

Acromas Insurance Company Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

31 January 2017

Table of contents

Summary

A. Business and Performance

- A.1 Business
- A.2 Underwriting Performance
- A.3 Investment Performance
- A.4 Performance of other activities
- A.5 Any other information

B. System of Governance

- B.1 General information on the system of governance
- B.2 Fit and proper requirements
- B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment
- B.4 Internal control system
- B.5 Internal audit function
- B.6 Actuarial function
- B.7 Outsourcing
- B.8 Any other information

C. Risk Profile

- C.1 Underwriting risk
- C.2 Market risk
- C.3 Credit risk
- C.4 Liquidity risk
- C.5 Operational risk
- C.6 Other material risks
- C.7 Any other information

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

- D.1 Assets
- D.2 Technical provisions
- D.3 Other liabilities
- D.4 Alternative methods for valuation
- D.5 Any other information

E. Capital Management

- E.1 Own funds
- E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement
- E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement
- E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used
- E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement
- E.6 Any other information

F. Additional Information

- F.1 Saga plc company structure
- F.2 SFCR Templates

Summary

1. Business and Performance

Acromas Insurance Company Limited (AICL) is a Gibraltar based insurance company which underwrites business introduced by intermediaries within the Saga plc group and the AA plc group. AICL is ultimately owned by Saga plc, a public limited company listed on the London Stock Exchange.

AICL has made a profit in excess of its budgeted target profit in each year since it started underwriting in 2004. Its core activities are the underwriting and pricing of personal lines insurance products. It supplies products on a net premium basis to its distribution partners, who are then free to set retail prices at a level of their choosing. AICL's reported premiums therefore cover the expected cost of claims, expenses, levies and a profit margin.

More than 99.9% of AICL's gross written premium in the financial year 2016/17 was from contracts written in the United Kingdom, with the remainder from contracts written in the Republic of Ireland.

AICL also undertakes the handling of large third party personal injury claims, reinsurance purchase, investment, reserving and the arrangement and monitoring of its distribution and claims handling parties. All other activities are outsourced, including most claims handling activities.

AICL entered into a three-year quota share reinsurance treaty with New Re, a subsidiary of Munich Re, in early 2016 to provide reinsurance cover on a quota share basis. AICL retain 25% of the earned premiums and incurred claims after allowing for the motor excess of loss reinsurance arrangement, and cede the other 75% to New Re.

The treaty includes all earned premiums and incurred claims from 1 February 2016, other than in respect of earned premiums and incurred accidents arising from new business written by Saga prior to 1 July 2015 and renewal business written by Saga prior to 1 August 2015.

AICL's key financial information for the year ended 31 January 2017 is summarised in the table below:

Year ended 31 January 2017	£ million
Gross Written Premiums	226.8
Net Earned Technical Income (before quota share reinsurance)	216.1
Profit before Taxation (net of quota share reinsurance)	73.7
Combined Ratio	41%
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	95.0
Own Funds	150.1
SCR Coverage Ratio	158%

2. System of Governance

AICL has a robust corporate governance structure comprising the following units:

- The Board of Directors
- Sub-committee
- Committees
- Executive Management.

AICL uses the traditional three lines of defence to manage risk, as shown in the following table:

Level	Responsibilities
1	Management of risk by staff and management, using AICL's systems, internal controls, control environment and risk culture.
2	The risk management and compliance functions provide oversight and the tools, systems and advice necessary to support the first line in identifying, managing and monitoring risks.
3	Internal audit function provides a level of independent assurance that the risk management and internal control framework is working as designed.

3. Risk Profile

The table below shows the breakdown of the Solvency Capital Requirement risk profile as at 31 January 2017 into the main risk modules:

Risk Category	
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	89%
Market Risk	26%
Counterparty Default Risk	2%
Life Underwriting Risk	1%
Diversification Benefit	(18%)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	100%

It can be seen from the table that the two biggest risks are non-life underwriting risk and market risk. The life underwriting risk arises from third party personal injury claims which have settled as periodical payment orders and are currently being paid.

More than 80% of AICL's premium income and 95% of its technical provisions relate to motor insurance. The underwriting risk is assessed and managed by a suite of management information reports which are produced monthly and analysed by the actuarial team and senior management. The management information shows the performance of the business at both an overall level and also at a detailed level, allowing a view to be taken on the performance of the rating structures and segments of the business. Pricing levels are reviewed on a monthly basis and allow for the effect of claims inflation and changes in expense levels when appropriate. Price changes are proposed by the underwriting and pricing committee and approved by the Board sub-committee.

The underwriting risk is also controlled using an underwriting guide (to which the intermediaries adhere) which sets out the business which AICL accepts at normal premium terms, business which

may be acceptable after referral by the intermediary to the specialist underwriting team and business which is not acceptable under any circumstances.

Any breaches of the underwriting policy are reported to the risk committee.

The underwriting risk is further mitigated by reinsurance, with both proportional and excess of loss covers in place.

Market risk is mitigated by the investment policy, which is the responsibility of the AICL CEO. The operation of the investment policy is overseen by the investment committee which in turn reports to the board and the board sub-committee. The board sub-committee reviews the activity of the investment committee and escalates to the board any areas of concern.

The investment policy adheres to the “prudent person principle” by only allowing investments to be held in an approved list of asset classes and where appropriate, individual named assets. A list is maintained of all potential counterparties that comply with the AICL investment policy. All investments must comply with the investment policy restrictions on exposure, duration and rating as set out in the investment policy. The use of a defined list of allowable assets ensures that risk concentrations are understood and can be easily measured.

The investments are mainly bank deposits and money market funds, with small amounts of assets such as absolute return bond funds and global loan funds. AICL also owns a number of properties used by Saga plc.

4. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The table below shows the excess value of assets over liabilities on both the Solvency II and Statutory bases as at 31 January 2017:

	Solvency II value (£ million)	Statutory account value (£ million)
Value of assets	823.1	806.5
Value of liabilities	672.9	690.9
Excess of assets over liabilities	150.1	115.6

The differences in the value of the assets relate to the valuations applied to investment assets and amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

The differences in the value of the liabilities arise mainly from the difference in the valuations applied to technical provisions.

5. Capital Management

AICL has a capital management policy and a medium term capital management plan which require management to maintain sufficient own funds which will provide a specified margin above the minimum amount of capital required by Solvency II for AICL to continue as underwrite business, the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), at all times. The projections are reviewed at least annually as part of the ORSA process and ensure that appropriate funds are available for the duration of the 5 year planning period.

During the planning period, it is expected that the SCR will reduce as a result of the motor quota share arrangement. In order to maintain the margin above the SCR at an appropriate level, the surplus own funds will be distributed to the shareholder via dividend payments.

The SCR coverage ratio as at 31 January 2017 is shown in the table below:

	£ million
Solvency Capital Requirement	95.0
Own Funds	150.1
SCR Coverage Ratio	158%
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	39.2
MCR Coverage Ratio	383%

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business

A.1.1 Name and legal form of the undertaking

Company name: Acromas Insurance Company Limited (AICL)

Legal form: Insurance company limited by shares

A.1.2 Name and contact details of the supervisory authority responsible for financial supervision of the undertaking and the group to which the undertaking belongs

AICL is regulated by the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission (FSC). AICL's ultimate parent company, Saga plc, is a mixed-activity insurance holding company and the FSC is the group supervisor.

Gibraltar Financial Services Commission
PO Box 940
Suite 3, Ground Floor
Atlantic Suites
Europort Avenue
Gibraltar

A.1.3 Name and contact details of the external auditor of the undertaking

AICL is externally audited by

EY Gibraltar
Regal House
Queensway
Gibraltar

A.1.4 Holders of qualifying holdings in the undertaking

AICL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Saga MidCo Limited, which itself is a fully owned subsidiary of Saga plc ("Saga"). Saga is a public limited company listed on the London Stock Exchange.

A.1.5 The legal structure of the group

The Saga plc company structure chart is shown in section F.1

A.1.6 Material lines of business and material geographical areas

AICL's core activities are the underwriting and pricing of personal lines insurance products. It supplies products on a net premium basis to its distribution partners, who are then free to set retail prices at a level of their choosing. AICL's reported premiums therefore cover the expected cost of claims, expenses, levies and profit margin.

More than 99.9% of AICL's gross written premium in the financial year 2016/17 was from contracts written in the United Kingdom, with the remainder from contracts written in the Republic of Ireland.

AICL also undertakes the handling of large third party personal injury claims, reinsurance purchase, investment, reserving and the arrangement and monitoring of its distribution and claims handling parties. All other activities are outsourced, including most claims handling activities. Handling of motor and home insurance claims is primarily undertaken by CHMC Ltd, a Saga company established to provide claims handling services. Breakdown claims are outsourced to the AA and home emergency claims are handled by AA Insurance Services.

AICL distributes its products through companies in the Saga plc Group and AA plc. The two most important brokers are Saga Services Limited and AA Insurance Services. Small volumes of business are also sold through AA Ireland, ClaimFast and Direct Choice. By far the largest portion of AICL's written premium is Saga branded motor business and the associated add-ons.

AICL ensures it discharges its regulatory obligations in relation to its outsourced activities through its contracts, through its management of third parties and its review of their conduct against agreed service levels.

The following table shows AICL's 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 written premium by high level product group.

£ millions	Classification in Statutory Accounts	Gross Written Premiums		
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Motor insurance and ancillaries	Motor & Other	168.2	170.3	184.5
Breakdown products	Assistance	27.2	25.6	25.0
Home emergency	Assistance	13.2	11.9	11.7
Pet insurance	Miscellaneous Financial Loss	3.0	2.7	2.3
Home and ancillaries	Other	1.9	2.0	1.5
Caravan insurance	Other	0.9	1.1	1.2
Other insurances	Other	0.9	1.0	0.6
Total		215.4	214.5	226.8

For 2016/17, 81% of written premiums were motor insurance and ancillaries, 11% were breakdown insurance and ancillaries and 5% were Home Emergency insurance. The remaining written premium relates to home insurance and ancillaries, caravan insurance, pet insurance and a number of very minor classes.

A.1.7 Significant business events that have occurred over the reporting period that have had a material impact on the undertaking

There are 2 major changes to AICL's business plan compared to those shown in the 2015 Forward Looking Assessment of Own Risks (FLAOR):

- Written premiums are higher as AICL has been successful in underwriting a larger proportion of the Saga Services motor business than previously expected
- The motor quota share reinsurance arrangement significantly reduces the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). It is assumed for planning purposes that the agreement is renewed for a further 3 years once the initial 3 year term ends.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

Year ended 31 January 2017	£m
Gross Written Premium	226.8
Profit and loss, excluding quota share reinsurance	
Net Earned Technical Income	216.1
Other Income	5.8
Net Claims Incurred – Current Year	(213.9)
Net Claims Incurred – Reserve Releases	59.9
Operating Expenses	(8.6)
Investment Return	16.2
Sub Total	75.5
Quota share reinsurance cost	(1.8)
Profit before taxation	73.7
Current Year Loss Ratio	91%
Combined Ratio	41%

With effect from the 1st February 2016 the Company agreed to quota share 75% of its motor insurance risks with New Re, a subsidiary of Munich Re, the world's largest reinsurance company. The agreement is on a funds withheld basis with a 100% profit share payable by the reinsurer, above their agreed expense margin. The quota share items are shown in the above analysis as a net cost, representing the reinsurers expense margin.

Gross Written Premium increased 5.7%, year on year, with the average motor premiums increasing by over 12%, resulting from underlying pricing inflation and an increase premiums in July 2015 following a change in the Saga underwriting model from sole provider to panel underwriting. Offsetting this is 4% reduction in motor policies and lower premiums on non-motor products. Net Earned premium increased just 0.3%, representing the full year impact of the pricing actions in 2015 relating to favourable claims experience.

The current year loss ratio is 13 percentage points lower, primarily reflecting the earned impact of the underlying pricing reductions during 2015 and the change in underwriting model. The change to the Ogden discount rate, used for calculating personal injury claims costs, reduced profit before taxation by £4 million.

Investment return was £3m higher than in the previous year, boosted by £2m of net income relating to the disposal of the AICL's property interest in St Lucia. The remaining variance broadly relates to adverse experience in the previous year on some of AICL's investments that are designated as fair value through the profit and loss account.

The key financial indicators by major line of business were as follows:

Year ended 31 January 2017	Motor	Direct Assistance	Miscellaneous Financial Loss	Other	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Gross Written Premium	185.7	36.7	2.5	1.9	226.8
Profit and loss, excluding quota share reinsurance					
Net Earned Technical Income	174.0	36.9	2.7	2.5	216.1
Other Income	0.9	2.9	0.0	2.0	5.8
Net Claims Incurred – Current Year	(169.8)	(37.6)	(2.4)	(4.1)	(213.9)
Net Claims Incurred – Reserve Releases	59.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	59.9
Operating Expenses	(7.1)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(8.6)
Investment Return	10.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	10.5
Sub Total	67.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	69.8
Quota share reinsurance cost	(1.8)				(1.8)
Profit on Technical Account	65.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	68.0
Investment return on shareholders funds					5.7
Profit before taxation					73.7

All contracts were concluded in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. The gross written premium of the Republic of Ireland contracts was less than 0.1% of the total.

A.3 Investment Performance

A.3.1 Income and expenses arising from investments by asset class

The table below shows a summary of the market value and income from AICL's investments, split by class of asset.

Asset Type	Value as at 31 January 2016	Value as at 31 January 2017	Income in 2016/17	Expenses in 2016/17
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Fixed term deposits, floating to LIBOR & RPI deposits	413.5	309.5	7.5	0.0
Money market funds	75.9	122.1	0.4	0.0
Property	44.5	43.9	3.7	0.6
Fixed Interest Securities	85.3	79.5	1.8	0.0
Global Macro Hedge Funds	6.6	1.9	0.1	0.0
Bank Loan Funds	19.3	6.4	0.5	0.0
Absolute Return Bond Funds	20.1	20.8	0.8	0.1
Total	665.2	584.1	14.8	0.7

A.3.2 Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

The table below provides information regarding realised and unrealised gains and losses recognised in AICL's equity.

	Called-up Share Capital	Share Premium Account	Other Reserves	Profit & Loss Account	TOTAL Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
As at 31 January 2016	30.3	30.7	2.7	107.1	170.7
Profit for the financial year				58.8	58.8
Other comprehensive income					
Net gain on available for sale financial assets			1.1		1.1
Associated tax effect			(0.1)		(0.1)
Capital contributions for the year			0.2		0.2
Preference shares redemption	(0.3)	(30.7)	0.3		(31.0)
Dividends paid				(84.0)	(84.0)
AS at 31 January 2017	30.0	-	4.1	81.5	115.6

A.3.3 Investments in securitisation

AICL does not directly hold any securitised assets.

A.4 Performance of other activities

A.4.1 Other Income arising in 2017/18

Other Income	£m
Instalment income	0.5
Referral fees	0.3
Expense allowances and profit shares	10.0
Total	10.8

Income from credit provided to customers to facilitate payment of their insurance costs over the life of their policy is recognised over the period of the policy in proportion to the outstanding premium balance.

Expense allowances and profit shares receivable under co-insurance or reinsurance arrangements are recognised as they accrue, in line with underlying contractual terms. Where reinsurance expense allowances directly relate to specific costs or income items they are presented on a net basis in the profit and loss account.

A.4.2 Expenses arising in 2017/18

Expenses	£m
Levies payable to regulatory bodies	3.7
Acquisition costs	0.5
Administrative expenses	4.2
Reinsurer's share of expenses	(5.2)
Total	3.2

Levies payable to regulatory bodies are typically payable on written premium and debited to the profit and loss account on the same basis. Claims handling and operating expenses are taken to the profit and loss account as incurred.

A.5 Any other information

There is no other material information in respect of the performance of the business.

B. System of Governance

B.1 General Information on the system of governance

B.1.1 The structure, roles and responsibilities of the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body and relevant committees

The AICL Board of Directors retains overall responsibility for the system of governance.

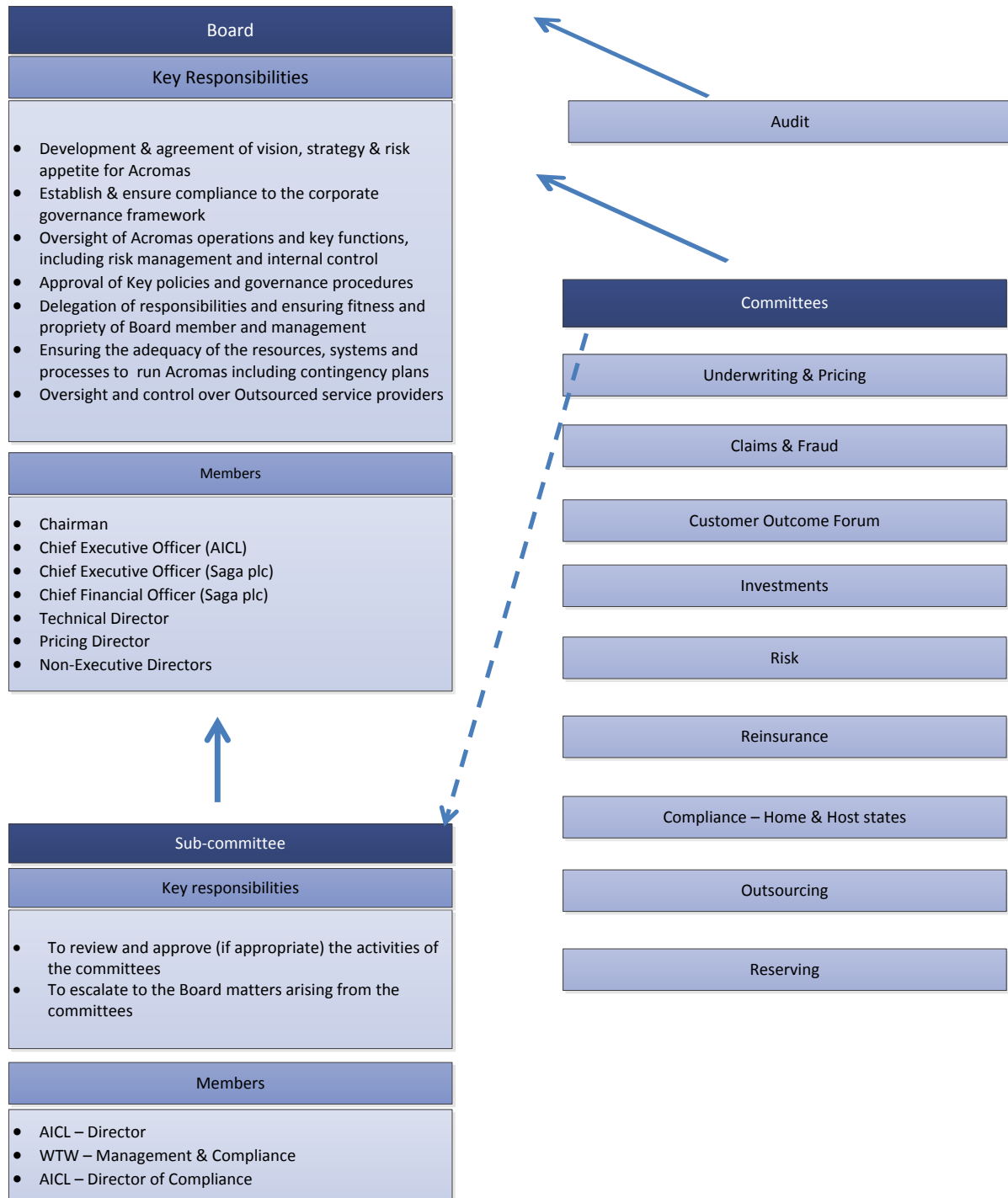
The governance framework of the company comprises the following units:

- The Board of Directors
- Board sub-committee
- Committees
- Executive management.

The powers and duties of directors are summarised in AICL's Articles of Association.

The diagram on the next page shows the membership and key responsibilities of the Board and the Board Sub-Committee, together with a list of the committees.

Committee structures and responsibilities



The Board, via the Board sub-committee, carry out monthly checks on progress against the Board objectives. The Board sub-committee is responsible for the oversight of the operation of the committees (as represented by the dotted line in the diagram above) and has been appointed by the Board to exercise that control. This ensures that all material risks are identified and the impact on the business established, mitigations are identified and appropriately calibrated and documented. The Board sub-committee will escalate to the Board any matters of concern and reports to the Board at each board meeting.

AICL operates through the operation of a series of committees which are listed below, together with their responsibilities. Each committee and the Board sub-committee has its own terms of reference agreed by the Board.

B.1.1.1 Audit Committee

Responsibilities include

- To assist the Board in meeting its responsibilities in respect of regulatory matters, financial reporting, and the maintenance of effective internal controls and risk management systems
- To strengthen the independent position of AICL's external auditors by providing a direct channel of communication between the external auditors and the non-executive directors
- To strengthen the independent position of the control functions by providing a direct channel of communication to the non-executive directors.

B.1.1.2 Underwriting & Pricing Committee

Responsibilities include

- To review those areas where AICL's underwriting is delegated to its intermediaries
- To review requests to approve policy wordings
- To review the technical standards being maintained by AICL's intermediaries or any breaches of the above areas
- To review changes to rating factors or net rates provided to AICL's intermediaries
- To consider the adequacy of premiums to ensure achievement of AICL's return on capital, reinsurance costs, expenses, levies and inflation.

B.1.1.3 Claims & Fraud Committee

Responsibilities include

- To manage all claims handling operations whether insourced, outsourced to Saga Group companies or to third parties
- To establish, review and monitor the claims policies to be followed in respect of AICL's underwritten policies except where claims handling is agreed to be managed on a delegated basis with the third party accepting responsibility for all complaints
- To establish the claims handling philosophy for all lines of business and ensure those philosophies are implemented and monitored
- To establish and review as appropriate the delegated authority limits

- To ensure the appointment of all outsourced claims handlers is carried out after adequate due diligence, assessment of risk and subject to an acceptable written agreement being in place in compliance with the outsourcing written policy
- To approve all audits in respect of claims handling activity, the review of the audits and resultant recommendations and oversight of all follow-up activity
- To ensure that an independent audit is carried out in respect of the reserving provisions, in adherence to AICL audit and risk policies, for business lines that are subject to uncertain claims outcomes (such as motor personal injury or household subsidence)
- To establish the claims reporting cycle

B.1.1.4 Customer Outcome Forum Committee

Responsibilities include

- To review the customer MI to assess risks of fair customer outcomes not being delivered consistently.
- To review complaint trends and address the root causes of customer complaints and agree actions to prevent the recurrence of issues
- To review the key findings from the moments of truth research and identify actions to improve the customer experience
- To approve, reject or request amendments to any product launches/changes submitted by the intermediaries
- To be responsible for interpretation of relevant regulation, and dissemination, where required, to the business
- To act as a point of escalation for other committees where a decision that may affect a customer outcome is required

B.1.1.5 Investment Committee

Responsibilities include

- To ensure investments are held in acceptable investment classes and in sterling or to be hedged against currency exposure
- To ensure that consideration is given to the capital requirements of different types of investments
- To ensure that investments comply with the AICL and Solvency II investment policy restrictions and requirements regarding exposure, duration and rating
- To review all underlying assets to ensure they are appropriate to AICL's risk appetite as detailed in the investment policy
- To regularly review the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole

B.1.1.6 Risk Committee

Responsibilities include

- To ensure all material risks have been adequately identified and recorded and their impact is understood including the identification of new and emerging risks
- To review AICL's risk appetite, tolerance and future strategy and make recommendations on risk appetite and strategy to the Board, ensuring that there is consistency with the Group risk appetite and strategy
- To review the AICL's current risk profile, compare it with the risk appetite and strategy, review the drivers for any changes in risk profile and consider the management actions required in response to these risks
- To consider and identify emerging and potential risks and review the management actions required in response to these risks
- To review the effectiveness of controls and to advise the Board on the adequacy of the control environment and confirm that key controls are operating effectively
- To recommend to the Board for approval the ORSA process and report.

B.1.1.7 Reinsurance Committee

Responsibilities include

- To assess and approve the existing markets as acceptable security for renewal
- To consider any new markets suggested by the reinsurance broker
- To agree firm order terms for renewal
- To review the reinsurance broker's analysis of the renewal
- To ensure AICL's reinsurance cover is maintained in accordance with the policy
- To ensure any instructions of the Board are carried out.

B.1.1.8 Compliance Committee

Responsibilities include

- To review any matters relating to compliance matters relevant to AICL in either the home or host states
- To review and identify any risks associated with the host state internal controls and regulatory processes
- To review compliance of any EU legislation and guidelines
- To review the on-going compliance of any regulation impacting on insurance companies, where relevant to AICL including Solvency II requirements

B.1.1.9 Outsourcing Committee

Responsibilities include

- To ensure that AICL reviews and determines whether tasks are critical or important when considering the outsourcing of those tasks
- To establish those measures required to ensure that only suitable third parties are used in the outsourcing of any tasks, that consideration to be made following adequate due diligence of their security, capability, adherence to customer standards and assessment of any risks involved in the outsourcing of those tasks
- To establish those measures and reviews which shall be used to monitor outsourced parties prior to, during and after the termination of any arrangements
- To ensure outsourced contracts allow the oversight, monitoring and management of those outsourced parties by AICL and its regulators

B.1.1.10 Reserving Committee

Responsibilities include

- To recommend the level of claims provisions it believes to be appropriate.
- To recommend the amount of the reserve margin
- To recommend the value, by product and accident year, of any reserve release or strengthening made during the quarter or expected to be made in the next quarter.

The executive management team oversee the day-to-day operations of the company, following the direction set by the Board and its committees. The internal audit, risk, compliance and actuarial functions are described later in this report.

B.1.2 Material changes in the system of governance in the reporting period

No material changes in the system of governance have taken place during the reporting period.

B.1.3 Remuneration Policy

B.1.3.1 Principles of the remuneration policy

The remuneration policy and strategy is designed to stimulate sustainable, value creating growth and performance for the business and reward employees' performance accordingly.

AICL's core principles of remuneration, which are aligned to those of Saga plc, are to support:

- Sustainable long term value creation;
- Profitable growth and strong cash generation; and
- Attraction, retention and motivation of a talented employees to deliver the business strategy.

The remuneration committee will review annually the remuneration arrangements for the senior executives, drawing on trends and adjustments made to all employees across the Saga Group, including AICL, and taking into consideration:

- The business strategy
- Overall corporate performance
- Market conditions affecting AICL
- The recruitment market where AICL competes for talent
- Our broader remuneration practices within AICL
- Changing views of institutional shareholders and their representative bodies.

The fixed components of remuneration are positioned in line with companies of a similar size to Saga in the FTSE 250.

When determining an appropriate level of salary, the remuneration committee considers:

- Remuneration practices within the Saga Group
- The general performance of the Saga Group
- Salaries within the ranges paid by the companies in the comparator group used for remuneration benchmarking
- The economic environment.

In general salary rises to senior executives will be in line with the rise to all employees.

Benefits provided to all employees include:

- Family private health cover
- Death in service life assurance
- A range of staff discounts
- The option of joining a contributory defined benefit pension scheme
- A share incentive plan, which is designed to encourage all employees to become shareholders in Saga plc and thereby align their interests with shareholders.

Senior executives may also receive a car allowance and may take a cash allowance in lieu of pension.

B.1.3.2 Entitlement to share options, shares or variable components of remuneration

There are two elements to variable remuneration. The first is the annual bonus plan which is designed to align all employees with the delivery of the annual business plans.

Senior executives may also participate in a management annual bonus scheme. The Saga plc Remuneration Committee determines the maximum annual participation in the annual management bonus scheme for each year, which will not exceed 100% of salary. Payment of the bonus depends on the performance of the company when compared with its financial targets and the successful completion of individual objectives.

The second element is the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) which is designed to ensure that all senior executives are aligned to the delivery of the company's long term plans.

The LTIP maximum grant for senior executives of AICL is a maximum of 100% of salary, which can be granted annually.

Awards will vest at the end of three years' subject to the achievement of:

- Earnings Per Share (EPS) performance which ensures the achievement of the annual profit performance targeted by the annual bonus plan flows through to long-term sustainable EPS growth; and
- Total shareholder return performance of Saga plc compared to the FTSE 250 (excluding real estate and equity investment trusts) which measures the success of the implementation of Saga plc's strategy in delivering an above market level of return.

The LTIP contains clawback and malus provisions.

B.1.3.3 Supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body and other key function holders

There are no supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body and other key function holders.

B.1.3.4 Material transactions in the reporting period with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, and with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body

During the reporting period, the following material transactions took place with shareholders. There were no transactions with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body.

- A dividend of £50 million was paid in May 2016
- A dividend of £34 million was paid in November 2016
- The 31 million Redeemable Preference Shares of £0.01 per share were redeemed in November 2016
- The Share Premium Account of £30,690,000 was repaid in November 2016.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

B.2.1 Specific requirements concerning skills, knowledge and expertise

AICL's recruitment policy ensures that the directors and senior management of the company have the appropriate skills, knowledge and expertise by the use of a thorough recruitment process, involving multi-stage interviews, personality and numerical ability testing and comparisons of existing and potential skills with the relevant job descriptions. AICL supports attendance at job specific training to ensure individuals maintain the necessary knowledge and expertise to fulfil their roles.

B.2.2 Process for assessing the fitness and the propriety of the persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions.

The overall objective of the AICL fit and proper persons policy is to ensure that AICL complies with its regulatory responsibilities to the Financial Services Commission (FSC) in Gibraltar by ensuring that those individuals who occupy a position of influence within AICL (namely its directors, key function holders and senior staff) satisfy the following criteria:

- They are people of honesty, integrity and good reputation.
- They have the competence and ability needed to conduct business.
- They are of sound financial standing.

The above are not intended to be exhaustive or definitive. The fit and proper test exists to protect the interests of actual and potential customers or clients. It follows that anything which suggests that a person is not fit and proper is relevant to the test, whether or not it can be subsumed under the above.

The Saga human resources department monitors and performs the necessary actions to ensure that AICL meets its fit and proper policy obligations. An annual review is carried out together with investigations into directors to be appointed or other relevant people. AICL's Board of directors will be advised of any concerns identified. The AICL CEO will inform the actuarial, risk management, audit and compliance function of any issues.

B.3 Risk Management including the own risk and solvency assessment

B.3.1 Description of the undertaking's risk management system

The Saga plc risk policy sets out Saga's approach to risk management, including risk management responsibilities and strategy, risk appetite and risk management framework. AICL's Risk Policy conforms to the group policy, tailored to the specific attributes and needs of AICL.

The AICL Risk Management Strategy, agreed by the AICL Board, is designed to support the business in achieving its goals. Key elements are:

- Creation of a robust and sustainable risk management framework, incorporating risk identification and self-assessment at an embedded 1st line of defence level and continuous monitoring at a 2nd line of defence level
- Creation of a risk aware culture across AICL, that understands and utilises risk appetite in its decision making
- Definition of ownership and responsibilities for managing risk across AICL
- Provision of an on-going, independent risk and control monitoring, review, escalation and challenge process
- Ongoing training and education of AICL's workforce, to enhance business wide risk management capabilities
- Demonstration to Saga plc shareholders, regulatory authorities such as the FSC, and other key stakeholders that we have identified and are managing all the significant strategic, market, financial and operational risks that arise in our operations.

AICL defines risk appetite as the amount, and sources of risk which it is seeking, willing to accept and looking to avoid, in pursuit of business objectives over a set period of time. AICL's risk appetite statement, agreed by the AICL Board, provides:

- Qualitative preference statements for the types of risk AICL faces in the course of its business
- Qualitative and quantitative appetite statements for each category of risk
- Risk tolerance volatility thresholds against key group measures.

AICL's risk appetite is complimentary to the Saga risk appetite statement but is tailored to the specific attributes and needs of the business.

Risk incidents can be reported to the risk function or directly to the chief risk officer. AICL participates in the Saga plc whistleblowing and open door policies, which allow any concerns of wrongdoing to be raised.

AICL monitors its risk exposures through a series of management reports, dependent on the type of risk. For example, underwriting risk and reserving risk are monitored on a monthly basis with reports showing the performance of different risk groups. Areas where action needs to be taken are identified quickly and appropriate action taken. Operational risk is assessed, for example by the use of regular snap checks which test the performance of individual risk controls.

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process captures the output of the risk exercises and assists the risk committee and the AICL Board with decision making.

B.3.1.1 Risk categories

The table below outlines the risk categories considered by AICL, consistent with both the AICL and Saga risk policies.

AICL Risk Categories

Saga – List of Generic Risks and their Descriptions		
Risk Category	Sub-Category (if appropriate)	Generic Risk Description
Strategic	N/A	Pursuing the incorrect strategy either as a result of poor research and unsuitable strategy or as a result of failure to correctly implement the agreed strategy or changing factors that have not been detected
Strategic	Mergers & Acquisitions	Exposure to losses arising from mergers and acquisitions failing to achieve their expected return on investment
Credit	N/A	Exposure to financial loss if counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations, including failure to perform them in a timely manner
Market	N/A	Inadequate return on investments does not give an adequate return/fluctuating values/returns/security. Security of capital does not meet regulatory requirements. Interest rate/foreign exchange fluctuations. Company fails to maintain solvency level and required regulatory capital levels.
Liquidity	N/A	Company though solvent, either does not have sufficient financial resources available to enable it to meet its obligations, as they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost
Insurance	N/A	Risk of loss, or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities
Operational	N/A	Risk of a change in value caused by the fact that actual losses, incurred for inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events (including legal risk), differ from the expected losses
Operational	Marketing	Poor media choice, ineffective messages, failure to generate sufficient responses/selling opportunities
Operational	Sales & Administration	Failure to sell. Failure to completely process all transactions, or the incorrect administration of products and services resulting in miss-selling, customer dissatisfaction, inaccurate/incomplete records, increased costs
Operational	Products & Pricing	Product pricing inappropriate to adequately cover required return or volumes. New products/ product updates not developed in a timely manner or appropriately. Products not competitive. Products not suitable for customers
Operational	Service Delivery / Operational Processing	Failure to deliver adequate customer service (e.g. claims)
Operational	Outsourced / Strategic Suppliers / Procurement	Failure to effectively manage third party relationships, (including relationships within Saga) resulting in unnecessary costs and poor service

AICL Risk Categories

Saga – List of Generic Risks and their Descriptions		
Risk Category	Sub-Category (if appropriate)	Generic Risk Description
Operational	People	Failure to recruit, train, develop and retain employees who have the skills and experience required by the business. Employee costs excessive. Staff of insufficient calibre
Operational	Financial Probity	Financial processes result in financial underperformance / failure to manage for value, incorrect financial statements
Operational	Crime - Internal & External	Financial Crime / Acts of dishonesty by Employees or by sources/people external to the entity
Operational	Information Systems Hardware and Applications	Information systems, hardware, software, infrastructure or support mechanisms that the business relies upon to conduct business operations are not aligned to business needs
Operational	Change	Change is not delivered effectively / on time / within budget
Operational	Business Continuity / Disaster Recovery	Lack of availability of equipment, computer applications, buildings, employees and other resources as a result of various incidents. (e.g. fire; breakdown; external supplier failure; flooding)
Operational	External Factors	Incidents/changes external to Saga have a negative impact on the business
Operational	Legal	Failure to adequately legally protect company, litigation
Operational	Regulatory	Failure to comply with regulatory requirements
Operational	Information Data Security	Critical information is not available where and when it is needed; The integrity of critical information is corrupted or; the confidentiality of sensitive, private or customer information is compromised by inappropriate disclosure
Operational	Reputation	Decline in reputation resulting in loss of confidence from customers, suppliers, business partners and investors
Operational	Group Risk / Contagion	Business unit (BU) subject to material control or influence from other areas of Saga exercised through informal or undocumented channels, potential conflicts of interest with other Group companies undertaking activities in areas related to BU, impact on BU of events/activities elsewhere in Saga
Operational	Adequacy of Physical Assets for Service Delivery	Physical assets required to deliver service are unavailable, inadequately maintained, damaged
Operational	Health & Safety	The health, safety, wellbeing and lives of customers, staff, contractors, suppliers, third parties and members of the public are adversely impacted
Operational	Governance & Culture	Corporate governance inappropriate, inadequate or absent leading to a failure to consistently safeguard the interests of the Saga and its stakeholders. The culture of Saga conflicts with the interests of the customer

B.3.1.2 Risk appetite

AICL defines risk appetite as the amount, and sources of risk which it is seeking, willing to accept and looking to avoid, in pursuit of business objectives over a set period of time. AICL's risk appetite statement, agreed by the AICL Board, provides:

- Qualitative preference statements for the types of risk we face in the course of its business
- Qualitative and quantitative appetite statements for each category of risk
- Risk tolerance volatility thresholds against four key group measures.

AICL's Risk appetite is complimentary to the Saga risk appetite statement but is tailored to the specific attributes and needs of the business.

B.3.2 Implementation of the risk management system

AICL uses the traditional three lines of defence to manage risk, as shown in the following table:

Level	Responsibilities
1	Management of risk by staff and management, using AICL's systems, internal controls, control environment and risk culture.
2	The risk management and compliance functions provide oversight and the tools, systems and advice necessary to support the first line in identifying, managing and monitoring risks.
3	Internal audit function provides a level of independent assurance that the risk management and internal control framework is working as designed.

The risk management function is responsible for the monitoring, managing and reporting of risks to which AICL is exposed and for setting the overall risk management and strategic framework. It has the necessary authority, resources, expertise and access to all relevant information to carry out its activities. It has the right to obtain any records necessary to allow it to carry out its responsibilities and has the right to access to or with any member of staff or the AICL Board.

B.3.3 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

B.3.3.1 The ORSA process

The ORSA process is a continuous process which provides an annual report of AICL's risk management practice and solvency position. A single report is produced which is intended to satisfy both the internal and supervisory requirements.

The annual ORSA report is produced in time for review at the final Board meeting of each year.

The ORSA report adds value to internal stakeholders, in particular the risk committee and the Board by:

- Providing the risk committee and the Board with a view of the current and forecasted risk and capital position, and risks taken, according to the company's strategy, and enabling them to act on this information. The ORSA report evidences the ORSA processes that are delivering the risk and capital results information consistently, accurately and in a timely manner and also enable the risk committee and the Board to identify areas for improvement in the risk management system
- Providing a holistic and objective assessment of the risk and capital profile, bringing together qualitative and quantitative information from across the organisation that may be included in business planning
- Identifying possible management actions available to senior management or identify scenarios or points in future where management actions may need to be considered (to support the improvement of the risk and capital position, and also those embedded within solvency modelling)
- Providing the risk committee and the Board with a view on the current design of the risk and capital management framework, particularly the internal model, its limitations and results of the validation of the model and its outputs
- Providing internally driven challenge and analysis with a regulatory perspective from within the organisation, and ultimately reducing the potential for regulatory intervention and probability of getting a capital add-on.

The ORSA report adds value to supervisors by:

- Providing the supervisor with assurance that the company has executed the ORSA capital assessment to align its risk and capital positions with the company's strategy – both now and in the near future
- Providing the supervisor with a view of AICL's key risks (and their diversification as well as accumulation potential), risk appetite (or equivalent concept), stress scenarios, and identify the scenarios or occasions when actions will be taken to manage these risks
- Providing the supervisor with insights into emerging risks within the organisation as well as help identify possible emerging risks to the insurance industry as a whole
- Evidencing to the supervisor that the underlying ORSA processes are delivering the risk results information consistently, accurately and in a timely manner.

Although the AICL Board has delegated day-to-day responsibility for the ORSA process to the AICL risk committee, it will retain overall responsibility for the ORSA.

The Board gains ownership of the ORSA by reviewing and approving the ORSA process and the ORSA report produced by the risk committee.

The ORSA includes key risk indicators and which allows the Board to understand the risk profile of the business.

The risk information also includes information on historical business which falls outside the current risk acceptance profile.

The ORSA is approved by the risk committee before being recommended to the Board.

The ORSA reviews AICL's capital requirements taking into account all of the risks to which AICL is exposed and therefore determines whether the SCR is sufficient.

B.3.3.2 Frequency of the ORSA process

The ORSA process is a continuous process which provides an annual report of AICL's risk management practice and solvency position. An ORSA report will also be completed when business decisions which involve a significant change in the risk profile of the business are proposed.

The annual ORSA report is signed off no later than the last Board meeting in each calendar year, in order to allow the final version to be sent to the FSC within the required timescales.

B.3.3.3 Determination of solvency needs

AICL's solvency needs are determined as part of the ORSA process. The ORSA process reviews whether the use of the standard formula is appropriate for the risk profile. The solvency needs are then projected for the duration of the planning period to ensure that the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) are met at all times. A series of stress and scenario tests are then carried out, including a number of reverse stress tests. The projected capital requirements are monitored by the risk committee and significant deviations or concerns will be escalated to the AICL Board.

B.4 Internal control system

B.4.1 Description of the internal control system

AICL's Board of directors bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that AICL complies with its responsibilities to ensure that a robust internal control framework is in place. Senior management and managers are responsible for the procedures that need to be in place to ensure a compliant operational regime.

All AICL staff are responsible for their compliance with the relevant policies. Access to the policies is available to all AICL staff who have been made aware of the requirement to adhere to the policies.

All staff have an obligation to inform the compliance, risk management, internal audit and actuarial functions of any matters which those bodies may need to be aware of in the performance of their respective duties

In addition to the required internal functions of internal audit, compliance, actuarial and risk management, AICL's external auditors also provide a degree of assurance as to AICL's internal controls environment through its interim and final audits of AICL's systems and processes.

The external auditors report independently to Saga plc and to AICL's audit committee.

AICL's audit committee, under the chairmanship of a non-executive director, meets twice annually to review in particular AICL's risk management processes as documented by its risk register, to consider internal audit reports and ensure that timely action is taken to rectify any identified internal control

weaknesses and to review the integrity of AICL's financial records as documented in its annual report and accounts and FSC returns.

The audit committee is independent of AICL senior management, has a representative of Saga plc as a member (the Saga plc Chief Financial Officer) and reports independently to the Saga plc audit committee.

Other ways in which AICL ensures that it has a robust internal control framework in place are:

- Consideration of control requirements in new product developments, IT developments etc
- Monthly control reviews to ensure that key financial reconciliations are being carried out on a timely and regular basis
- Regular internal and external operational audits and reviews of claims, underwriting, pricing, reserving and other processes to review the robustness and efficacy of operational controls.
- Regular operational audits of third party providers to review the quality of their operational controls.
- Regular reviews of its disaster recovery processes to ensure that significant business disruption cannot occur
- Documentation of detailed procedures and controls for all important financial and operational systems
- Reinforcement of the need for a robust internal controls environment when recruiting and training staff.

B.4.2 Implementation of the compliance function

The compliance function is responsible for the monitoring, managing and reporting of compliance risks to which AICL is exposed. The compliance function has the necessary authority, resources, expertise and access to all relevant information to carry out its activities. It also has ultimate recourse to the FSC and has the right to obtain any records necessary to allow it to carry out its responsibilities and has the right to access to or with any member of staff or the AICL Board.

The activities of the compliance function are subject to periodic review by internal audit.

B.5 Internal audit function

B.5.1 Implementation of the internal audit function

The audit key function responsibility within AICL sits with the Technical Director. The audit activity is outsourced to the Saga internal audit team, headed by the Head of Internal Audit. The audit function assesses and reports on the effectiveness of the governance, risk management and control frameworks within AICL and assists management to identify significant risks and remedial actions necessary to improve the control environment. The internal audit functions prepare an audit plan each year which sets out the review work they will undertake each year; this plan is to ensure the effectiveness of the controls within AICL and is developed taking into account AICL's risk management processes. The audit plan can be revised during the year in order to take into account any emerging trends and potential risks which may impact AICL.

Where recommendations are made following audits or an audit has identified any issues these will be raised with management and suitable action plans to resolve issues will be agreed and actions tracked until completion. Where any issues are identified which relate to AICL's regulatory status, permissions or authority then the Head of Internal Audit shall immediately inform the Chief Risk Officer of AICL and shall agree the steps to be taken to resolve and where appropriate the issue will be referred to the supervisory authority.

B.5.2 Independence of the internal audit function

The objective of AICL's audit policy is to ensure the availability of an independent resource to advise the Board and to assist the Board in carrying out reviews of AICL procedures and controls and to ensure compliance with the internal audit methodology. In determining the scope of its activity it will consider the work of other assurance functions within AICL as well as external auditors and AICL's regulators but internal audit is ultimately responsible for determining how much reliance can be placed on the work of other assurance functions following a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of that function in relation to the area under review.

The audit role reports to the AICL Board for audit matters. The internal audit charter outlines AICL's commitment that, in carrying out its activity it will:

- Be free to deliver assignments and express opinions without interference
- Have freedom and total access to information and staff
- Be able to review AICL's internal control system
- Review the adequacy of AICL's system of governance

It is important to note that the Head of Internal Audit has no responsibility for any other functions within AICL.

B.6 Actuarial function

B.6.1 Implementation of the actuarial function

The actuarial function is headed by the actuarial function holder, who reports directly to the AICL CEO. The work of the actuarial function is carried out by members of AICL's actuarial department and includes, at least on an annual basis:

- Coordination of the calculation of technical provisions
- Ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions
- Assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions
- Comparing best estimates against experience
- Informing the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions
- Expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy
- Expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements
- Contributing to the effective implementation of the risk-management system

An actuarial report is provided to the AICL Board each year. The actuarial function also updates the calculation of the undertaking-specific parameters on an annual basis.

B.7 Outsourcing

The operation of the outsourcing policy is overseen by the outsourcing committee which in turn report to the Board sub-committee. The Board sub-committee review the activity of the outsourcing committee and escalates to the Board any areas of concern. This includes where any activities are outsourced to internal or group companies.

Outsourced activity will be regarded as critical and/or important where it involves functions which are:

- essential to the operation of the business, and or
- are services without which AICL would not be able to deliver its services.

AICL outsources some services considered to be critical and / or important. These outsourced arrangements include the following:

- IT outsourcing
- Facilities management
- HR and payroll services
- Intermediary activities (including sales, fulfilment and administration of insurance policies)
- Claims management
- Internal audit
- Compliance

The decision whether or not to outsource is based on a consideration of the risks and the costs and benefits of outsourcing any responsibilities. The decision is made after a careful review of the background to the request, the review of the risks associated with outsourcing the activities, the selection process of the preferred third party and the conclusion of an acceptable contractual agreement. The review and decision process is documented.

A risk based approach will be adopted in order to determine the level of supervision and control in respect of each outsourced activity, for example activities which are regarded as critical for the successful delivery of the customer experience will be subject to a high degree of review and control. When considering whether or not to initially outsource and when considering the continued use of outsourcing arrangements, AICL will assess the strategic, reputational, compliance, regulatory and operational risks. In addition, AICL will consider the risks associated with concentrating outsourcing with certain providers and the systemic failures which could arise within the third parties.

When assessing and evaluating third parties as part of the selection process, AICL will consider the third party's ability to deliver the required customer experience and delivery of services to AICL. This will include a review of the following (areas are reviewed where they are relevant to the service / activity to be outsourced):

- Telephony
- Claims handling processes
- Management information
- Complaint handling
- Management of their business (finance, HR, operational capability)
- Disclosure of any significant events (including significant complaints made to ombudsmen, refusal or revocation of licences by professional or regulatory bodies)
- Financial due diligence
- Information security
- Fit and proper nature of the organisation and or its directors or senior managers

In order to formalise the arrangements AICL enters into a written agreement with the third party. This takes place after internal approval has been sought in line with AICL's contract approval process. The written agreement will include the following:

- The respective rights and obligations of both parties
- Requirement to comply with all applicable laws, regulatory requirements and to cooperate with AICL's or its supervisors / regulators in connection with the outsourced function or activity
- The third party's requirement to disclose any developments that may have a material impact on its ability to carry out the outsourcing and any material changes to its financial resources or risk profile
- Rights of termination and exit management processes
- Requirement to protect any confidential information relating to AICL and its clients
- Compliance with data protection legislation
- Establishment and maintenance of contingency plans for disaster recovery and periodic testing of back-up facilities
- Indemnities

The extent and frequency with which AICL measures and monitors the performance of the third party depends on the risk profile allocated to the third party. In addition, deterioration in the performance of the third party would increase the risk assessment and therefore the monitoring by AICL of that third party's activities. In addition to carrying out its own risk assessment of the third parties AICL will also seek confirmation from the third parties of any breaches and risks identified and the steps taken to address the breaches and mitigate the risks. The frequency of the requests to the third parties will depend upon the nature of the services provided and the risk profile of the third parties.

All outsourced providers are located in the United Kingdom.

B.8 Adequacy of the System of Governance

AICL's has a governance model which uses a framework of committees and a Board sub-committee to control the operation of the entity and to ensure adherence to the Board's direction. The terms of reference relating to those committees and the policies through which the company manages its operation are reviewed at least on an annual basis to ensure that they remain aligned to the Board's direction. In addition, the oversight afforded by the independent internal audit function ensures that the system of governance adopted by AICL is adequate and proportionate for the operation of the business.

B.9 Any other information

There is no other material information to be reported in this section

C. Risk Profile

C.1 Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk comprises 89% of the Basic Solvency Capital requirement as at 31 January 2017.

Underwriting risk can be divided into premium risk, which is the risk that the premium charged does not reflect the risks being taken on, and reserve risk, which is the risk of adverse claims development.

Most of this risk relates to motor insurance, which contributes more than 80% of AICL's premium income and 95% of technical provisions. The premium risk is assessed and managed by a suite of management information reports which are produced monthly and analysed by the actuarial team and senior management. The management information shows the performance of the business at both an overall level and also at a detailed level, allowing a view to be taken on the performance of the rating structures and segments of the business. Pricing levels are reviewed on a monthly basis and allow for the effect of claims inflation and changes in expense levels when appropriate. Price changes are proposed by the underwriting and pricing committee and approved by the Board sub-committee.

The premium risk is also controlled by the use of an underwriting guide which sets out the business which AICL accepts at normal premium terms, business which may be acceptable after referral to the specialist underwriting team and business which is not acceptable under any circumstances.

Any breaches of the underwriting policy are reported to the risk committee.

The underwriting risk is further mitigated by reinsurance, with both proportional and excess of loss covers in place.

Reserve risk is managed by monthly reviews of claims experience and reserve calculations. The monthly reserves are agreed by an executive director. In addition, reserves are reviewed by a non-executive director with appropriate actuarial experience on a quarterly basis and by an independent external actuary as part of the year-end review. The level of reserves and reserve margin is approved by the reserving committee bi-annually.

Other than the quota share arrangement with New Re, which is referred to elsewhere in this document, there have been no material changes in this risk in the reporting period.

C.2 Market risk

Market risk comprises 26% of the Basic Solvency Capital requirement as at 31 January 2017.

AICL defines market risk as "the risk of changes in values caused by market prices or volatilities of market prices differing from their expected values"

AICL is exposed to the following types of market risk:

- Investment risks – the risk of volatility in the expected returns on AICL's investment portfolio as well as the risk that changes in the value of liabilities are not adequately offset by changes in the value of assets, as a result of adverse movements in investment prices;
- Interest rate risks – the risk that changes in the value of liabilities are not adequately offset by changes in the value of assets, as a result of adverse movements in interest rates;

- Foreign exchange risks – exposures arising from payables or receivables denominated in a currency other than AICL’s domestic currency;
- Concentration - all risk exposures with a loss potential which is large enough to threaten the solvency or the financial position of undertakings which can originate from a series of sources, including geographical areas, (entity or group) counterparties, economic sectors;
- Illiquidity - the risk that assets will become liquid at a slower pace than the rate at which the liabilities will have to be paid, because the maturity of assets is longer.

Market risk is mitigated by the investment policy, which is the responsibility of the AICL CEO. The operation of the investment policy is overseen by the investment committee which in turn reports to the Board and the Board sub-committee. The Board sub-committee reviews the activity of the investment committee and escalates to the Board any areas of concern.

The investment policy adheres to the “prudent person principle” by only allowing investments to be held in an approved list of asset classes and where appropriate, individual named assets. A list is maintained of all potential counterparties that comply with the AICL investment policy. All investments must comply with the investment policy restrictions on exposure, duration and rating as set out in the investment policy. The use of a defined list of allowable assets ensures that risk concentrations are understood and can be easily measured.

All investments must be approved by the AICL investment committee prior to purchase, although Saga Group Treasury Officers retain a delegated authority to manage cash and UCITS balances on behalf of AICL to ensure continuing liquidity. The sale or transfer of any asset requires sign-off by an AICL director.

The investment policy requires that all deposit and bond investments are to be held to maturity. Only in exceptional circumstances will disinvestment be considered (eg if a counterparty’s credit rating falls below the required standard), with any such decision to take account of the potential effect on AICL’s continuing ability to account for investments on an amortised cost basis.

All investments are to be held in sterling or, if held in foreign currency, to be hedged such that exchange rate risk is eliminated.

All property investments must be approved by the AICL board of directors. Consideration should be given to the likelihood of uninsurable events, and on-going property maintenance arrangements.

A minimum balance of £10m must be readily available at all times as free cash to meet day-to-day obligations.

When selecting investments, the investment committee should seek as far as possible to match investments with the profile of the underlying liabilities, in accordance with the asset liability policy and the liquidity policy but should not seek to do so if any of the detailed requirements of this investment policy would be breached. In this context, liabilities will be defined as AICL balance sheet technical liabilities, i.e. outstanding claims including claims handling fees, plus IBNR plus unearned premium reserves.

For assets in excess of those backing technical liabilities the investment policy will also be applicable, save that the objective to match against underlying liabilities will by definition not apply. A policy breach will not be caused by an asset increasing in value where the original purchase was within the policy limits.

Investments that fall outside the AICL investment policy may be considered by the AICL investment committee and recommended to the AICL board for inclusion on a case-by-case basis.

Investments will not be lent or pledged.

Consideration must be given to the capital requirements of different types of investments

Any breaches of the investment policy are reported to the risk committee.

There have been no material changes in this risk in the reporting period.

C.3 Credit Risk

Credit risk comprises 2% of the Basic Solvency Capital requirement as at 31 January 2017.

AICL defines credit risk as “The risk of a change in value due to actual credit losses deviating from expected credit losses due to the failure to meet contractual debt obligations.”

AICL is exposed to the following type of credit risk:

- Counterparty risk typically arising from intermediaries to whom the company has an exposure, reinsurance contracts and profit share arrangements.

The intermediary risks are measured by the use of premium bordereau on a monthly basis and internal controls are in place to ensure that premiums are received at the correct time.

Reinsurance default risk arises from the following:

The quota share arrangements in place for motor and home insurance. These risks are measured on a continual basis. The risk of default is mitigated by the credit rating of the reinsurers used.

The motor insurance excess of loss reinsurance is placed with a panel of reinsurers at each renewal. The reinsurers must be approved by the reinsurance committee and must have a minimum Standard and Poors rating of A-.

Payments due to AICL are monitored closely and any overdue payments are managed by the credit control processes.

There have been no material changes in this risk in the reporting period.

C.4 Liquidity risk

AICL defines liquidity risk as “the risk stemming from the lack of marketability of an investment that cannot be bought or sold quickly enough to prevent or minimize a loss”. AICL recognises that liquidity is more appropriately defined in terms of a minimum buffer of liquidity maintained, rather than PBT. AICL’s appetite remains low and we will always maintain free cash, liquid assets and committed borrowing facilities for use anywhere within AICL of not less than £10m.

AICL’s core activities are the underwriting and pricing of personal lines insurance products. It supplies products on a net premium basis to its distribution partners, who are then free to set retail prices at

a level of their choosing. AICL's reported premiums therefore cover the expected cost of claims, expenses, levies and profit margin.

AICL aims to achieve a target profit of at least 3% of premiums on its business, irrespective of the point of the insurance cycle and always sets its premium rates with the aim of achieving this target. The intermediaries that distribute AICL's policies (primarily Saga Services and AA Insurance Services) then calculate the gross price to be paid by the customer. This arrangement means that AICL delivers unusually stable results for a primary motor insurer. In essence, the risk of adverse competitive pressure is borne by Saga Services and AA Insurance Services. AICL bears the risk of claim fluctuation but not of changes in competitive pressures.

AICL has achieved its target profit margin of at least 3% of premiums in every year since its formation in 2004. This includes the accident years 2009 and 2010 which were two of the worst years since the 1990s, in which rapidly increasing personal injury claims were driving up claims costs at a time when premium rates were weak. AICL was not exposed to the weakening premium rates, thanks to its lack of interest in market cycles, but were fully exposed to rising personal injury claims. Despite this, AICL's results for the 2009 and 2010 years show that it achieved its target return in those years.

The expected profit included in future premiums has therefore been set as between 3% and 10% of premiums, depending on the line of business, based on recent experience and the profit target margin. This amounts to £2.7 million in total.

There have been no material changes in this risk in the reporting period.

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is equivalent to 16% of the Basic Solvency Capital requirement as at 31 January 2017.

AICL defines operational risk as "risk of a change in value caused by the fact that actual losses, incurred for inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events (including legal risk), differ from the expected losses". AICL is exposed to a wide range of operational risks.

Operational risk is identified, measured and monitored by the risk register. This identifies the level of risk before and after controls and identifies risk and control owners. Controls are tested by the use of snap checks on a regular basis.

There have been no material changes in this risk in the reporting period.

C.6 Other material risks

C.6.1 Strategic Risk

AICL defines strategic risk as “the risk of a change in value due to the inability to implement appropriate business plans and strategies, make decisions, allocate resources, or adapt to changes in the business environment. “

AICL is exposed to the following types of strategic risk:

- Failure to anticipate technology shift, particularly in the digital arena
- Erosion of market share by the arrival of a unique competitor
- Inability to derive expected benefits from new projects
- Failure to understand business aims and objectives
- Inability to meet strategic targets and budget.

Strategic risk is managed by a range of activities which include:

- Well understood annual budgets and 5 year plans
- Market knowledge and participation in market forums
- Robust project planning processes, including internal audit reviews of projects and post-implementation reviews.

C.6.2 Group Risk

AICL is a subsidiary of Saga plc, a company which has a range of activities including:

- Insurance underwriting
- Insurance broking
- Holiday tour operations
- A holiday cruise operation
- An investment management platform and advice for individual investors

AICL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Saga MidCo Limited and its ownership position within Saga plc ensures that its viability can not be directly affected by the failure of any other Saga group company. The impact on AICL of the failure of Saga Services and other group contagion risks are covered by the stress tests carried out as part of the ORSA process.

C.6.3 Emerging risks

As part of the risk management framework, AICL continually look to identify and review emerging risks. Emerging risks currently being monitored include Driverless cars and potential changes to the structure of the insurance market.

The following risks have been considered and where appropriate, taken into account, as part of this process:

- The Ogden discount rate, used for calculating personal injury claims costs, was reviewed by the Lord Chancellor and reduced from 2.5% to -0.75%. A consultation into the methodology for setting the Ogden rate has been announced and hence there is a risk that the rate may be

changed again. It is expected that any change to the rate will be retrospective. AICL currently has a binary event in its technical provisions against the possibility that the discount rate will change.

- The decision that the UK will leave the EU has caused the value of sterling to fall against other currencies, in particular the Euro and the US dollar. The fall in value against the Euro is expected to increase the cost of parts for cars manufactured in Europe.
- Driverless cars
- Potential changes to the structure of the insurance market.

C.7 Any other information

AICL has no off-balance sheet positions and does not transfer risk to special purpose vehicles

As part of the ORSA process a number of stress and scenario tests are carried out, together with specific reverse stress tests. In the 2016 ORSA, the following stress and scenario tests were carried out:

- An unexpected significant increase in claims liabilities of 10%
- A major reduction in asset values of 10%
- A significant increase in annual written volumes of 25%
- Reinsurer default resulting in a reduction in reinsurance recoveries of 25%
- Delay in an insurance broker paying premiums to AICL.

In each of the scenarios, AICL's coverage of the SCR remained above 100% and therefore has sufficient capital.

The following reverse stress tests were carried out:

- Scenario 1: Combination of third party failure (reinsurance and broker), reduction in asset values and unexpected significant increase in liabilities. In this scenario we would expect to see a downturn in the economic environment and increases in insurance premiums following the increase in claims experience. Assuming this is a market-wide phenomenon, it is expected the premium increases will not affect AICL's competitive position but for there to be increased levels of new business as retention rates fall in the market. Saga Services is typically competitive in these conditions and can be expected to increase volumes.
- Scenario 2: A major reduction in asset values with unexpected increase in liabilities. This scenario reflects the situation following the 2008 financial crisis, with pressure on asset values and an increase in liability claims.
- Scenario 3: Failure of Saga Services combined with reduction in asset values and unexpected increase in liabilities. Saga Services enters and subsequently exits administration as a going concern it is assumed that policy volumes and hence profits are at 50% of previously planned levels.
- Scenario 4: AICL suffers from a fall in asset values and an increase in personal injury costs (totalling £24m). Saga Services suffers a combination of events (totalling £74m) specified in their annual FCA Threshold Condition 4 assessment (a breach of law or regulations that results

in a fine; industry-wide mis-selling resulting in fines and repayments to customers; and negative PR for the Saga brand).

In scenarios 1-3, AICL's coverage of the SCR falls to less than 100% immediately after the event, but coverage for the MCR remains above 100%.

In scenario 4, AICL's coverage of the SCR remains above 100% and therefore has sufficient capital.

In the circumstances where there is a shortfall to the SCR, two options become available to recapitalise AICL, as follows:

- AICL is recapitalised immediately to 110% of the SCR. The capital can be funded from the revolving credit facility available to Saga plc and from retained profits, in a combination to be determined.
- AICL submits a plan to the FSC that restores own funds to be sufficient to cover the SCR by the end of the financial year 2017/18. Again, this can be funded from the revolving credit facility available to Saga plc and from retained profits, in a combination to be determined.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D.1 Assets

D.1.1 Valuation for solvency purposes of each material asset class

At 31 January 2017, AICL held the following assets:

Asset Class	Solvency II value (£ million)	Statutory account value (£ million)	Difference (£ million)
Intangible Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property, Plant and Equipment for own use	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property	56.2	43.9	12.3
Participations	0.0	3.6	-3.6
Government Bonds	116.2	79.5	36.7
Corporate Bonds	306.3	0.0	306.3
Investment Funds	4.4	151.2	(146.8)
Deposits other than cash	119.9	309.5	(189.6)
Reinsurance Recoverables:			
Non-life excluding health	201.5	97.4	104.1
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	18.2	0.0	18.2
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	0.0	108.5	(108.5)
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents	0.3	0.3	0.0
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0.2	12.5	(12.4)
Total Assets	823.1	806.5	16.6

D.1.2 Material differences between solvency valuations and those used for financial statements

The Solvency II and Statutory valuation methods used for each asset class are described in the table below:

Asset Class	Solvency II Valuation Method	Statutory Valuation Method
Intangible assets	Not applicable	Depreciated historic costs
Property, plant and equipment for own use	Not applicable	Depreciated historic costs
Property	Quoted market prices in an active market	Depreciated historic costs
Participations	Not applicable	Historic costs
Government bonds	Quoted market prices in an active market	Amortised value - effective interest rate method
Corporate bonds	Quoted market prices in an active market	Amortised value - effective interest rate method
Investment funds	Look-through value	Quoted market prices in an active market
Deposits other than cash	Expected maturity value plus accrued interest or where quoted market price.	Amortised value - effective interest rate method
Reinsurance recoverables:		
Non-life excluding health	Best estimate (probability-weighted average of future cash flows, discounted to allow for the time value of money)	Expected recoverable discounted for periodic payment orders only
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	Best estimate (probability-weighted average of future cash flows, discounted to allow for the time value of money)	Expected recoverable discounted for periodic payment orders
Insurance intermediaries & receivables	Expected recoverable amount	Expected recoverable amount
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	Expected recoverable amount	Expected recoverable amount
Cash and cash equivalents	Quoted market prices in an active market	Quoted market prices in an active market
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	Expected recoverable amount	Expected recoverable amount

The differences in the asset values in the table in section D.1.1 is also influenced by the Solvency II look-through approach to investment funds.

D.2 Technical Provisions

D.2.1 Technical provisions by material line of business

The technical provisions, gross of reinsurance, as at 31 January 2017 are shown in the following table:

Line of Business	Best Estimate (£ million)	Risk Margin (£ million)	Technical Provisions (£ million)
Motor Liability	503.9	16.1	520.1
Motor Other	11.7	0.4	12.1
Fire and Other Property	0.7	0.0	0.7
Legal Expenses	-1.6	0.0	(1.6)
Assistance	16.6	0.5	17.1
Miscellaneous financial loss	2.1	0.1	2.2
Annuities	24.9	0.8	25.6
Total	558.4	17.9	576.3

*The non-life risk margin of £17.1 million (excluding annuities) is allocated to line of business in proportion to the non-negative technical provisions.

Actuarial projections have been carried out to estimate the ultimate cost of claims for each class of business. For all major types of claim except motor large third party injury claims, the chain ladder method has been used. This is a commonly used actuarial technique for estimating ultimate claim costs. It assumes that the development of claims costs in the future can be based on an analysis of the development of historic claim costs for past accident periods. The analysis produces “development factors” which can be used to estimate the progression of claim costs for each period. The result of the method is an estimate of the ultimate claims costs for the period being analysed.

For motor large third party injury claims a Bornhuetter-Ferguson method has been used. Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods are typically used to estimate ultimate claims costs in classes of business where there is a low claim frequency but high claim severity. For each accident period, an initial assumption is made about the ultimate claims experience, in this case that the claims cost will be in line with the pricing assumption. As the accident period develops, the estimated ultimate claims are based less on the initial assumption and more on the actual experience until after a period of time (in this case approximately 10 years) the estimated ultimate claims are based entirely on the actual experience.

The data used in the projections fulfils AICL’s data quality requirements. The claims data is reconciled to independently produced data held within AICL’s Finance Department and for each monthly extract produced since January 2004 there have been no material discrepancies between the two data sources.

The following reasonableness checks are performed to ensure that the data is sufficiently accurate, relevant and complete for the report to be reliable:

- A comparison with the data used in the previous calculations
- The data has been checked for consistency with data from other sources
- It has also been reviewed for reasonableness

The projected cash flows in the technical provisions have been discounted using the GBP risk free interest rate term structure as provided by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority.

D.2.2 Uncertainty in the technical provisions

Projections of future claims are subject to a degree of uncertainty. The technical provisions referred to in this document are a best estimate and should be viewed as a central point of a range of possible outcomes. The projected values of claims projected in this way will vary from year to year, especially projections relating to the most recent 2016/2017 and 2015/2016 accident periods.

The main sources of uncertainty include:

- The 2016/2017 and 2015/2016 accident periods.
- Changes in claims reporting and handling, particularly in respect of the small personal injury claims. This includes the targeting of open claims with no development in the last 12 months, which will result in initial favourable development but it is expected that future development may worsen as claims are re-opened.
- The frequency and severity of large motor third party liability claims
- Periodical Payment Orders (PPOs) are subject to considerable uncertainty because of uncertain life expectancies and the variability of inflation and investment returns over considerable periods of time.
- Any further change to the Ogden discount rate.
- Changes to the regulatory environment, for example changes such as the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act and Periodical Payment Orders which apply to all open claims. This includes the Government's review of soft tissue injuries.
- Claims inflation higher than expected
- Brexit

D.2.3 Material differences between solvency valuations and those used for financial statements

The following table shows the difference between the Solvency II Technical Provisions and those reported in the Statutory Accounts as at 31 January 2017.

Line of Business	Solvency II Technical Provisions (£ million)	Statutory Accounts Technical Provisions (£ million)	Difference (£ million)
Medical expense	-	0.5	(0.5)
Motor Liability	520.2	438.5	93.7
Motor Other	12.1		
Fire and Other Property	0.7	1.1	(0.4)
Legal Expenses	(1.6)	5.0	(6.6)
Assistance	17.1	18.0	(0.9)
Miscellaneous financial loss	2.2	2.1	0.1
Annuities	25.6	172.5	(146.9)
Total	576.3	637.7	(61.4)

D.2.3.1 Solvency II valuation bases

The Solvency II technical provisions consist of a premium provision, a claims provision and a risk margin.

D.2.3.1.1 Claims provision

The claims provision is the discounted best estimate of the reserve in respect of claims that have occurred prior to the valuation date (irrespective of whether or not they have been reported), together with the corresponding claims handling expenses.

D.2.3.1.2 Premium provision

The premium provision is the discounted best estimate of the total cash flows in respect of the claims occurring after the valuation date, together with the corresponding claims handling expenses, premiums received after the valuation date and the expenses of administering the business.

Claims and premium provisions are calculated gross of reinsurance. The reinsurers' share of the claims provision and the premium provision is reported separately as an asset on the balance sheet.

D.2.3.1.3 Risk margin

The risk margin is the cost of providing the capital to cover the SCR over the lifetime of the liabilities. It is intended to ensure that the value of the technical provisions is equivalent to the amount that an insurer would be expected to require in order to take over and meet the insurance obligations.

The risk margin is calculated net of reinsurance.

The Solvency II valuation bases do not vary by line of business.

D.2.3.2 Statutory Accounts valuation bases

D.2.3.2.1 Claims outstanding provision

The provision for claims outstanding is made on an individual basis and is based on the ultimate cost of all claims notified but not settled by the balance sheet date, together with a provision for related claims handling costs. The provision also includes the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported at the balance sheet date based on statistical methods. The claims outstanding provision is not discounted for the time value of money with the exception of periodical payment orders ('PPOs'), awarded in the settlement of bodily injury claims.

The amount of anticipated reinsurance, salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and, where material, reported separately as assets.

Differences between the estimated cost and subsequent settlement of claims are dealt within the appropriate technical account for the year in which they are settled or re-estimated.

D.2.3.2.2 Provision for unearned premiums

The provision for unearned premiums represents that proportion of premiums received or receivable that relates to risks that have not yet expired at the reporting date. The provision is calculated on a daily pro-rata basis.

D.2.3.2.3 Provision for unexpired risks

A provision for unexpired risks is maintained, when required, to cover the estimated excess of net liabilities over the associated unearned premium reserve after taking future investment return into account. An assessment is made for each grouping of business that is managed together such that the offsetting of any surpluses and deficits can only occur within each group.

Estimates for claims, investment return and other directly related income and expenses are based on information available at the balance sheet date.

The Statutory valuation bases do not vary by line of business.

D.2.4 Matching adjustment

The matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC has not been applied in any of the calculations of the technical provisions, the SCR, the MCR, the basic own funds and the amounts of own funds eligible to cover the SCR and the MCR.

D.2.5 Volatility adjustment

The volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC has not been applied in any of the calculations of the technical provisions, the SCR, the MCR, the basic own funds and the amounts of own funds eligible to cover the SCR and the MCR.

D.2.6 Transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure

The transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC has not been applied in any of the calculations of the technical provisions, the SCR, the MCR, the basic own funds and the amounts of own funds eligible to cover the SCR and the MCR.

D.2.7 Transitional measure on technical provisions

The transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC has not been applied in any of the calculations of the technical provisions, the SCR, the MCR, the basic own funds and the amounts of own funds eligible to cover the SCR and the MCR.

D.2.8 Other

D.2.8.1 Recoverables from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles

AICL has three primary reinsurance arrangements in place:

- An arrangement providing excess of loss and aggregation covering all motor policies
- A quota share arrangement covering all motor policies
- An arrangement covering all household policies

D.2.8.1.1 Excess of Loss and Catastrophe cover covering all motor policies

Since AICL's inception in 2004, AICL has annually purchased reinsurance cover to mitigate the risks of

- Particularly large motor liability claims
- A concentration of claims in any short period due to, for example weather events

Our reinsurance arrangement for this provides the following

- Motor liability excess of loss: unlimited excess of £3,000,000.
- Motor other catastrophe excess of loss: £9,000,000 excess of £1,000,000, comprised of:
 - a. £2,000,000 excess £1,000,000 drop down layer purely for motor other catastrophes;
 - b. £7,000,000 excess £3,000,000 alongside the motor liability excess of loss programme.

The maximum motor third party property damage contribution to the ultimate net loss is £20,000,000 indemnity and £5,000,000 expenses in respect of any one vehicle.

D.2.8.1.2 Motor insurance quota share

AICL signed a three-year quota share reinsurance treaty with New Re, a subsidiary of Munich Re, in early 2016 to provide reinsurance cover on a quota share basis. The principal terms of this arrangement are set out below:

- The treaty covers the three accident years from 1 February 2016 on a funds withheld basis, extendable for a further three accident years. It is assumed for planning purposes that the agreement is renewed for a further 3 years once the initial 3 year term ends.
- The quota share arrangement applies to AICL's residual claims and premiums after the impact of the excess of loss arrangements described above.

- AICL retain 25% of the residual earned premiums and incurred claims, and cede the other 75% to New Re.
- Investment and other income and all expenses and levies are shared in the same proportions.
- The treaty covers all motor policies, regardless of distribution channel.
- All earned premiums and incurred claims on or after 1 February 2016 are included, other than in respect of earned premiums and incurred accidents arising from new business written by Saga Services prior to 1 July 2015 and renewal business written by Saga Services prior to 1 August 2015.
- New Re's exposure for any given accident year is limited to a loss ratio of 120%. Any exposure in excess of a 120% loss ratio will return to AICL.
- There are no sliding commission scales in this arrangement as AICL and New Re's experience is aligned.
- A profit share arrangement applies at the point of commutation, 3 years after the expiry of the contract.

D.2.8.1.3 Home insurance arrangement

AICL began underwriting home insurance business (buildings and contents insurance) on both the Saga Services and AA Insurance Services panels during 2012. This business is written on a coinsurance basis with New India Assurance Company Limited (NAICL), with NAICL taking 99% of the risk. AICL's 1% share of the risk is also reinsured with GIC (General Insurance Corporation of India). This business will therefore not make a material change to the risk profile.

D.2.8.2 Material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period

The impact of the change to the Ogden discount rate, used for calculating personal injury claims costs, from 2.5% to -0.75% has been reflected in the assumptions used in the calculation of the technical provisions as follows:

- The lump sum equivalent of future care costs and loss of earnings have been calculated using a discount rate of -0.75%.
- The likelihood of a large personal injury claim settling as a periodical payment order has been reduced, as the larger lump sum payment will be more attractive to claimants.

D.3 Other Liabilities

D.3.1 Valuation of liabilities other than Technical Provisions

The liabilities other than technical liabilities as at 31 January 2017 are shown in the following table:

Liability Class	Solvency II Value (£ million)	Statutory Accounts Value (£ million)	Difference (£ million)
Deferred tax liabilities	0.6	0.6	0.0
Debts owed to credit institutions	4.1	4.1	0.0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	16.4	16.4	0.0
Reinsurance payables	56.4	9.3	47.1
Payables (trade, not insurance)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	19.3	22.9	(3.6)
Total	96.7	53.2	43.5

The difference in reinsurance payables is influenced by the statutory accounting treatment of the motor quota share reinsurance.

D.3.2 Material differences between solvency valuations and those used for financial statements

D.3.2.1 Solvency II valuations

D.3.2.1.1 Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

D.3.2.1.2 Debts owed to credit institutions

Amortised value - effective interest rate method.

D.3.2.1.3 Reinsurance payables

Amounts past due for payment.

D.3.2.1.4 Payables (trade, not insurance)

Amounts past due for payment.

D.3.2.1.5 Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

Amounts past due for payment.

D.3.2.2 Statutory valuations

D.3.2.2.1 Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

D.3.2.2.2 Debts owed to credit institutions

Amortised value - effective interest rate method.

D.3.2.2.3 Reinsurance payables

Expected amount due.

D.3.2.2.4 Payables (trade, not insurance)

Expected amount due.

D.3.2.2.5 Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

Expected amount due.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

AICL does not apply alternative methods for valuation

D.5 Any other information

There is no other material information to be reported in this section

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

E.1.1 Management of own funds

AICL has a capital management policy and a medium term capital management plan which require management to maintain sufficient own funds which will provide a specified margin above the SCR at all times. The projections are reviewed at least annually as part of the ORSA process and ensure that appropriate funds are available for the duration of the 5 year planning period.

During the planning period, it is expected that the SCR will reduce as a result of the motor quota share arrangement. In order to maintain the margin above the SCR at an appropriate level, the surplus own funds will be distributed to the shareholder via dividend payments.

E.1.2 Amount of own funds by tier

AICL's own funds as at 31 January 2017 are as follows:

Description	Tier	£ millions
Ordinary Share Capital	1	30.0
Reconciliation Reserve	1	120.1
Total	1	150.1

E.1.3 Eligibility of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement, classified by tiers

All of the own funds shown in the table above are eligible to cover both the SCR and the MCR

E.1.4 Eligibility of own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement, classified by tiers

All of the own funds shown in the table above are eligible to cover both the SCR and the MCR

E.1.5 Explanation of any material differences between equity as shown in the undertaking's financial statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes

The table below shows the reconciliation between the equity shown in the statutory accounts and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes as at 31 January 2017:

Description	Solvency II value (£ million)	Amount shown in Statutory Accounts (£ million)
Ordinary share capital	30.0	30.0
Retained earnings including profits from the year	81.5	81.5
Other reserves from accounting balance sheet	4.1	4.1
Adjustments to assets	16.6	0.0
Adjustments to technical provisions	61.5	0.0
Adjustments to other liabilities	(43.5)	0.0
Total	150.1	115.6

E.1.6 Transitional arrangements

No own funds items are subject to transitional arrangements.

E.1.7 Ancillary own funds

There are no items of ancillary own funds

E.1.8 Restrictions on assets

No own funds items have any restrictions placed on them.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

E.2.1 Amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement as at 31 January 2017

The SCR and MCR as at 31 January 2017 are shown in the following table:

Risk Category	£ million
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	91.2
Market Risk	26.9
Counterparty Default Risk	2.5
Life Underwriting Risk	0.6
Diversification Benefit	(18.6)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	102.7
Operational Risk	16.1
LACDT Adjustment	(23.8)
Solvency Capital Requirement	95.0
Minimum Capital Requirement	39.2

The SCR calculations remain subject to supervisory assessment.

E.2.2 The amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules

The following tables show the detailed breakdown of the SCR by risk modules. The SCR is calculated using the standard formula, except for the Non-Life Risk where undertaking-specific parameters are used.

E.2.2.1 Non-Life Underwriting Risk

Non-Life Underwriting Risk	£ million
Premium and Reserve Risk	90.6
Catastrophe Risk	1.8
Lapse Risk	4.9
Diversification Benefit	(6.1)
Total	91.2

E.2.2.2 Market Risk

Market Risk	£ million
Interest Rate Risk	0.4
Equity Risk	2.1
Spread Risk	10.1
Currency Risk	6.0
Property Risk	14.0
Concentration Risk	8.6
Diversification Benefit	(14.4)
Total	26.9

The equity risk arises from investments in assets such as absolute return bond funds, global macro hedge funds and global loan funds.

E.2.2.3 Counterparty Default Risk

Counterparty Default Risk	£ million
Type 1	2.5
Type 2	0.0
Diversification Benefit	0.0
Total	2.5

E.2.2.4 Life Underwriting Risk

Life Underwriting Risk	£ million
Mortality Risk	0.0
Longevity Risk	0.6
Disability & Morbidity Risk	0.0
Lapse Risk	0.0
Expense Risk	0.0
Revision Risk	0.1
Catastrophe Risk	0.0
Diversification Benefit	(0.1)
Total	0.6

The life underwriting risk arises from third party personal injury claims which have settled as periodical payment orders and are currently being paid.

E.2.3 Simplified calculations

No simplified calculations are used in the calculation of the SCR

E.2.4 Undertaking-specific parameters

Undertaking-specific parameters are used in the following elements of the Premium and Reserve Risk sub-module of the Non-Life Underwriting Risk

- Motor liability premium risk
- Motor liability reserve risk
- Motor other reserve risk

E.2.5 Use of the option provided for in the third subparagraph of Article 51 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC

The FSC has not made use of the third subparagraph of Article 51(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in respect of AICL's SCR

E.2.6 Use of undertaking-specific parameters that undertaking is required to use in accordance with Article 110 of Directive 2009/138/EC

The FSC has not required the use of undertaking-specific parameters in accordance with the Article 110 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

E.2.7 Inputs used to calculate the Minimum Capital Requirement

The following inputs were used to calculate the MCR as at 31 January 2017:

	Net technical provisions without a risk margin (£ million)	Net premium written in last 12 months (£ million)
Medical expense insurance		0.3
Motor Vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	309.9	(1.8)
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	4.4	(0.5)
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	0.5	0.0
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0.0	1.5
Assistance and its proportional reinsurance	16.6	36.7
Miscellaneous financial loss and proportional reinsurance	2.1	2.5

E.2.8 Material changes to the SCR and MCR in the reporting period

This is the first reporting period for the SCR and MCR therefore no comparisons with previous periods are appropriate.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

E.3.1 The duration-based equity risk sub-module

AICL is not using the duration-based equity risk sub-module set out in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC for the calculation of its SCR

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

AICL has not used an internal model in any part of the calculation of the SCR or MCR

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

AICL has maintained sufficient own funds to meet both the SCR and MCR at all times during the financial year.

E.6 Any other information

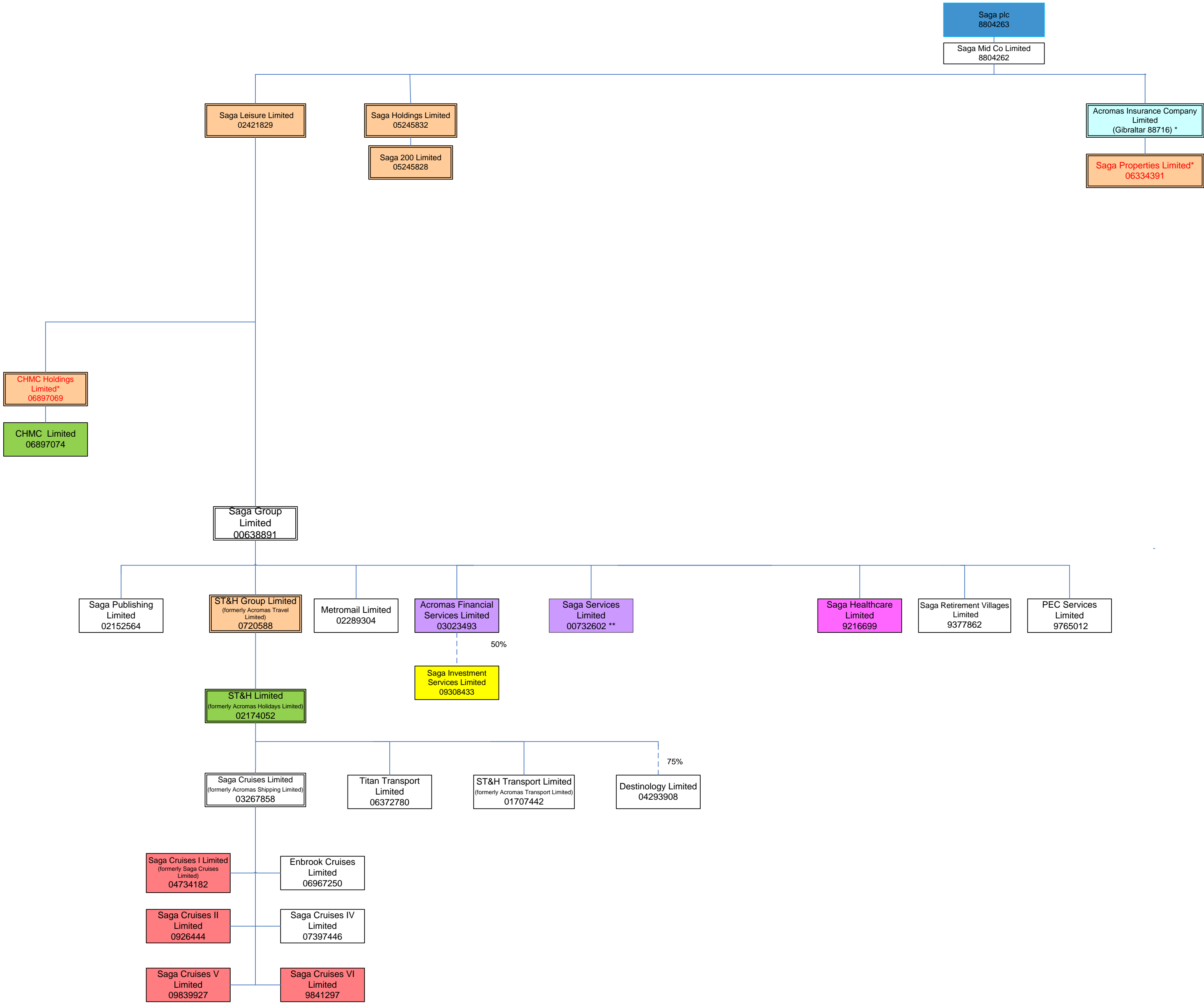
There is no other material information to be reported in this section

F. Additional Information

F.1 Saga plc company structure

The Saga plc company structure is shown in the following chart:

SAGA PLC
Group Structure as at 1st September 2016 - Trading / Holding companies



KEY

- * May be voluntarily struck off
- Active/Trading Company
- Non – Trading Company
- FCA Regulated
- Registered outside of England & Wales
- Joint Venture
- Holding Company
- Appointed Representative of Saga Services Limited
- Regulated by the Care Quality Commission
- 100% shares publically owned

NOTES:
1) All companies are 100% owned unless indicated otherwise
2) Dormant companies or companies limited by guarantee are not shown on this group structure chart
* AICL is registered with the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission
** SSL is registered with the Jersey Financial Services Commission

F.2 Templates

S.02.01.01 Balance sheet

	Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
	C0010	C0020
Assets		
Goodwill		0
Deferred acquisition costs		0
Intangible assets	0	5,248
Deferred tax assets	0	0
Pension benefit surplus	0	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0	26,535
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	602,865,194	587,678,216
Property (other than for own use)	56,160,000	43,889,093
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	0	3,607,338
Equities	0	0
Equities - listed	0	0
Equities - unlisted	0	0
Bonds	422,473,613	79,500,788
Government Bonds	116,205,816	79,500,788
Corporate Bonds	306,267,797	0
Structured notes	0	0
Collateralised securities	0	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	4,380,279	151,213,132
Derivatives	0	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	119,851,303	309,467,865
Other investments	0	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	0	0
Loans and mortgages	0	0
Loans on policies	0	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	0	0
Other loans and mortgages	0	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	219,723,780	97,420,541
Non-life and health similar to non-life	201,482,227	97,420,541
Non-life excluding health	201,482,227	97,420,541
Health similar to non-life	0	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	18,241,553	0
Health similar to life	0	0
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	18,241,553	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	0	0
Deposits to cedants	0	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	-8,464	108,509,798
Reinsurance receivables	0	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	0	0
Own shares (held directly)	0	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	316,583	316,583
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	186,165	12,549,803
Total assets	823,083,259	806,506,723

S.02.01.01 Balance sheet

	Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
	C0010	C0020
Liabilities		
Technical provisions – non-life	550,651,001	637,742,499
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	550,651,001	637,742,499
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	
Best Estimate	533,516,441	
Risk margin	17,134,560	
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	
Best Estimate	0	
Risk margin	0	
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	25,636,047	0
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	
Best Estimate	0	
Risk margin	0	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	25,636,047	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	
Best Estimate	24,858,927	
Risk margin	777,119	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	
Best Estimate	0	
Risk margin	0	
Other technical provisions		0
Contingent liabilities	0	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	0	0
Pension benefit obligations	0	0
Deposits from reinsurers	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities	560,510	560,510
Derivatives	0	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	4,060,584	4,060,584
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	16,366,370	16,366,370
Reinsurance payables	56,368,738	9,274,781
Payables (trade, not insurance)	0	0
Subordinated liabilities	0	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	0	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	0	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	19,298,274	22,905,612
Total liabilities	672,941,525	690,910,357
Excess of assets over liabilities	150,141,734	115,596,366

S.05.01.01 Non-Life & Accepted non-proportional reinsurance

							Total
	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	
	C0040	C0050	C0070	C0100	C0110	C0120	
Premiums written							
Gross - Direct Business	148,542,678	37,135,669	174,464	1,463,361	36,691,679	2,809,312	226,817,163
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share	150,367,446	37,591,862	157,173	0	0	0	188,116,481
Net	-1,824,768	-456,192	17,291	1,463,361	36,691,679	3,137,996	38,700,682
Premiums earned							
Gross - Direct Business	144,812,123	36,203,031	192,518	1,992,946	36,939,263	3,028,277	223,168,158
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share	98,334,989	24,583,747	170,188	0	0	0	123,088,924
Net	46,477,135	11,619,284	22,330	1,992,946	36,939,263	3,028,277	100,079,234
Claims incurred							
Gross - Direct Business	70,781,788	20,011,855	129,348	1,682,659	34,145,875	2,143,151	128,894,675
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share	73,850,886	20,772,288	140,213	0	0	0	94,763,386
Net	-3,069,097	-760,433	-10,865	1,682,659	34,145,875	2,143,151	34,131,289
Changes in other technical provisions							
Gross - Direct Business							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers'share							0
Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	3,998,565	961,477	1,683,149	536,484	4,405,193	200,033	11,784,479
Administrative expenses							
Gross - Direct Business							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share							0
Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment management expenses							
Gross - Direct Business							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share							0
Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims management expenses							
Gross - Direct Business	9,741,429	2,435,357	1,300,657	487,555	3,431,288	128,709	17,524,995
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share	7,294,718	1,823,679	0	0	0	0	9,118,397
Net	2,446,711	611,678	1,300,657	487,555	3,431,288	128,709	8,406,598
Acquisition expenses							
Gross - Direct Business	390,736	97,684					488,420
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share	293,052	73,263					366,315
Net	97,684	24,421	0	0	0	0	122,105
Overhead expenses							
Gross - Direct Business	5,313,794	1,290,284	382,492	48,928	973,906	70,903	8,080,307
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
Reinsurers' share	3,859,624	964,906	0	0	0	0	4,824,530
Net	1,454,170	325,378	382,492	48,928	973,906	70,903	3,255,777
Other expenses							
Total expenses							11,784,479

S.05.02.01 Non-life obligations for home country

	Home country	Country (by amount of gross premiums written)	Total for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
		IE	
	C0080	C0090	
			C0140
Premiums written			
Gross - Direct Business	226,628,844	188,319	226,817,163
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Reinsurers' share	188,116,481	0	188,116,481
Net	38,512,363	188,319	38,700,682
Premiums earned			
Gross - Direct Business	222,989,580	178,578	223,168,158
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Reinsurers' share	123,088,924	0	123,088,924
Net	99,900,656	178,578	100,079,234
Claims incurred			
Gross - Direct Business	128,797,505	97,170	128,894,675
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Reinsurers' share	94,763,386	0	94,763,386
Net	34,034,118	97,170	34,131,289
Changes in other technical provisions			
Gross - Direct Business			0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted			0
Reinsurers' share			0
Net	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	11,750,361	34,118	11,784,479
Other expenses			
Total expenses			11,784,479

S.12.01.01 Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance obligations	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)
	C0090	C0150
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM		
Best Estimate		
Gross Best Estimate	24,858,927	24,858,927
Total recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	18,266,809	18,266,809
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Re) before adjustment for expected losses	18,266,809	18,266,809
Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	0	0
Recoverables from Finite Re before adjustment for expected losses	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	18,241,553	18,241,553
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re	6,617,375	6,617,375
Risk Margin	777,119	777,119
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions		
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	0	0
Best estimate	0	0
Risk margin	0	0
Technical provisions - total	25,636,047	25,636,047
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	7,394,494	7,394,494
Best Estimate of products with a surrender option	0	0
Gross BE for Cash flow		
Cash out-flows		
Future guaranteed and discretionary benefits	24,858,927	
Future guaranteed benefits		
Future discretionary benefits		
Future expenses and other cash out-flows	0	0
Cash in-flows		
Future premiums	0	0
Other cash in-flows	0	0
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations	0	
Surrender value	0	0
Best estimate subject to transitional of the interest rate	0	0
Technical provisions without transitional on interest rate	25,636,047	25,636,047
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment	0	0
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without others transitional measures	25,636,047	25,636,047
Best estimate subject to matching adjustment	0	0
Technical provisions without matching adjustment and without all the others	25,636,047	25,636,047

S.17.01.01 Non-Life Technical Provisions

							Total Non-Life obligation
	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	
	C0050	C0060	C0080	C0110	C0120	C0130	
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM							
Best estimate							
Premium provisions							
Gross - Total	48,398,841	19,196,180	408,133	637,804	9,941,694	1,054,638	79,637,290
Gross - direct business	48,398,841	19,196,180	408,133	637,804	9,941,694	1,054,638	79,637,290
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	44,861,402	11,734,478	74,118	0	0	0	56,669,998
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Reinsurance) before adjustment for expected losses	44,861,402	11,734,478	74,118	0	0	0	56,669,998
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	44,859,781	11,734,478	74,118	0	0	0	56,668,377
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	3,539,060	7,461,702	334,015	637,804	9,941,694	1,054,638	22,968,913
Claims provisions							
Gross - Total	455,550,229	-7,494,350	291,025	-2,203,103	6,645,338	1,090,013	453,879,151
Gross - direct business	455,550,229	-7,494,350	291,025	-2,203,103	6,645,338	1,090,013	453,879,151
Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance business							0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	149,289,149	-4,472,368	75,510	0	0	0	144,892,291
Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Reinsurance) before adjustment for expected losses	149,289,149	-4,472,368	75,510	0	0	0	144,892,291
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	149,210,746	-4,472,368	75,473	0	0	0	144,813,850
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	306,339,483	-3,021,983	215,552	-2,203,103	6,645,338	1,090,013	309,065,301
Total Best estimate - gross	503,949,069	11,701,830	699,158	-1,565,299	16,587,032	2,144,651	533,516,441
Total Best estimate - net	309,878,543	4,439,719	549,567	-1,565,299	16,587,032	2,144,651	332,034,213
Risk margin	15,817,828	693,220	21,724	19,934	515,310	66,545	17,134,560
Technical provisions - total							
Technical provisions - total	519,766,897	12,395,050	720,882	-1,545,365	17,102,342	2,211,196	550,651,001
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	194,070,527	7,262,110	149,591	0	0	0	201,482,227
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re- total	325,696,370	5,132,939	571,291	-1,545,365	17,102,342	2,211,196	349,168,773
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Premium Provisions (Gross)							
Cash out-flows							
Future benefits and claims	58,205,268	21,647,787	408,133	637,804	9,941,694	1,054,638	91,895,324
Cash in-flows							
Future premiums	-9,806,427	-2,451,607	0	0	0	0	-12,258,034
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Claims Provisions (Gross)							
Cash out-flows							
Future benefits and claims	464,912,217	10,746,257	291,025	-2,203,103	6,645,338	1,090,013	481,481,747
Future expenses and other cash-out flows	1,079,802	1,928,884	0	0	0	0	3,008,686
Cash in-flows							
Future premiums	-9,361,989	-2,340,497	0	0	0	0	-11,702,486
Other cash-in flows (incl. Recoverable from salvages and subrogations)	0	-15,900,110	0	0	0	0	-15,900,110
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Best estimate subject to transitional of the interest rate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions without transitional on interest rate	503,949,069	11,701,830	699,158	-1,565,299	16,587,032	2,144,651	533,516,441
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without others transitional measures	503,949,069	11,701,830	699,158	-1,565,299	16,587,032	2,144,651	533,516,441

S.19.01.21 Non-life insurance claims

[illegible]

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

[illegible]

S.23.01.01 Own funds

	Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35					
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	30,000,000	30,000,000		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0		0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	0	0			
Preference shares	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	120,141,734	120,141,734			
Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	0				0
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	0	0	0	0	0
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	0				
Deductions					
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Total basic own funds after deductions	150,141,734	150,141,734	0	0	0
Ancillary own funds					
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0			0	0
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	0			0	0
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0			0	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0			0	0
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0			0	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0			0	0
Other ancillary own funds	0			0	0
Total ancillary own funds	0			0	0
Available and eligible own funds					
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	150,141,734	150,141,734	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	150,141,734	150,141,734	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	150,141,734	150,141,734	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	150,141,734	150,141,734	0	0	
SCR	95,021,530				
MCR	39,191,176				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	158%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	383%				

S.23.01.01 Own funds

Reconciliation reserve	C0060
Excess of assets over liabilities	150,141,734
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	0
Other basic own fund items	30,000,000
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	0
Reconciliation reserve	120,141,734
Expected profits	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	0
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	0
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	0

S.25.01.01 Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

	Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement	Allocation from adjustments due to RFF and Matching adjustments portfolios
	C0030	C0040	C0050
Market risk	26,876,743	26,876,743	0
Counterparty default risk	2,534,807	2,534,807	0
Life underwriting risk	638,720	638,720	0
Health underwriting risk	0	0	0
Non-life underwriting risk	91,160,376	91,160,376	0
Diversification	-18,551,091	-18,551,091	
Intangible asset risk	0	0	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	102,659,554	102,659,554	

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

	Value
	C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	0
Operational risk	16,117,358
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-23,755,383
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	95,021,530
Capital add-on already set	0
Solvency capital requirement	95,021,530
Other information on SCR	
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	0
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation (*)	4
Net future discretionary benefits	0

(*) Closed list of values :
1 (Full recalculation),
2 (Simplification at risk sub-module level)
3 (Simplification at risk module level)
4 (No adjustment)

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

MCR components

	C0010
MCRNL Result	39,052,211

Background information

	Background information	
	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
	C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	309,878,543	45,539,110
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	4,439,719	11,384,777
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	549,567	1,194,862
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	1,978,784
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	16,587,032	36,939,263
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	2,144,651	2,862,439
Non-proportional health reinsurance	0	0
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	0	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	0	0

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	C0040
MCRL Result	138,965

Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations

	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
	C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	0	0
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	0	0
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	0	0
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	6,617,375	0
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	0	0

Overall MCR calculation

	C0070
Linear MCR	39,191,176
SCR	95,021,530
MCR cap	42,759,689
MCR floor	23,755,383
Combined MCR	39,191,176
Absolute floor of the MCR	2,144,520
Minimum Capital Requirement	39,191,176