporting line
-  Independent reporting line to Committee

Key

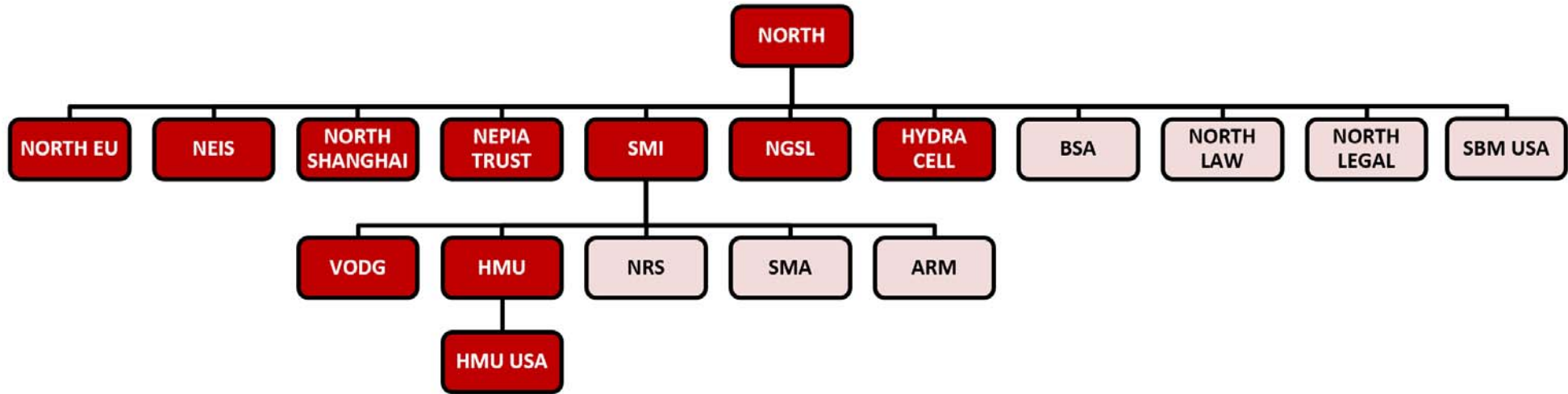
PRA Senior Management Functions

- SMF 1 – Chief Executive Function
- SMF 2 – Chief Finance Function
- SMF 4 – Chief Risk Function
- SMF 5 – Head of Internal Audit Function (Election for outsourcing applied as North not considered 'significant')
- SMF 7 – Group Entity Senior Insurance Manager Function
- SMF 9 – Chairman
- SMF 10 – Chair of Risk Committee
- SMF 11 – Chair of Audit Committee
- SMF 12 – Chair of Remuneration Committee
- SMF 20 – Chief Actuary Function
- SMF 23 – Chief Underwriting Officer Function

FCA Senior Management Functions

- SMF 3 – Executive Director
- SMF 13 – Chair of Nominations Committee
- SMF 16 – Compliance Oversight Function
- SMF 18 – Other Overall Responsibility Function

Appendix 2 - Group Structure



■ Active □ Dormant

* Excludes North's bermuda based parallel mutual company North of England Mutual Insurance Association Limited

Entity	Full name	Principal Activity	Registered Number	Domicile & LEI Number (if applicable)	Holding Percentage
NORTH	North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association Limited	Marine insurance	505456	England XJCO61LLUWTBTNWIXO53	Group Parent Company
NORTH EU	North of England P&I DAC	Marine and aquaculture insurance	628183	Ireland 635400AADIICESCVBE87	100%
NEIS	North of England Insurance Services Inc.	Marketing and introduction of US business to North	7008165	USA	100%
NORTH SHANGHAI	North of England Marine Consultant (Shanghai) Ltd. Co.	Claims consultancy services for North & North EU	41000002201611180030	China	100%
NEPIA TRUST	NEPIA Trust Company Limited	Trustee of Group death in service schemes	03225823	England	100%
SMI	Sunderland Marine Insurance Company Limited	Marine and aquaculture Insurance , in run off following Part VII transfer to North.	00016432	England 549300MOM633ONHVMI67	100%
NGSL	North Group Services Limited	Employment of Group staff	03922841	England	100%
HYDRA CELL	Hydra Insurance Company Limited (North Segregated Cell)	Segregated cell company involved in International Group reinsurance programme	34834	Bermuda	100%
BSA	British Shipowners Association	Dormant, retained for brand protection purposes	00025850	England	100%
NORTH LAW	North Law Limited	Dormant, acquired for brand protection purposes	09652622	England	100%
NORTH LEGAL	North Legal Limited	Dormant, acquired for brand protection purposes	09652689	England	100%
VODG	Van Olst De Graaff & Co B.V.	Brokerage	24285533	Netherlands	91% North 9% Management
HMU	Harlock Murray Underwriting Limited	Lloyds Coverholder	142398	Canada	100%

Entity	Full name	Principal Activity	Registered Number	Domicile & LEI Number (if applicable)	Holding Percentage
NRS	North Risk Services Limited	Loss prevention/ risk management consultancy services	07277271	England	100%
SMA	Sunderland Marine Africa Ltd	Marine Insurance, now de-registered and in process of being wound up	2005/025780/06	South Africa	100%
ARM	Aquaculture Risk (Management) Limited	Dormant, retained for brand protection purposes	SC102124	Scotland	100%
SBM USA	Salvus Bain Management (USA) LLC	Former brokerage, currently in process of being wound up.	602311188	USA	100%
HMU USA	Harlock Murray Underwriting LLC	Wholly owned subsidiary of HMU established for licensing purposes in USA	6174509	USA	100%

Appendix 3 - Glossary of Terms

Basic SCR:	The SCR before operational risk and capital add-ons
BBNI:	Bound but not incepted. Refers to insurance contracts which the business is obliged to enter into where the inception date is after the valuation date
Combined ratio:	Claims incurred and expenses as a proportion of premiums
CRO:	Chief Risk Officer
EIOPA:	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ENID:	Events not in data. Refers to possible future insured events which have not previously occurred
ERM Committee:	Enterprise Risk Management Committee
Expense ratio:	An expression of expenses as a proportion of premiums
GRC:	Group Risk Committee
IAS 19:	The international financial reporting standards for employee benefits, including defined benefit pension schemes
IFRS:	International Financial Reporting Standards
IG:	International Group of Protection & Indemnity Clubs, of which North is a member
IG Pool:	A mechanism for members of the IG to pool their large claims
Loss ratio:	An expression of claims incurred as a proportion of premiums
MCR:	Minimum Capital Requirement
ORSA:	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
Own Funds:	Capital resources available to the company
QRTs:	Quantitative Reporting Templates
Reconciliation reserve:	A component of own funds
SCR:	Solvency Capital Requirement
SFCR:	Solvency Financial Condition Report
SIMF:	Senior Insurance Management Function
Standard Formula:	The approach applied by the company to calculate its SCR

Appendix 4 - SFCR Quantitative Templates

S.02.01 Balance Sheet

S.05.01 Premium, claims & expenses by line of business

S.05.02 Premium, claims & expenses by country

S.17.01 Non-life technical Provisions

S.19.01 Non-life insurance claim triangles

S.23.01 Own funds

S.25.01 Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on Standard Formula

S.28.01 Minimum Capital Requirement – non-life

North of England Protecting & Indemnity Association Ltd

Solvency and Financial
Condition Report

Disclosures

20 February

2021

(Monetary amounts in USD thousands)

General information

Undertaking name	North of England Protecting & Indemnity Association Ltd
Undertaking identification code	XJCO61LLUWTBTNWXO53
Type of code of undertaking	LEI
Type of undertaking	Non-life undertakings
Country of authorisation	GB
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	20 February 2021
Currency used for reporting	USD
Accounting standards	IFRS
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

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

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

Solvency II value	
C0010	
	19,942
	230,405
	0
	77,082
	4,378
	4,378
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	145,629
	3,317
	0
	0
	0
	0
	973,887
	973,887
	973,887
	0
	0
	0
	16,274
	8,308
	3,912
	0
	62,831
	1,315,559

Assets

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

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
	Liabilities	
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	991,016
R0520	<i>Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)</i>	991,016
R0530	<i>TP calculated as a whole</i>	0
R0540	<i>Best Estimate</i>	976,465
R0550	<i>Risk margin</i>	14,551
R0560	<i>Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)</i>	0
R0570	<i>TP calculated as a whole</i>	0
R0580	<i>Best Estimate</i>	0
R0590	<i>Risk margin</i>	0
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	<i>Technical provisions - health (similar to life)</i>	0
R0620	<i>TP calculated as a whole</i>	
R0630	<i>Best Estimate</i>	
R0640	<i>Risk margin</i>	
R0650	<i>Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)</i>	0
R0660	<i>TP calculated as a whole</i>	
R0670	<i>Best Estimate</i>	
R0680	<i>Risk margin</i>	
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	<i>TP calculated as a whole</i>	
R0710	<i>Best Estimate</i>	
R0720	<i>Risk margin</i>	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	46,674
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	
R0790	Derivatives	10
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	7,822
R0830	Reinsurance payables	7,456
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	31,861
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	<i>Subordinated liabilities not in BOF</i>	
R0870	<i>Subordinated liabilities in BOF</i>	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	
R0900	Total liabilities	1,084,840
R1000	Excess of assets over liabilities	230,720

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Non-life

	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations			Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations		Total Top 5 and home country
		AU	NZ				
	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
R0010							
	Premiums written						
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	237,657	15,167	7,556			260,380
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0140	Reinsurers' share	218,640	9,397	6,890			234,927
R0200	Net	19,017	5,770	666			25,452
	Premiums earned						
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	228,632	14,975	7,115			250,722
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0240	Reinsurers' share	209,906	6,117	6,117			222,141
R0300	Net	18,725	8,858	998			28,580
	Claims incurred						
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	438,109	3,280	1,937			443,327
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0340	Reinsurers' share	443,602	2,932	1,827			448,362
R0400	Net	-5,493	348	110			-5,035
	Changes in other technical provisions						
R0410	Gross - Direct Business						0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted						0
R0440	Reinsurers' share						0
R0500	Net	0	0	0			0
R0550	Expenses incurred	-14,564	2,048	-101			-12,618
R1200	Other expenses						1,916
R1300	Total expenses						-10,702

S.19.01.21

Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020 Accident year / underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)															
(absolute amount)															
Year	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180		
	Development year										In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10 & +		
R0100	Prior											1,011	1,011	1,011	
R0160	2012	45,623	98,194	55,212	35,249	25,964	7,670	2,393	4,521	3,696	397		397	278,918	
R0170	2013	43,939	63,438	61,675	43,747	17,256	4,716	4,626	4,686	1,957			1,957	246,039	
R0180	2014	55,487	91,601	122,738	19,146	14,410	7,713	14,533	6,398				6,398	332,026	
R0190	2015	42,710	68,526	61,492	20,815	28,601	10,960	5,226					5,226	238,331	
R0200	2016	31,340	49,164	36,179	23,839	16,413	3,228						3,228	160,163	
R0210	2017	38,166	45,094	36,915	19,054	10,452							10,452	149,682	
R0220	2018	41,541	63,291	40,055	17,114								17,114	162,002	
R0230	2019	66,446	79,595	51,218									51,218	197,259	
R0240	2020	111,058	367,640										367,640	478,698	
R0250	2021	41,230											41,230	41,230	
R0260													Total	505,871	2,285,359

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions													
(absolute amount)													
Year	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360	
	Development year										Year end (discounted data)		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10 & +	
R0100	Prior											66,604	65,730
R0160	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,233		22,925	
R0170	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,257			12,095	
R0180	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21,063				-20,784	
R0190	2015	0	0	0	0	0	32,691					32,259	
R0200	2016	0	0	0	0	28,783						28,402	
R0210	2017	0	0	0	44,338							43,752	
R0220	2018	0	0	77,456								76,559	
R0230	2019	0	123,879									122,242	
R0240	2020	0	408,518									403,130	
R0250	2021	156,625										154,681	
R0260												Total	940,992

S.23.01.01

Own Funds

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

R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts
R0070	Surplus funds
R0090	Preference shares
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares
R0130	Reconciliation reserve
R0140	Subordinated liabilities
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above
R0220	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
R0230	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions
R0290	Total basic own funds after deductions

Ancillary own funds

R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC
R0390	Other ancillary own funds
R0400	Total ancillary own funds

Available and eligible own funds

R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

R0580	SCR
R0600	MCR
R0620	Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR
R0640	Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR

Reconciliation reserve

R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges
R0730	Other basic own fund items
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds
R0760	Reconciliation reserve

Expected profits

R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business
R0790	Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
0	0		0	
0	0		0	
0	0		0	
0		0	0	0
0	0			
0		0	0	0
0		0	0	0
230,174	230,174			
0		0	0	0
0				0
0	0	0	0	0
0				

0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
56,427			56,427	
0				
0				
56,427			56,427	0

286,601	230,174	0	56,427	0
230,174	230,174	0	0	
286,600	230,174	0	56,426	0
230,174	230,174	0	0	

112,853
28,213
253.96%
815.84%

C0060
230,720
0
0
546
230,174

5,910
5,910

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

	Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
	C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010 Market risk	54,311		
R0020 Counterparty default risk	44,977		
R0030 Life underwriting risk	0		
R0040 Health underwriting risk	0		
R0050 Non-life underwriting risk	16,801		
R0060 Diversification	-28,407		
R0070 Intangible asset risk	0		
R0100 Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	87,682		
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement			
R0130 Operational risk	25,170		
R0140 Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0		
R0150 Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes			
R0160 Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0		
R0200 Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	112,853		
R0210 Capital add-ons already set	0		
R0220 Solvency capital requirement	112,853		
Other information on SCR			
R0400 Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0		
R0410 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	109,071		
R0420 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	3,781		
R0430 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	0		
R0440 Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	0		
Approach to tax rate			
R0590 Approach based on average tax rate	0		
Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes			
LAC DT			
C0130			
R0640 LAC DT			
R0650 LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	0		
R0660 LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	0		
R0670 LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	0		
R0680 LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	0		
R0690 Maximum LAC DT	0		

USP Key

For life underwriting risk:

- 1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
- 9 - None

For health underwriting risk:

- 1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
- 2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk
- 3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk
- 4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
- 5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk
- 9 - None

For non-life underwriting risk:

- 4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
- 6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk
- 7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk
- 8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk
- 9 - None

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

R0010 MCR_{NL} Result

C0010

4,183

Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole		Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months	
C0020		C0030	
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		25,291
	6,479		440
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		
	0		

- R0020 Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0030 Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0040 Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0050 Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0060 Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0070 Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0080 Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0090 General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0100 Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0110 Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0120 Assistance and proportional reinsurance
- R0130 Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance
- R0140 Non-proportional health reinsurance
- R0150 Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
- R0160 Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
- R0170 Non-proportional property reinsurance

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0200 MCR_L Result

C0040

0

Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk	
C0050		C0060	

- R0210 Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits
- R0220 Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits
- R0230 Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations
- R0240 Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations
- R0250 Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations

Overall MCR calculation

- R0300 Linear MCR
- R0310 SCR
- R0320 MCR cap
- R0330 MCR floor
- R0340 Combined MCR
- R0350 Absolute floor of the MCR
- R0400 Minimum Capital Requirement

C0070

4,183
112,853
50,784
28,213
28,213
4,328
28,213

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