ONE INSURANCE LIMITED

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

31st December 2023

Contents

Executive Summary

Company's' Background and Business

The Company is licensed by the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission ("GFSC") to underwrite the following insurance classes under the Financial Services Act 2020 and Financial Services (Insurance Companies) Regulations:

Class 1 – Accident,
Class 3 – Land Vehicles,
Class 7 – Goods in Transit,
Class 8 – Fire and natural forces,
Class 10 – Motor Vehicle Liability
Class 13 – General Liability,
Class 17 – Legal Expenses
Class 18 – Assistance

No trading takes place within the Insurance holding company except that of holding shares in the sole subsidiary which is One Insurance Limited.

System of Governance

The organisational structure of the Company is aimed at supporting the strategic objectives and operations of the Company. The structure included below illustrates the various committees and roles the Company has in place to ensure good governance of the Company.

Directors

The directors of the Company who held office during the year were:

Mr John Radford
Ms Sarah Chadburn
Mr David Galea
Mr Alistair Watt
Mr. William Laurence Broughton
Dr. Dominic Cortis
Mr. Paul Mercieca
Mr. Chris Wawn
Mr Joshua Barnsdale

Company secretary

Aon Insurance Managers (Gibraltar) Limited

The Company's organisation structure has been designed to maximise the Board's resources and to instil the principles of the three lines of defence within the organization.

Outsourced Activities

The Company has identified the following functions as Key functions, which are outsourced:

- **Insurance Management** – *located in Gibraltar*
- **Claims Management** – *located in Gibraltar with claims being handled in UK*
- **Underwriting** – *located in Gibraltar with distribution in the UK (through related party brokers)*
- **Internal Audit Function** – *located in Gibraltar with the activity being carried out in the UK*

The Board of Directors of the Company will remain fully responsible for discharging all of its obligations even in circumstances where the function has been outsourced.

Business Model and Financial performance

The Company's objectives are:

- To underwrite profitable Motor Comprehensive insurance business in the United Kingdom;
- To continuously refine the Underwriting and Claims processes to aim for an underwriting profit in the medium to long term;
- To expand its product offering to become less dependent on one line of business and to take advantage of diversification benefits.

The board meets on a quarterly basis to discuss performance, position and underwriting and reserving strategy in detail, with special emphasis on claim developments and related reserving provisions. The directors consider that in the foreseeable future the Company will remain profitable.

As in previous years the Company continues to write mainly motor business. The current period average premium levels increased when compared with the previous reporting period`s. The balance sheet remains strong with assets invested in financial instruments with fixed interest income, highly liquid funds and cash held with highly reputable credit institutions. The return on investments & cash balances amounted to 3.3% (prior period: negative 1.1%). This represents interest income and realised and unrealised gains. These funds are kept in such investments since these can be easily traded in view of the potential need to liquidate on a short basis to honour claims.

The current reporting period is from 29 June 2023 to 31 December 2023. The comparative reporting period is from 1 January 2022 to 28 June 2023.

UW Results for the period

The UW results for the reporting period are positive, supported by the strong performance of investments:

Earned premiums, net of reinsurance - £'000	Period ended 31/12/2023	Period ended 28/6/2023
Gross Premiums Written	67,063	150,700
Reinsurance Premiums Ceded	(4,928)	(10,631)
NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN	**62,135**	**140,069**
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	(6,643)	(11,100)
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share	636	804
	(6,007)	(10,296)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	**56,128**	**129,773**
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	5,521	(1,029)
Total technical income	**61,649**	**128,744**
Claims Paid - gross	(33,806)	(77,308)
Claims Paid - RI share	0	0
Change in claims provision - gross	(15,280)	(26,227)
Change in claims provision - RI share	0	(2,289)
TOTAL CLAIMS AND EXPENSES	**(49,086)**	**(105,824)**
Net operating expenses	(8,802)	(21,140)
Total technical charges	**(57,888)**	**(126,964)**
Balance on the general business account	**3,761**	**1,780**

Valuation for Solvency Purposes (Solo)

As from 1 January 2016, the Company was subject to the requirements of the EU Solvency II directive. The Solvency II regime established a new set of EU-wide capital requirements, risk management and disclosure standards. The Company must hold eligible own funds to cover the solvency capital requirement (SCR) and eligible basic own funds to cover the minimum capital requirement (MCR).

The Company opted for the standard formula under the Solvency II regime to calculate the SCR as the assumptions underlying the standard formula are considered to be a good fit for the Company's risk profile.

At 31st December 2023, the Company's eligible own funds adequately covered the required SCR and amounted to **£78,802,000**. The reported Solvency II ratio is 145.8%. See details below:

£'000	Capital requirement	Eligible capital	SII ratio as % SCR	MCR as %SCR
SCR	54,055	78,802	145.8%	40.5%
MCR	21,901	78,802	359.8%	

Capital Management

In assessing its future solvency needs, the Company analysed the capital requirements for each projected year and whether the eligible capital would continuously comply with the Solvency II regulations.

The Company considered potential future changes to the risk profile through the identification of the risks surrounding its strategic plan as well as through the identification of future possible scenarios for these risks. Although, the future scenarios tend to be subjective a value was attached to each scenario in order to arrive at an ORSA capital charge to compare it against the Solvency II capital requirement. Moreover, additional stress tests were carried out on the Company's financial plan to compare the SCR requirement under different stresses to the Company's eligible own capital.

A. Business and performance

A.1 Business

One Insurance Limited is a limited liability Company domiciled in Gibraltar with registered office being:

Unit 913, Europort, Europort Road Gibraltar

The Company is licensed by the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission ("GFSC") to operate under the Financial Services Act 2020 and Financial Services (Insurance Companies) Regulations. The GFSC is responsible for the regulatory supervision of the Company.

The independent auditors of the Company are PKF Canillas (PKF).

Share Capital

The authorised share capital of the Company is twenty-five million pounds Sterling

(GBP 25,000,000) divided into twenty-four million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred andninety-nine (24,999,999) Ordinary "A" shares of one-pound Sterling (GBP 1) each and one (1)

Ordinary "B" share of one-pound Sterling (GBP 1).
The issued share capital of the Company is twelve million pounds, seven hundred Sterling (GBP12,700,000) divided into twelve million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine (12,699,999) Ordinary "A" shares of one-pound Sterling (GBP 1) each and one (1) Ordinary "B" share of one-pound Sterling (GBP 1).

Each issued share is fully paid up and subscribed to by two Shareholders; Key Holding Company Limited holding (12,699,999) Ordinary "A" shares of one-pound Sterling (GBP 1) each and Mr John Radford one (1) Ordinary "B" share of one-pound Sterling (GBP 1).

The Company is authorised to carry on business under the provisions of freedom to provide services in the United Kingdom.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The Company's portfolio of General Insurance business includes the following lines of business:

- Motor Comprehensive
- ATE Legal Expenses Insurance
- Motor Add-Ons
- Home Add-Ons

The performance of the insurance undertaking per lines of business over the reporting period was as follows (in £'000):

	Motor	Add-ons	ATE	Total
UNDERWRITING INCOME				
Premiums Written - Direct	60,707	6,253	102	67,062
Reinsurance Premiums Ceded	(4,928)	0	0	(4,928)
Net Premiums Written	55,779	6,253	102	62,134
Net Premium Earned	49,638	6,387	102	56,127
UNDERWRITING EXPENSES				
Net Losses Incurred	(46,878)	(2,208)	0	(49,086)
NET OPERATING EXPENSES	(5,360)	(3,391)	(51)	(8,802)
ALLOCATED INVESTMENT RETURN	5,521	0	0	5,521
NET UNDERWRITING INCOME	2,921	788	51	3,760

The average premium for the current reporting period increased for Motor, when compared with the previous reporting period. The Company continues to write mainly motor business and the live policy count has increased compared to 28 June 2023.

The balance sheet remains strong with assets invested in financial instruments with fixed interest income, highly liquid funds and cash held with highly reputable credit institutions. There was a strengthening in reserves to reflect claims inflation and the increase in GWP.

The directors consider that in the foreseeable future the Company will continue making profit. The board meets on a regular basis to discuss performance, position and underwriting and reserving strategy in detail, with special emphasis on claim developments and related reserving provisions.

The return on investments & cash balances amounted to 3.3% (prior period: negative 1.1%). The represents interest income and realised and unrealised gains. See details in A.3. These funds are kept in such investments since these can be easily traded in view of the potential need to liquidate on a short basis to honour claims.

The net operating expenses incurred by the Company which can be considered to be material relate to the commissions paid to its distribution network, and the Motor Insurance Bureau levy. There are no other material income and expenses incurred over the reporting period compared to previous financial year to be brought to the attention of the reader.

A.3 Investment Performance

The investments held by the Company as at 31st December 2023 were limited to highly rated bonds, highly liquid bond funds, fixed term bank deposits and current bank accounts with interest. Investment return represents investment income receivable on an accruals basis and net realised gains or losses on the sale of securities adjusted for any unrealised appreciation / diminution in the value of securities at the year end. Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the technical account of the investment return on investments supporting the insurance technical provisions.

	Period ended 31 December 2023	Period ended 28 June 2023
	£'000	£'000
Interest receivable from fixed-term deposits	**1,478**	1,043
Gain/(loss) from financial assets at FVTPL	**6,081**	(2,496)
Total investment income/(expense) - net	**7,559**	(1,453)
Allocated as follows:		
Technical account - general business	**5,521**	(1,030)
Non-technical account	**2,038**	(424)
	7,559	(1,454)

A.4 Performance of other Activities and Any Other Information

There was no significant business or event that occurred during the reporting period that had a material impact on the undertaking.

B. System of governance

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

The Company's organisation structure has been designed to maximise the Board's resources and to instill the principles of the three lines of defence within the organization. The first line of defense consists of operational management having ownership, responsibility and accountability for assessing, controlling and mitigating the risks faced by the Company. The second line of defense facilitates and monitors the implementation of effective risk management practices; whereas the third line of defense provides assurance to the Board of Directors on how effectively the organization assesses and manages the risks faced by the Company. Ultimately all decisions rest with the Board of Directors, however, the above segregation of duties allows due challenge and oversight of the Company's critical functions consisting mainly of the Underwriting and Claims, Investments, Risk Management, Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit. The Company has tailored its organization structure, to be commensurate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business.

Committees

To appropriately fulfil their responsibilities, the Board of Directors have established the following committees which consider and review before finally reporting and making recommendations to the Board.

- **Underwriting & Claims Committee -** This Committee, which meets on a quarterly basis, has delegated powers from the board to deal with all Underwriting and Claims matters in accordance with the Underwriting Risk Mitigation Policy determined by the Board, and may exercise discretion to deal with complex issues applying its judgement in a manner consistent with the commercial operation of an insurance Company.

- **Audit Committee -** This Committee meets on a regular basis. The main responsibilities of this committee are; to monitor the integrity of the financial statements of the company and formal announcements relating to the company's performance, to review the internal and external audit reports and to meet with the external auditors.

- **Risk & Compliance Committee -** This Committee, which meets on a quarterly basis, has delegated powers from the board to deal with all Risk Management and Compliance matters in accordance with the Risk Management Framework and Compliance Policy determined by the Board, and may exercise discretion to deal with complex issues applying its judgement in a manner consistent with the commercial operation of an insurance Company.

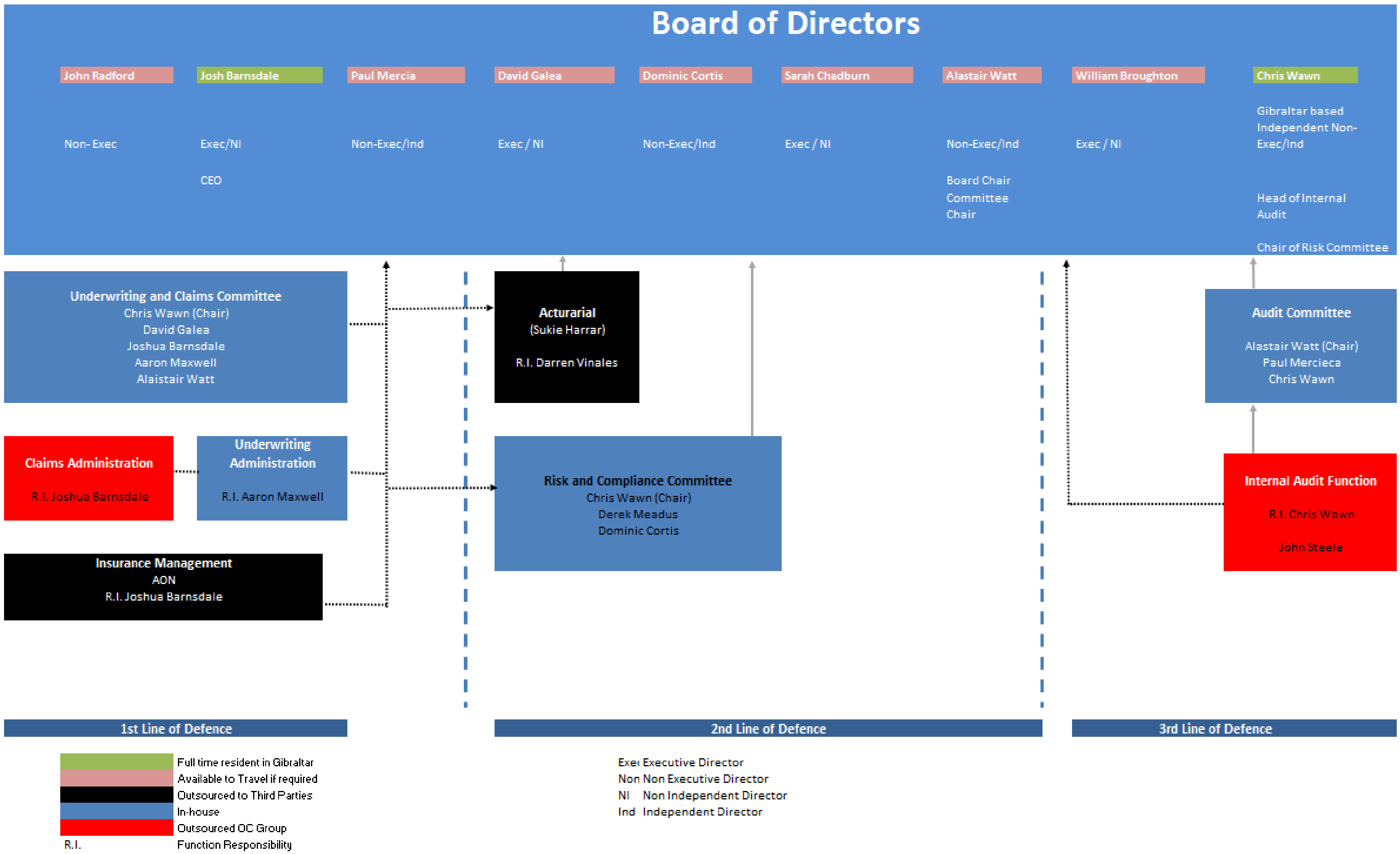
Critical Functions

Risk Management Function - The Company has created a risk management function to identify and evaluate the major risks facing the Company and to facilitate the implementation of the risk management system. The Board of Directors have appointed Darren Vinales to undertake this role. In making this appointment the Board has considered the skills required and are satisfied that Darren Vinales has the requisite skills to undertake this role.

Compliance Function - In order to effectively monitor and report on the Company's requirement to be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements the Board of Directors have appointed Derek Meadus to undertake the role of Head of Compliance. In making this appointment the Board has considered the skills required from the Head of Compliance and are satisfied that Derek Meadus has the requisite skills to undertake this role.

Actuarial Function - The Company has established an actuarial function in order to assess the accuracy and adequacy of the technical provisions including the methodology and underlying data used in its calculation; to assist the risk management function and to express an opinion on the Company's underwriting policy and reinsurance arrangements. There is regular interaction between the actuary and the respective committees and board members. The Company has appointed Darren Vinales to undertake the role of Actuarial Function. In making this appointment the Board has considered the skills required from and are satisfied that Darren Vinales has the requisite skills to undertake this role. The function holder is supported by Holborn Underwriting.

Internal Audit Function - The Company establishes and maintains an Internal Audit to independently evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes on an ongoing basis to assist the Board in its oversight responsibilities. This function is outsourced to Mazars which will perform a full audit annually. The Company Director with Internal responsibility is Chris Wawn.


Board of Directors
John Radford
Non- Exec
Josh Barnsdale
Exec/NI
CEO
Paul Mercia
Non-Exec/Ind
David Galea
Exec / NI
Dominic Cortis
Non-Exec/Ind
Sarah Chadburn
Exec / NI
Alastair Watt
Non-Exec/Ind
Board Chair
Committee Chair
William Broughton
Exec / NI
Chris Wawn
Gibraltar based Independent Non-Exec/Ind
Head of Internal Audit
Chair of Risk Committee
Underwriting and Claims Committee
Chris Wawn (Chair)
David Galea
Joshua Barnsdale
Aaron Maxwell
Alaistair Watt
Acturarial
(Sukie Harrar)
R.I. Darren Vinales
Audit Committee
Alastair Watt (Chair)
Paul Mercieca
Chris Wawn
Claims Administration
R.I. Joshua Barnsdale
Underwriting Administration
R.I. Aaron Maxwell
Risk and Compliance Committee
Chris Wawn (Chair)
Derek Meadus
Dominic Cortis
Internal Audit Function
R.I. Chris Wawn
John Steele
Insurance Management
AON
R.I. Joshua Barnsdale
1st Line of Defence
2nd Line of Defence
3rd Line of Defence
Full time resident in Gibraltar
Available to Travel if required
Outsourced to Third Parties
In-house
Outsourced OC Group
R.I.
Function Responsibility
Exe Executive Director
Non Non Executive Director
NI Non Independent Director
Ind Independent Director

Function holders of the Company are as follows:

Function	Function holder
Head of Underwriting	Aaron Maxwell
Head of Claims	Lauren Kane
Head of Actuarial	Darren Vinales
Head of Compliance	Derek Meadus
Head of Finance	Adam Liptak
Head of Internal Audit	Chris Wawn

Transactions with Shareholders

During the reporting period, there were no transactions with the shareholder or with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking nor with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body.

B.2 "Fit and Proper" requirements

Prior to the appointment of any new member to the Board an evaluation is undertaken of the fitness and the probity of the proposed director. This involves examination and documentation of:

- the person's previous experience, knowledge and professional qualifications and whether these are adequate to enable sound and prudent management of the Company;
- Proof of skill, care, diligence and compliance with the relevant standards of the area/sector he/she has worked in.
- Reputation – enquiry as to whether there are any criminal or financial antecedents or past experience with the Financial Regulator which may lead the Board to believe that the person may not discharge his/her duties in line with applicable rules, regulations or guidelines.

The Head of Compliance will notify the Gibraltar Financial Services Authority ('GFSC') of the identity of the Board of Directors or any amendment to its composition along with all information needed to assess whether they are fit and proper.

The Board is composed of individuals who have the knowledge and experience in the following fields:

a) Market knowledge
b) Business strategy and Business model
c) System of governance
d) Financial and actuarial analysis
e) Regulatory framework and requirements
f) Quantitative Techniques

B.3 Risk Management System including the ORSA

The Company's risk management framework shall play a role in strategy and business planning with participation of the Risk Management Functions in strategy and business planning being a key critical element for implementing the Company's risk strategy.

The Risk Management Framework provides decision makers with information about important variables that can affect the amount of capital required to support the business plan, and the economic return of capital expected to be generated by the business plan. The Finance and Actuarial Functions play a key role in supporting and implementing the Risk Management Framework in this regard.

More particularly the Risk Management Framework monitors solvency needs assessment as identified in the ORSA to avoid any significant deviation with the overall risk tolerance limits and regulatory capital requirements. Throughout the Risk Mapping and ORSA process, it is also ensuring the viability of the overall business model under stressed conditions on a short, medium and long-term perspective.

Following identification of the various risks, each risk is categorized. Discussions and workshops are held with risk owners where probable values of severity and frequency of occurrence were agreed. In the following sections these and the other risks identified are assigned valuations are assessed follows:

1. Risk identification and description
2. Valuation method used
3. Results of valuation

The objective of the risk mapping and ORSA process is to give the Company a global view of its risks within a time horizon and capital it needs to hold to cover these risks. This process aims to help the strategic decision-making process at a top management level, and to improve the mitigation and control of the existing risks.

The risk mapping and the ORSA are performed together and occur within the same process. The risk mapping is the basis of the risk management system; it allows the risk identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting, as well as the improvement of the risk mitigation techniques. The ORSA is an annual assessment of ONE's risks and solvency needs, taking into account its risk appetite and the current risk mitigation techniques. The Board adopted a top-down approach and participated in the forward-looking assessment of the own risks, including how the assessment was to be performed. The Board challenged the results during the sessions held both during and outside board meetings.

The Board, independently from the Standard Formula, identified and assessed the risks facing the Company. Thereafter, a comparison against the Standard Formula was carried out. When the Standard Formula was deemed to be adequate to capture the Company's risk profile, the Board decided to use the technical specifications underlying the Standard Formula. Additional risks and assessment methodologies were included in the ORSA process, so that the final results would reflect more closely the Company's risk profile.

The Company considers it relevant to use the 99.5% Value at Risk, (as used in the SCR calculation) for all the risks included in the Standard Formula (even those for which the assessment will be adjusted or scenario-based). This aims to ensure a better consideration of its specific risk profile, approved risk tolerance limits and business strategy with regard to the current level of its SCR, as well as to continuously monitor compliance with regulatory capital requirements.

The risk management process and ORSA is performed on an annual basis, after the SCR calculation or when there is a significant shift in The Company's business plan. The risk monitoring is performed on an on-going basis and the Risk Register is annually reviewed and updated during the ORSA review process.

Under the following circumstances, an exceptional ORSA shall be performed (in addition to the annual review):

- Significant forecasted financial changes – *Insurance Program/Credit/Financial Markets/Liquidity Risks*.

- Significant changes to non-financial matters - *Operational/Regulatory and Legal/Strategic/Group Risks.*
- Significant changes in other categories – *Capital Shortage Risks / quality of capital etc.*

Every year a **risk workshop** is held to reassess the risks faced by the Company. During the risk workshop each risk is reviewed in detail and any necessary changes to the risk register are noted accordingly. This is part of the Company's ORSA process.

Individual Risk Assessment
Each risk needs to be independently assessed with respect to most likely scenarios pre and post measures (control and risk mitigation). These scenarios are agreed between the Risk Owner and the Risk Management Function.

Strategic and Financial Plan
Once the ORSA is computed, a comparison needs to be carried out with the Company's strategic objectives and financial projections, to determine whether the Company would have enough financial resources to support the ORSA.

When the risks are not supported by the Company's capital allocation but by mitigation controls, a description of and rationale for using the mitigation techniques is explained.

Concentration of Risk

Concentration risk refers to all risk exposures with a loss potential which is large enough to threaten the solvency position of the Company. Concentration risk can arise in both the assets and liabilities sides of the balance sheet as well as in off-balance sheet items and can originate from a series of sources such as natural or man-made catastrophes or unprecedented economic events, or from an individual risk exposure, or from a combination of risk exposures such as credit, investment, underwriting, and liquidity where applicable.

The Company's risk management framework incorporates procedures and guidelines to address Concentration Risk sufficient to ensure that the Company maintains and applies strategies and policies to identify, measure, respond to, monitor, mitigate, and report Concentration Risk arising from an individual risk exposure or from a combination of risk exposures such as credit, market, underwriting, and liquidity.

Particular attention is given to accumulation of risk exposure in particular postcodes.

B.4 Internal Control System

The Board recognises its responsibility for setting the tone of the business and influencing the control consciousness of its key functionaries and employees. The controls environment is the foundation for all other components of internal controls, providing discipline and structure.

Elements of the controls environment include integrity, ethical values, management's operating style, delegation of authority, as well as the processes for managing and developing people in the business.

The Internal Controls System is designed and operated to assist the Board of Directors and Senior Management in the fulfilment of their respective responsibilities for oversight and management of The Company. The

Internal Controls System provides them with reasonable assurance from a control perspective that the business is being operated consistently by:

- Securing proportionate compliance with applicable laws, regulations and control processes;
- Ensuring processes are efficient and effective;
- Ensuring that sufficient and reliable financial and non-financial information is available to effectively manage the business.
- Ensuring that adequate protocols and procedural guidelines for the insurer's key business, IT, and financial policies and processes, including in respect of accounting and financial reporting and the related risk management and compliance measurers are in place.

The key components underlying the internal Control Policy of the Company are:

1. Controls environment;
2. Risk assessment;
3. Controls activities;
4. Information and communication;
5. Monitoring.

B.5 Compliance Function

The Company has adopted a Compliance Policy which sets outs the objectives of the Compliance Function. A Compliance Plan is presented at the first board meeting of each financial year and is approved by the Board. The Compliance function monitors the progress made towards executing the Compliance Plan and reports to the board at each board meeting as a minimum.

In performing its activities, the Compliance Function monitors that Internal controls are adhered to and carries out Compliance Monitoring activities to make sure that the Company remains compliant with Gibraltar Laws and Regulations at all times.

Directors, key functions holders and employees are required to escalate any compliance issues to the Compliance Function as and when these arise.

B.6 Internal Audit Function

It is the Company's policy to ensure risk management, control and governance processes are functioning effectively. To that end, the Company establishes and maintains an Internal Audit function (referred to as "Internal Audit") to independently evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes on an ongoing basis to assist the Board in its oversight responsibilities. This function is outsourced to Mazars who will perform an audit on a rolling basis.

Finally, the Company has the audit committee in place -to challenge and oversee the internal audit function.

The Internal Audit function carries out ongoing internal reviews with particular emphasis on those areas which are considered medium to high risk.

B.7 Actuarial Function

The Company's Actuarial function is outsourced to Holborn Underwriting. The function holder is Darren Vinales.

The Company's Actuarial Function operates objectively and independently, free from the influence of other parties. The Actuarial Function establishes and maintains appropriate procedures, processes and systems sufficient to allow the Company to reasonably estimate its policyholder obligations, current and anticipated insurance and reinsurance exposures, and capital requirements consistent with applicable laws and recognised industry standards.

In performing its duties, the Actuarial Function:

- Develops appropriate methodologies and procedures to assess the adequacy of the Company's insurance reserves (including guidance on the case estimate processes and incurred but not reported "IBNR" claims), ensuring that their calculation is consistent with prevailing regulatory requirements and accounting standards. The insurance reserves review is carried out on a quarterly basis;
- Oversees and perform the estimation of policyholder obligations, including assessing the adequacy of methodologies and assumptions in a manner proportionate to the complexity of the business;
- Comments on the adequacy of the Company's data quality, for completeness and accuracy;
- Performs analysis of actual versus expected results for of insurance liabilities;
- Expresses an opinion on the Underwriting policy of the Company and the adequacy of premium rates;
- Assists with the underwriting process, including assumptions surrounding pricing;
- Expresses an opinion on the risk mitigation policy taking into account outwards reinsurance arrangements in place and comment on the effectiveness of the reinsurance purchased, in particular to meet the Company's stated Risk Appetite;
- Assists in the execution of the Company's risk management framework, particularly as it relates to modelling techniques used to estimate policyholder obligations, potential exposures, and capital requirements;

Contributes to the effective implementation of the risk management policy including an assessment of the compliance of technical provisions with the relevant requirements and deviations of the Company's risk profile against the assumption underlying the SCR for the purposes of the Own Risks and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process;

Reports to the Board on the dependability and sufficiency of the estimates it provides as well as the Company's techniques and strategies for assessing, managing and mitigating its insurance and underwriting risks, including its reinsurance program.

Evaluate the Policy and compliance with the Policy and recommend adoption of any changes deemed necessary to the Board of Directors on an annual basis.

B.8 Remuneration

The Company's remuneration policy is undertaken by the Board.

Remuneration for Non-executive directors consists of a fixed fee which is not performance related.

B.9 Outsourcing

Under the Gibraltar Outsourcing Guidelines, if an undertaking outsources functions either externally to third parties or internally to other affiliated entities, the undertaking is expected to have oversight and clear accountability for all outsourced functions as if these functions were performed internally and subject to the insurer's standards for corporate governance and internal controls. The Company has an Outsourcing Framework and Outsourcing Policy which are monitored by the Compliance Function. The Company ensures that the service agreements includes terms of compliance with jurisdictional laws and regulations, cooperation with Regulator and timely access to data and records.

The Company entered into a number of outsourcing arrangements which are key to the management of the Company, including:

- Insurance Management
- Claims handling/Loss Adjustment
- Broking Services, including IT platforms and Complaints handling
- Actuarial Services
- Internal Audit Services

The purpose of this policy and procedure firstly to ensure that prior to choosing a service provider to fulfil a key function, a detailed examination of the potential service providers' ability and capacity to deliver the required functions or activities satisfactorily are undertaken; and secondly that there is a continued monitoring of the service provider's capability and performance.

The Board of Directors of the Company will remain fully responsible for discharging all of its obligations even in circumstances where the function has been outsourced.

- Insurance Management – located in Gibraltar
- Underwriting– located in Gibraltar
- Claims handling/Loss Adjustment – located in UK
- Investment Management – located in Gibraltar
- Actuarial Function – located in Gibraltar
- Internal Audit Function – located in UK

Assessment of the Adequacy of the System of Governance

The Company has a well-developed Governance Structure which is commensurate to the nature, size, and complexity of its operations.

Changes to the Organisation Structure

During 2023 the Company re-domiciled from Malta to Gibraltar and brought various functions in-house. The Company's new regulator, the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission regulates both the Company (from re-domiciliation date of 29 June 2023) and the newly formed group (effective from 01 January 2024)

B.8 Any Other Information

No material changes took place during the reporting period.

C. Risk Profile

C.1 Underwriting Risk

Underwriting risk is the most significant risk for the company. It is made up of Premium and reserve risk and catastrophic risk.

Premium

The Company considers premium risk to be high given that ONE tracks the UK insurer market and any change in market conditions could lead to increased competition forcing down prices.

In 2014, the Company experienced a soft market with a trend of rate reductions. As already indicated, to independently assess the premium risk, a scenario was taken to gauge the effect on the profit before tax should the premium rates reduce by 3% each year over the 3-year business plan in a worst case scenario.

All other assumptions underlying the financial projections remain the same. Given that during this year the rates showed increases, the Board decided to change how the 'Premium Risk' is independently valued.

Reserve

There is a risk that the Company would set its claims reserves either too high or too low. The calculation of reserves by the Independent Actuary represent a central best estimate, in that the eventual outcome has an equal probability of being higher or lower than this estimate. A margin is held above these reserves in respect of the fully earned years of account to reflect an element of prudence, the 'Management Margin', this is currently set as 8% of estimated unpaid claims based on the 'central best estimate'.

Man made and Natural Catastrophe

Under RTA 1988, the business has to cover third party liabilities for injury up to an unlimited cost. Actual cost of such a claim varies widely.

There is also an exposure to natural catastrophic events including fire and flood risk. Since it commenced underwriting in 2010 the Company had only been impacted by a small number of Man Made CAT. The most significant of these include:

1. the Liverpool Car Park Fire that happened in 2018. A huge fire destroyed up to 1,400 vehicles in a multi-storey car park in Liverpool. Following this event, the Company has been notified of 12 claims with a total loss incurred emanating from this event of £137k. All claims incurred by this event are now closed; and
2. Storm Babet in 2023. There were 79 claims for the Company with a total loss incurred emanating from this event in excess of £500k.

Risk Mitigation - Reinsurance

In order to mitigate the UW risk, the principle risk mitigation technique used by One Insurance Limited is reinsurance. The company reinsures its portfolio and retains £3million each and every loss. The history of the company shows that reinsurance recoveries were very low compared to the reinsurance premium ceded to the panel. Moreover, the reinsurance protection is taken up with a diversified panel of reinsurers with a minimum credit rating of A. This provides the company with reasonable assurance there is diversification and credit worthiness in case a significant loss is incurred.

C.2 Market Risk

Market risk arises from changes in the income generated by investments or from changes in the value of such investments and includes:

• Interest rate risk
• Spread risk
• Concentration risk

The Company invests in financial instruments with fixed interest income, highly liquid funds and cash held with highly reputable credit institutions.

C.3 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from both the underwriting and investment activities. This risk is not valued separately because it is incorporated within both the underwriting risk and market risk modules. Credit risk capital is derived from reinsurer defaults.

Exposure is managed through concentration limits and minimum rating requirements.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient liquid assets or assets that can be converted into liquid assets at short notice and without capital loss to meet the expected cash flow requirements. A large proportion of the Company investments are held with highly liquid funds with an average duration of less than 40 days.

C.5 Operational Risk

The Company's Operational Risks are individually assessed and evaluated. Given that both underwriting and claims activities are considered to be the main outsourced activities, there are regular independent reviews of outsourced service providers risk registers and discussions with key personnel were held to determine risks that could have a direct impact on ONE.

C.6 Other Material Risks

The Company considers Strategic Risk as being another material risk faced by the Company.

Strategic Risk is the risk of loss arising from an inadequate strategic decision, the major shareholder disappears, insolvency of OCIS, loss of an aggregator partner distribution channel or a major change in ONE's market conditions. It can include economic, regulatory, governance or reputational aspects.

The Board of Directors reviews the Company's Risk Profile on an ongoing basis. This will allow the Board of Directors to see the spread of risks so as to ensure that it achieves its business objectives.

C.7 Stress and Sensitivity testing

In accordance with the ORSA guidelines, the Company has applied the identified material risks to a defined range of stress tests in order to provide an adequate basis for the assessment of the overall solvency needs.

D. Valuation for solvency purposes

D.1 Assets

The Company presents below the information regarding the valuation of assets for Solvency II purposes including (for each material class of assets):

- A quantitative explanation of any material differences between the asset values for Solvency II purposes and those used for financial reporting bases.
- A description of the assets valuation bases, methods and main assumptions used for solvency purposes and those used for financial reporting in the statutory accounts.

Class of Assets	Ref	2023 – H1 IFRS £'000	2023 – H1 Solvency II £'000	2023 – H2 GFRS* £'000	2023 – H2 Solvency II £'000
Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC)	**a**	5,817	0	6,060	0
Bonds and Collective Investments Undertakings	**b**	131,450	131,450	172,065	172,065
Reinsurance Recoverables	**c**	2,654	0	3,290	2,740
Insurance Receivables	**d**	8,569	8,569	9,385	9,385
Cash & Cash Equivalents	**e**	36,928	36,928	24,484	24,484
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**f**	549	549	327	327
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**g**	35,344	35,344	31,078	31,078
Deferred tax	**h**	0	0	322	322
TOTAL ASSETS		**221,311**	**212,840**	**247,011**	**240,401**

*Following the redomiciliation to Gibraltar, the company opted for applying Gibraltar Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GFRS)

The overall Balance Sheet of the Compnay has been valued on an economic basis, with the assets being valued at the amount at which they can be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Valuation bases, methods and main assumptions

From our valuation of assets for Solvency purposes, the difference between the GFRS and Solvency II basis is the exclusion of Deferred Acquisition Costs from the Solvency II basis, and the valuation of Reinsurance Recoverable at the Best Estimate.

a) Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC) are not allowed in the Solvency II Balance Sheet as The Company does not expect future benefits/cash flow from this asset.

b) Collective Investments Undertakings are fund investments measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in the P/L. There are no differences in the GFRS Valuation method. Fair value is determined using market prices and given the frequency of trades in these money market funds, the markets are considered active.

c) Reinsurance Recoverables are valued at the Best Estimate under Solvency II in proportion to the Excess of Loss reinsurance in place.

d) Insurance Receivables are short term in duration, less than 3 months and therefore they are not discounted to the net present value.

e) All cash, cash equivalents and deposits are stated at their face value as at reporting dates and there are no differences as compared to GFRS Valuation method.

f) Receivables (trade, not insurance) – same as the previous item – the receivables are stated at their face value as at reporting dates and there are no differences as compared to GFRS Valuation method.

g) Deposits other than cash and cash equivalents are stated at their face value as at reporting dates and there are no differences as compared to GFRS Valuation method.

h) Deferred tax is recognised following the tax compliance review and in line with GFRS.

D.2 Technical Provisions

In line with Guideline 11 – Continuous compliance with technical provisions, The Company ensures that:

- it continuously complies with the requirements regarding the calculation of technical provisions; and
- it identifies potential risks arising from the uncertainties connected to this calculation.

The gross technical provisions relate to future insurance related liabilities. The table included further below depicts the amount of technical provisions under GFRS/SII valuation principles.

In this regard the following section below summarises information regarding the valuation of technical provisions by each material line of business for Solvency II purposes including:

- A quantitative explanation of any material differences between the technical provisions values for Solvency II purposes and those used for financial reporting ~~bases.~~

- A description of the technical provisions valuation bases, methods and main assumptions used for solvency purposes and those used for financial reporting in the statutory accounts.

i) Quantitative information

The Technical provisions as at **31st December 2023** stood as follows:

Non-Life Technical Provisions	Liabilities- TP		Assets- Recoverable TP	
	GFRS £'000	Solvency II Basis £'000	GFRS £'000	Solvency II Basis £'000
TP calculated	166,256	-	3,290	-
Best Estimate	-	149,403	-	2,740
Risk Margin	-	4,283	-	-
Gross TP – Non Life (Excluding Health)	**166,256**	**153,685**	**3,290**	**2,740**

Class of Business (TP)

The Solvency II Best Estimate & Risk Margin are broken down by Line of Business as follows:

Non-Life Technical Provisions by Line of Business	Best Estimate 2023 H1	Risk Margin 2023 H1	Total 2023 H1	Best Estimate 2023 H2	Risk Margin 2023 H2	Total 2023 H2
Motor Vehicle Liability	94,974	3,390	98,364	111,413	2,838	114,250
Other Motor	27,414	1,167	28,581	35,558	1,167	36,725
Fire & Other Damage to Property	646	108	754	686	70	756
Legal Expense	309	159	468	353	116	469
Assistance	1,138	119	1,257	1,393	92	1,485
Total Technical Provisions	124,481	4,943	129,424	149,403	4,283	153,685

Solvency II Valuation bases, methods and main assumptions

The intention underlying Solvency II is to value assets and liabilities "economically", referencing reliable market prices wherever possible. The technical provisions set aside to cover the insurance liabilities are intended to be the amount that an insurer would have to pay if it immediately transferred its rights and obligations under those insurance policies to another willing third party in an arm's length transaction.

If the cash flows of a liability (and the variability of those cash flows) can be replicated exactly by the cash flows of an asset with a reliable market price then that price could generally be used as the value for the liability.

However, the cash flows of an insurance policy liability are seldom possible to match exactly. In this case, the technical provisions for the liability are made up of two components: the best estimate liability and the risk margin.

The risk margin is defined as the cost of holding the necessary solvency capital over the lifetime of an insurance contract.

The Technical Provisions under Solvency II should be calculated as follows:

BEST ESTIMATE + RISK MARGIN = SOLVENCY II TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

There were no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.

BUSINESS LINE REPORTING

Motor Insurance

Unbundling of material contracts is performed for Motor Insurance and third-party liability claims. These policies and claims are unbundled into the appropriate Solvency II lines of business; in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulations, this impacts both reporting and standard formula calculations. Specifically, for motor third party liability claims, both property and bodily injury are allocated to line of business 4 'Motor vehicle liability insurance'. Motor own property damage is allocated to line of business 5 'Other motor insurance'.

Add-ons

No unbundling of contracts is exercised for Add-ons. These policies are allocated to "Fire and Other Damage to Property", "Legal Expense", "Other motor insurance" and "Assistance".

Engagement of the Actuary in the calculation of the Technical provisions:

In light of The Company's own history, there is a risk that The Company would set its claims reserves either too high or too low. In this respect, since August 2012, The Company has retained the services of an independent Actuary to review the reserves held by the business on a quarterly basis. This has led to a more consistent and objective reserving process, reflecting changes in rates, business mix, legal environment and settlement patterns. As part of the review, a number of face to face meetings take place with key stakeholders and functions in the business on a quarterly basis. These meetings serve to inform the reserving process as well as provide feedback on business mix, rating levels, reserve development and loss settlement.

For GFRS reporting purposes a margin is included within reserves in respect of the fully earned underwriting years to reflect an element of prudence, called the **'Management Margin'**. This is currently set as 8% of estimated unpaid claims and is towards the upper end of a range of margins held by UK companies writing similar business. The 'Management Margin' is booked for all UWYs barring the most recent two, i.e. for UWYs 2022 and 2023.

SII Valuation: In calculation of the 'Best Estimate' under the Solvency II valuation, the 'Management Margin' is excluded from the liabilities.

GFRS Valuation: the level of provisioning is based on the information which is currently available, including potential claims which have been intimated to The Company, experience of the development of similar claims and case law. Provision is made for all claims notified by the insured (claims outstanding). Claims reserves comprise provisions for the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred at the reporting date.

Provision is also made for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) which comprise provisions for the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred up to but not reported at the end of the reporting period. Provision is also made for claims incurred but not enough reported (IBNER) which reflect an assessment in the development of certain claims following the year end.

SII Valuation: The technical provisions derived under GFRS values explained above, are discounted based on a payment pattern derived from the empirical experience of the business. The discount rates used are based on the yield curves issued by EIOPA. On top of the technical provisions an allowance for ENID amounting to GBP500,000 is added to cover events not in data. In addition, the Company allows for Unallocated loss adjustment expenses and this has been calculated based on a run-off in line with expected claims pay-outs. Simplification method no 3 was used to derive the risk margin.

Description of the level of uncertainty

The level of uncertainty associated with the Technical Provisions is consistent with the uncertainty that we would associate with motor insurance liability for other UK insurers. For example, other insurers operating in the UK will be exposed to the same claims and legislative environment. Projection methods used to estimate IBNR and IBNER are based on standard actuarial methods, and to much extent rely on the past experience adjusted or otherwise to be reflective of future outcomes.

In addition, as we now have a number of mature underwriting years, there are for the older years relatively few outstanding claims. These claims by their nature tend to be complex and ultimate cost estimation is best suited to the case estimates established by experienced claims handlers supported by external legal advice rather than provisioned by IBNER. The extent to which case estimates are inadequate or overstate the future cost of these claims increases the uncertainty.

As for all UK motor insurers the most important element of uncertainty is in relation to individual large claims, taking into account that third-party liability claims in UK motor insurance are unlimited. OIL uses an excess of loss reinsurance program to protect the balance sheet from this inherent uncertainty, but still retains the first £3m of each and every claim. That said, the frequency of such claims is extremely low.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of affecting the reported amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts.

There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that The Company will ultimately pay for such claims. Furthermore, insurance risks including exposure to bodily injury claims can span over more than one accounting year, and this increases the uncertainty surrounding the estimate for final settlement.

As for all UK motor insurers the most important element of uncertainty is in relation to individual large claims, considering that third-party liability claims in UK are unlimited.

As for all UK motor insurers the most important element of uncertainty is in relation to individual large claims, considering that third-party liability claims in UK are unlimited. In the past, The Company had isolated cases where large claims have developed adversely following their initial notification. The Company mitigates this risk by buying reinsurance from a panel of high-quality rated reinsurers

Despite that the attachment point was increased from £1m to £3m (1 March 2017), the directors, having considered actuarial advice, believe that technical provisions are a reasonable estimate of the ultimate liability on a net basis due to the releases in reserve in recent years.

Technical provisions are largely based on case-by-case estimates supplemented with additional provisions for IBNR and IBNER. The Company's IBNR/IBNER reserves were determined by the Board based on the recommendations of an independent actuary. The computation of IBNR/IBNER is interdependent on a number of assumptions, inter alia, average claim costs, claims frequency and an IBNR/IBNER uplift factors developed from the firm's own data and supplemented with UK benchmark data where necessary. All other matters held constant, an improvement of 10% (prior period: 10%) or deterioration of 25% (prior period: 25%) of the IBNR/IBNER uplift factor would affect technical provisions by approximately £4.2m (prior period: £3.8m) favourably or £10.4m (prior period: £9.4m) adversely respectively. The recommended ultimate loss ratios for the 2022 and 2023 underwriting years are based on rate adjusted loss ratios from earlier underwriting years, adjusted for timing and quantum of significant individual claims, where relevant.

The last 24 months have seen heightened levels of inflation across all major sectors, including energy, oil and the labour market. The impact of inflation has had a detrimental impact on profitability for motor insurers including OIL. The key point being that the most significant impact of inflation was on business which had already been written. The last 12 months have seen significant rate increases at market and OIL level, which should assist in returning the business back to normal levels of profitability.

All underwriting years (other than the most recent two years) include a management margin, calculated as 8% of estimated unpaid claims. This has been discussed and agreed with the Company's board and remains consistent with our approach to previous years.

As at 31st December 2023, One Insurance had Reinsurance recoverable (i.e. UEP Ceded) on the Motor business, amounting to £3,290,000.

Reinsurance Recoverables by Line of Business	IFRS 2023 H1 £'000	Solvency II (Best Estimate) 2023 H1 £'000	GFRS* 2023 H2 £'000	Solvency II (Best Estimate) 2023 H2 £'000
Motor Vehicle Liability	2,654	-	3,290	2,740
Total	**2,654**	**-**	**3,290**	**2,740**

*Following the redomiciliation to Gibraltar, the company opted for applying Gibraltar Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GFRS)

The actuarial assessment of IBNR and IBNER had historically relied on benchmark data from other insurers writing similar business in the UK. Since 2017, the approach has moved away from benchmark data to rely on OIL's own experience for projection purposes. This has allowed greater visibility of claims cost by peril and in particular the segmentation of development of large claims (claims >£50k) and the anticipated favourable run-off of attritional claims (claims <£50k). Save for the changes referred to above, the actual methodology that has been used to estimate the IBNR and IBNER has not changed from last year, to the extent that the approach has relied on standard actuarial techniques, adjusted or otherwise using link ratio methods.

D.3 Other Liabilities

The remaining liabilities on the Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2023 are as follows:

Other Liabilities	Reference	IFRS	Solvency II	GFRS*	Solvency II
		2023 H1	2023 H1	2023 H2	2023 H2
Insurance and intermediaries payables	A	2,344	2,344	1,236	1,236

Deferred Tax Liabilities	B	Nil	262	Nil	745
Payables	C	6,353	6,353	5,932	5,932
TOTAL		**8,697**	**8,959**	**7,168**	**7,913**

*Following the redomiciliation to Gibraltar, the company opted for applying Gibraltar Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GFRS)

Solvency II Valuation bases, methods and main assumptions

a. The insurance payables relate to amounts owed to a related party in relation to claims payable.

b. A Deferred Tax Liability in the Solvency II Balance sheet arises from differences between the GFRS Balance sheet and the Solvency II Balance sheet mainly being the difference in the valuation of technical provisions.

c. The remaining payables relate to trade accruals, current tax and insurance premium tax and are valued at face value. Payables also include current taxes on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

No material difference between the valuation under SII and that under GFRS.

D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation

No other material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities

D.5 Any other information

Other information regarding the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company for solvency purposes are follows:

a. Volatility Adjustment -the undertaking did not apply a volatility adjustment.
b. Transitional risk-free interest rate term structure – the undertaking has not applied the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure.
c. Transitional deduction – the undertaking has not applied a transitional deduction.

D.5.1 Any Other Information

Over the past two years the Company have seen heightened levels of inflation across all major sectors, including energy, oil and the labour market. The impact of inflation has had a detrimental impact on profitability for motor insurers including OIL. The key point being that the most significant impact of inflation was on business which had already been written. The last 12 months have seen significant rate increases at market and OIL level, which should assist in returning the business back to normal levels of profitability.

E. Capital Management

In assessing its future solvency needs, the Company analysed the capital requirements for each projected year and whether the eligible capital would continuously comply with the Solvency II regulations.

The Board considered the following three aspects laid down in the guidelines:

- the potential future material changes in the risk profile;
- the quantity and quality of its own funds over the whole of its business planning period; and
- the composition of own funds across tiers and how this composition may change as a result of redemption, repayment and maturity dates during its business planning period.

The Company considered potential future changes to the risk profile through the identification of the risks surrounding its strategic plan as well as through the identification of future possible scenarios for these risks. Although, the future scenarios tend to be subjective a value was attached to each scenario in order to arrive at an ORSA capital charge to compare it against the Solvency II capital requirement. Moreover, additional stress tests were carried out on The Company's financial plan to compare the SCR requirement under different stresses to the Company's eligible own capital.

From the various stress tests that were carried out and the increase in the projected GWP, the Company is required to raise additional capital to maintain the SCR Cover over the Risk Appetite.

E.1 Own Funds

The Company has a simple shareholding structure made up of Tier 1 issued share capital, and "Capital Contribution" that are both 100% admissible under Solvency II.

Therefore, there are no planned redemptions, repayment or maturity dates linked to its share capital. The Company would only obtain share capital from the individual shareholder, if the benefit derived from insuring new risks outweighs the cost of capital required to cover that risk.

The reconciliation reserve mainly comprises consolidated undistributed profits as per the GFRS financial statements coupled with the post-tax impact of changes between the GFRS and SII valuation of assets and liabilities described in section D.

Own Funds Comparison

Below is a comparison of the changes between the Basic own funds between 28 June 2023 and 31 December 2023:

Explanation on the comparison between the Basic Own funds across quarters:

- The Reconciliation Reserve increased over the period due to the profit registered over last period
- Favourable discounting effect driven by the revised EIOPA GBP yield
- Change in Cost of Capital ('CoC') from 6% to 4%

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

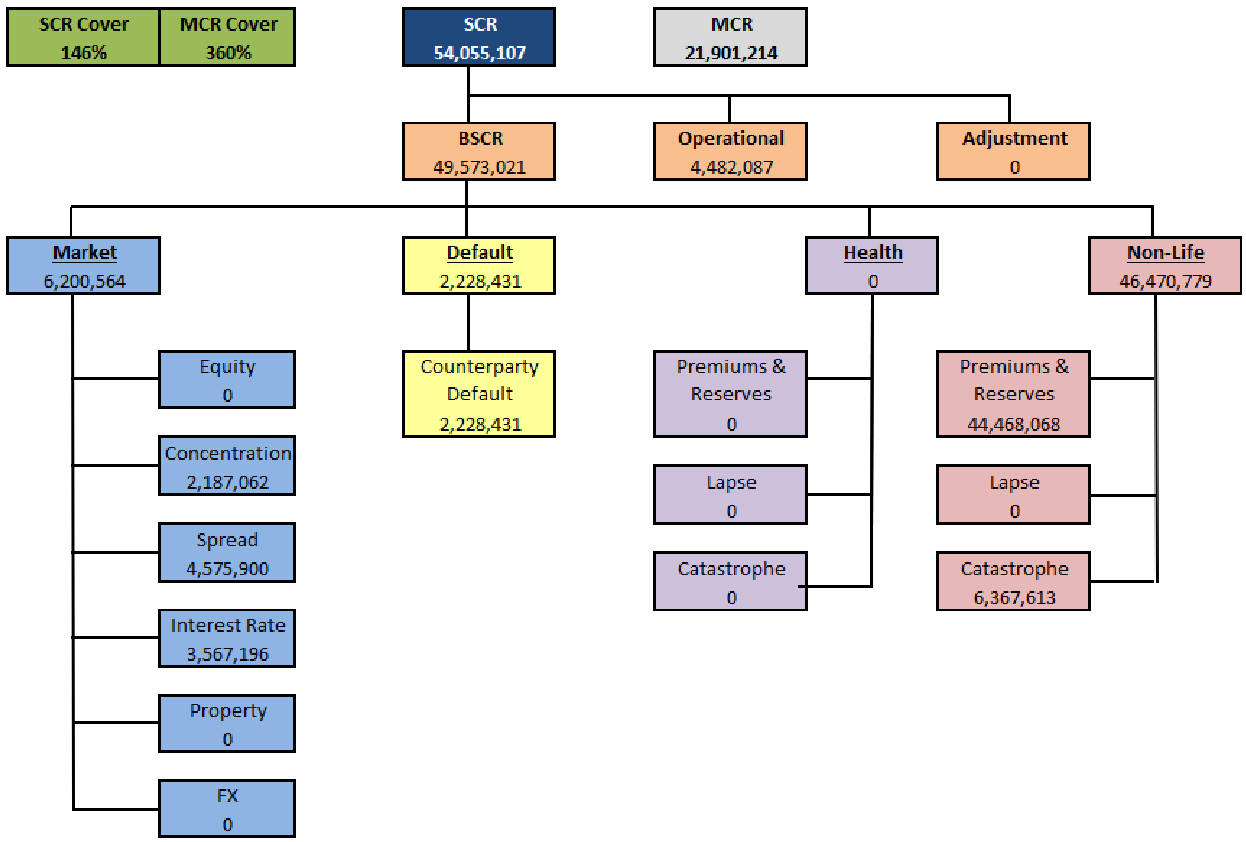
The Company has a simple capital structure made up of Tier 1 issued share capital, and "Capital Contribution" that are both 100% admissible under Solvency II.

	28 June 2023		31 December 2023	
Basic Own Funds	**Tier 1 – unrestricted**	**Tier 3**	**Tier 1 – unrestricted**	**Tier 3**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Ordinary Share Capital	**12,700**	**-**	**12,700**	**-**
Reconciliation Reserve	**36,641**	**-**	**41,759**	**-**
Deferred Tax Asset	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Capital Contribution	**24,343**	**-**	**24,343**	**-**
TOTAL BASIC OWN FUNDS	**73,684**	**-**	**78,802**	**-**

As depicted in the diagram above, there is a difference between the equity as shown in the undertaking's financial statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purpose. This is mainly driven by the valuation of the Technical Provisions under Solvency II.

The Company applies the Standard Formula in order to arrive to its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Consolidated Company SCR. The SCR of One Insurance (i.e. Solo) is calculated on a monthly basis.

The tree diagram below depicts the different types of risks identified for The Company as at 31st December 2023:



It has been concluded that the Standard Formula appropriately reflects the risks of the business given the size and complexity of The Company.

Overall

The Company does not have a different correlation structure than the one assumed for Standard Formula. The classes and types of risk included in the SCR cover all quantifiable risks faced by OIL for the next 12 months. The Standard Formula model quantifies each of the five main risk categories that OIL is exposed to, being Market Risk, Default Risk, Operational Risk, Health Risk and Non-Life Risk. These risks are further explained below:

i. **Operational Risk**

Over the past year, The Company has continued to build on its adequate risk management framework which is considered to be at a standardized level as per the SCR assumptions. Even though the SCR does not define a 'standardised' level of risk management, it is assumed that it implies that all material risks are identified, monitored, measured and mitigated using standard risk management tools such as the continuous use of the risk register.

Non-Life risk can be broken down further as follows:

- Premium and Reserve Risk
  - This is a main driver due to the fact that the Company's is experiencing constant growth.

- NAT Cat
  - OIL writes a diversified portfolio across all the UK.

- Man-Made Cat
  - OIL's main exposure is to Motor Third Party Liability, which is unlimited in the UK. The charge is increasing in line with the increasing number of policies.

NP Factor Adjustment
The standard deviation of a segment shall be equal to the product of the gross standard deviation for each segment set out in the table above and the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance, NPlob, which allows undertakings to take into account the risk-mitigating effect of particular per risk excess of loss reinsurance. Nevertheless, for all segments 10-12 set out in the table below the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall be equal to 1. For certain segments, the factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall be equal to 80 %.

Given that the Company writes non-proportional reinsurance in the case of Motor Vehicle Liability, the NP adjustment should be equal to 80%.

ii. Market Risk
Assets and liabilities, which are standard types of risk for these categories, do not have material sensitivity to changes in the volatility of the market parameters.

The risk that applies to The Company can be further split into the following categories under the Standard Formula:

- Concentration
  - The Company's investment portfolio consists of one UCIT fund and fixed short term deposits. We believe there is no material difference in the risk this presents to The Company than assumed in the SCR.

  - The Company is not materially exposed to any one counterparty on its investment portfolio which is not captured by the SCR.

- Spread
  - The Company`s bond portfolio is relatively standard and therefore the spread assumptions in the SCR are appropriate.

- Interest rate
  - The Company is exposed to changes in the shape of the yield curve or to inflationary / deflationary risk. The Company has cashflow both Assets and Liabilities with duration longer than one year hence; they are exposed to changes in yield curve and inflation.

iii. Counterparty Default Risk
Counterparty default risk is driven by three main drivers:

- Reinsurers

Consists of rating based scenarios that involve a loss given default for each counterparty that the Company is exposed to. The Company has a panel of insurers whereby each benefit from a strong rating.

- Bank Balances

Counterparty default risk is also driven by bank balance held with several banks. The Company also maintains an adequate buffer in the current bank account to meet it insurance and non-insurance commitments on time.

- Insurance balance receivable

The capital charge is also incurred on insurance premiums receivable from the Brokers (i.e. OCISL) which is classified as type 2 exposure and is subject to 15% capital charge since the balance is not more than 90days overdue from the agreed credit terms. Through the use of the Standard Formula, the maximum and minimum Capital Requirement has been determined as follows:

- The Minimum consolidated Company SCR is capped at 45% of the Solo Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) being £21.9m, whilst the lowest allowed Capital Requirement, ie the floor, is set at 25% of the Solo SCR being £13,514,000.

Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

MCR	21,901

Total MCR NL	21,901
Cap	24,325
Floor	13,514

Parameters	
Cap	45%
Floor	25%
AMCR	3,464

Line of Business	Net Technical Provisions	Net Premium Written	Parameters α	Parameters β	MCR NL
Medical Expense	0	0	5%	5%	0
Income Protection	0	0	13%	9%	0
Workers' Compensation	0	0	11%	8%	0
Motor Vehicle Liability	108,673	60,545	9%	9%	14,928
Other Motor	35,558	40,091	8%	8%	5,674
Marine, Aviation & Transport	0	0	10%	14%	0
Fire & Other Damage to Property	686	3,379	9%	8%	318
General liability insurance	0	0	10%	13%	0
Credit & Suretyship	0	0	18%	11%	0
Legal Expenses	353	4,866	11%	7%	361
Assistance	1,393	4,248	19%	9%	620
Miscellaneous Financial Loss	0	0	19%	12%	0
NPR - Health	0	0	19%	16%	0

NRP - Property	0	0	19%	16%	0
NPR - Casualty	0	0	19%	16%	0
NPR - Marine, Aviation & Transport	0	0	19%	16%	0

The differences between the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) from 28 June 2023 to 31 December 2023 are set out in the table below:

	Reference	28 June 2023	31 December 2023	Movement
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Market Risk	A	5,178	6,201	1,023
Counterparty Default Risk	B	5,400	2,228	(3,172)
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	C	39,302	46,471	7,169
Operational risk	D	3,734	4,482	748
Adjustment for loss absorbing capacity of Deferred Tax Asset	E	0	0	0
SCR		**47,650**	**54,055**	**6,405**
MCR		**18,761**	**21,901**	**3,140**

This analysis is being solely based on The Company SCR results. The Company SCR cover is different to the Solo SCR cover because of the below main drivers:

a. **Market risk** – The increase in the market risk is mainly being driven by the composition of the underlying investments of the fund held with Mercer. The slight increase in the market risk is mainly driven by slight changes to the composition of the underlying investments in terms of duration and exposure. The invested amount remained in line with last year.

b. **Counterparty Default risk** decreased as a result of a shift to balances attracting type 1 capital charges.

c. The increase in **Non-life Underwriting Risk** is due to increased business during this year as well as the anticipated increase in the following 12-month period. The anticipated increase in business has led to an increase in the Premium and Reserves risk and catastrophic exposure.

d. The increase in **operational risk** relates to the increase in earned premium and Basic Solvency capital requirement due to anticipated increase in business over the following 12-month period.

e. **Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes (LACDT)** The Company has not availed itself of LACDT.

The Company does not foresee any instances of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR which could potentially create a cause for concern. Management constantly monitor the SCR and MCR level of One Insurance Limited on a monthly basis, and have procedures in place that will immediately highlight the possibility of a drop below the 140% in Company SCR coverage. Once this possibility is highlighted, management act quickly to mitigate these risks and increase the Company's solvency cover.

E.3 Deferred Taxes

The Company does not recognise LACDT on the instantaneous loss, however it does recognise Deferred Tax that arises from the difference in own funds between GFRS and Solvency II, as discussed in Section D1.

The DTL amounting to £745,000 arises between the differences in the Valuation under Solvency II and GFRS principles. The Eligible Capital under Solvency II increased by £5,959,000 and the DTL is calculated as 12.5% of this amount. The effective tax rate of the Company is 12.5%.

Liabilities (£'000) as 31 December 2023	GFRS	Solvency II
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	745
Insurance & intermediaries payables	1,236	1,236
Payables (trade, not insurance)	5,932	5,932
	7,168	7,913

E.4 Non-compliance with the minimum capital requirement and significant non-compliance with the solvency capital requirement.

The Company have complied with the SCR and MCR, on a solo level as well as at a consolidated group level during the financial year. The ORSA processes carried out at the end of 2023 also show that the Company is expected to continue to comply with the SCR and MCR throughout the business planning period.

E.5 Any Other Information

In order to maintain to sustain the increase in projected GWP and maintain the SCR Cover over and above the agreed Risk Appetite, the Company has increased the share capital in Q1 of 2024 by £3,500,000.

Appendix 1: Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRT's) for Public Disclosure (SOLO)

The following table lists down the QRT's that require to be publicly disclosed as applicable to the Company:

TEMPLATE REFERENCE	TEMPLATE DESCRIPTION
S.02.01.02	Balance Sheet
S.05.01.02	Information on premiums, claims and expenses
S.17.01.02	Non-Life Technical Provisions
S.19.01.21	Specifying information on non-life insurance claims in the format of development triangles
S.19.01.21	Specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions
S.23.01.01	Information on own funds
S.25.01.21	Information on the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated using the standard formula
S.28.01.01	The Minimum Capital Requirement for insurance and reinsurance undertakings engaged in only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

S.02.01.02.01 Balance sheet

				Solvency II value
				C0010
Assets	Goodwill		R0010	
	Deferred acquisition costs		R0020	
	Intangible assets		R0030	
	Deferred tax assets		R0040	322
	Pension benefit surplus		R0050	
	Property, plant & equipment held for own use		R0060	
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)		R0070	203,143
		Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
		Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
		Equities	R0100	
		Equities - listed	R0110	
		Equities - unlisted	R0120	
		Bonds	R0130	
		Government Bonds	R0140	99,134
		Corporate Bonds	R0150	5,157
		Structured notes	R0160	
		Collateralised securities	R0170	
		Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	67,774
		Derivatives	R0190	
		Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	31,078
		Other investments	R0210	
	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts		R0220	
	Loans and mortgages		R0230	
		Loans on policies	R0240	
		Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
		Other loans and mortgages	R0260	
	Reinsurance recoverables from:		R0270	2,740
		Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	2,740
		Non-life excluding health	R0290	2,740
		Health similar to non-life	R0300	
		Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
		Health similar to life	R0320	
		Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
		Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
	Deposits to cedants		R0350	
	Insurance and intermediaries receivables		R0360	9,385
	Reinsurance receivables		R0370	
	Receivables (trade, not insurance)		R0380	327
	Own shares (held directly)		R0390	
	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in		R0400	
	Cash and cash equivalents		R0410	24,484
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown		R0420	
	Total assets		R0500	240,400
Liabilities	Technical provisions - non-life		R0510	153,686
		Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	153,686
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
		Best Estimate	R0540	149,403
		Risk margin	R0550	4,283
		Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
		Best Estimate	R0580	
		Risk margin	R0590	
	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)		R0600	
		Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	
		Best Estimate	R0630	
		Risk margin	R0640	
		Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
		Best Estimate	R0670	
		Risk margin	R0680	
	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked		R0690	
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	
		Best Estimate	R0710	
		Risk margin	R0720	
	Other technical provisions		R0730	
	Contingent liabilities		R0740	
	Provisions other than technical provisions		R0750	
	Pension benefit obligations		R0760	
	Deposits from reinsurers		R0770	
	Deferred tax liabilities		R0780	745
	Derivatives		R0790	
	Debts owed to credit institutions		R0800	
	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions		R0810	
	Insurance & intermediaries payables		R0820	1,236
	Reinsurance payables		R0830	
	Payables (trade, not insurance)		R0840	5,932
	Subordinated liabilities		R0850	
		Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	
		Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	
	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown		R0880	
	Total liabilities		R0900	161,598
Excess of assets over liabilities			R1000	78,802

S.05.01.02.01 Non-Life (direct business/accepted proportional reinsurance and accepted non-proportional reinsurance)
Z Axis:

			Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted					Total
			Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	
			C0040	C0050	C0070	C0100	C0110	C0200
Premiums written	Gross - Direct Business	R0110	48,565	12,141	1,630	2,481	2,245	67,062
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120						
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130						
	Reinsurers' share	R0140	4,928					4,928
	Net	R0200	43,637	12,141	1,630	2,481	2,245	62,134
Premiums earned	Gross - Direct Business	R0210	43,177	10,794	1,750	2,504	2,193	60,418
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220						
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230						
	Reinsurers' share	R0240	4,292					4,292
	Net	R0300	38,885	10,794	1,750	2,504	2,193	56,127
Claims incurred	Gross - Direct Business	R0310	33,119	14,162	285	280	1,456	49,302
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320						
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330						
	Reinsurers' share	R0340						
	Net	R0400	33,119	14,162	285	280	1,456	49,302
Changes in other technical provisions	Gross - Direct Business	R0410						
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420						
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430						
	Reinsurers' share	R0440						
	Net	R0500						
Expenses incurred		R0550	3,303	818	991	1,968	544	7,624
Other expenses		R1200						1,090
Total expenses		R1300						8,714

S.17.01.02.01 Non-Life Technical Provisions

						Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance					Total Non-Life obligation
						Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	
						C0050	C0060	C0080	C0110	C0120	C0180
Solvency II	Technical provisions calculated as a whole				R0010						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				R0050						0
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM	Best estimate	Premium provisions	Gross	R0060	21,271	12,743	337	80	994	35,424
				Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	2,740	0				2,740
				Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	18,531	12,743	337	80	994	32,684
			Claims provisions	Gross	R0160	90,142	22,815	349	274	399	113,979
				Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240						0
				Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	90,142	22,815	349	274	399	113,979
		Total Best estimate - gross			R0260	111,413	35,558	686	353	1,393	149,403
		Total Best estimate - net			R0270	108,673	35,558	686	353	1,393	146,663
		Risk margin			R0280	2,838	1,167	70	116	92	4,283
		Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole		R0290						0
			Best estimate		R0300						0
			Risk margin		R0310						0
	Technical provisions - total	Technical provisions - total			R0320	114,251	36,725	756	470	1,485	153,686
		Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total			R0330	2,740	0				2,740
		Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total			R0340	111,511	36,725	756	470	1,485	150,946

S.19.01.21.01 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount). Total Non-Life Business

Z Axis:, Underwriting year [UWY]

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100											1
N-9	R0160	4,770	13,936	5,362	2,123	6,311	4,036	565	210	149	0	
N-8	R0170	5,620	16,215	4,096	1,808	821	949	363	54	0		
N-7	R0180	6,663	15,032	3,717	2,441	1,024	1,340	540	136			
N-6	R0190	7,378	12,354	3,371	3,075	1,840	1,701	72				
N-5	R0200	10,372	13,250	4,764	4,069	3,255	1,199					
N-4	R0210	10,683	13,997	6,771	5,540	2,232						
N-3	R0220	8,562	13,878	7,017	2,430							
N-2	R0230	11,766	22,435	4,614								
N-1	R0240	35,256	12,630									
N	R0250	25,207										

S.19.01.21.02 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative). Total Non-Life Business

Z Axis:, Underwriting year [UWY]

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100	1	77,451
N-9	R0160	0	37,462
N-8	R0170	0	29,926
N-7	R0180	136	30,892
N-6	R0190	72	29,790
N-5	R0200	1,199	36,908
N-4	R0210	2,232	39,224
N-3	R0220	2,430	31,887
N-2	R0230	4,614	38,815
N-1	R0240	12,630	47,886
N	R0250	25,207	25,207
Total	R0260	48,521	425,447

S.19.01.21.03 Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount). Total Non-Life Business

Z Axis:, Underwriting year [UWY]

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300
Prior	R0100											92,637
N-9	R0160	14,255	13,428	7,999	8,395	7,167	5,437	4,371	3,368	0	0	
N-8	R0170	10,416	11,947	5,392	2,740	1,855	675	131	20	20		
N-7	R0180	14,141	13,726	7,581	4,463	4,405	1,914	342	183			
N-6	R0190	12,317	14,016	9,434	5,381	3,669	538	384				
N-5	R0200	14,461	16,043	12,335	8,348	5,679	3,972					
N-4	R0210	17,906	16,954	11,036	6,994	6,786						
N-3	R0220	12,086	12,719	5,853	4,753							
N-2	R0230	18,542	19,727	17,745								
N-1	R0240	35,302	37,274									
N	R0250	41,419										

S.19.01.21.04 Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative). Total Non-Life Business

Z Axis:, Underwriting year [UWY]

		Year end (discounted data)
		C0360
Prior	R0100	27,791
N-9	R0160	19,326
N-8	R0170	9,959
N-7	R0180	14,026
N-6	R0190	13,721
N-5	R0200	18,073
N-4	R0210	17,648
N-3	R0220	10,476
N-2	R0230	16,693
N-1	R0240	21,687
N	R0250	30,679
Total	R0260	200,081

S.23.01.01.01 Own funds
Z Axis:

			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)	R0010	12,700	12,700			
	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
	Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
	Surplus funds	R0070					
	Preference shares	R0090					
	Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
	Reconciliation reserve	R0130	41,759	41,759			
	Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	24,343	24,343			
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions		R0290	78,802	78,802			
Ancillary own funds	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
	Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds		R0400					
Available and eligible own funds	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	78,802	78,802			
	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	78,802	78,802			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	78,802	78,802			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	78,802	78,802			
SCR		R0580	54,055				
MCR		R0600	21,901				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR		R0620	145.78%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR		R0640	359.81%				

S.23.01.01.02 Reconciliation reserve

Z Axis:

			C0060
Reconciliation reserve	Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	78,802
	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
	Other basic own fund items	R0730	37,043
	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve		R0760	41,759
Expected profits	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)		R0790	

S.25.01.21.01 Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications
		C0110	C0120
Market risk	R0010	6,201	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	2,228	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	0	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	46,471	
Diversification	R0060	(5,327)	
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	49,573	

S.25.01.21.02 Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

				Value
				C0100
Solvency II	Operational risk		R0130	4,482
	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions		R0140	
	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes		R0150	0
	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC		R0160	
	Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on		R0200	54,055
	Capital add-on already set		R0210	
	Solvency capital requirement		R0220	54,055
	Other information on SCR	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
		Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
		Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
		Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
		Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

S.28.01.01.01 Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

			MCR components
			C0010
Solvency II	MCRNL Result	R0010	21,901

S.28.01.01.02 Background information
Z Axis:

		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	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030		
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	108,673	60,545
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	35,558	40,091
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070		
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	686	3,379
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090		
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100		
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	353	4,866
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	1,393	4,248
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160		
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170		

S.28.01.01.05 Overall MCR calculation

Z Axis:

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	21,901
SCR	R0310	54,055
MCR cap	R0320	24,325
MCR floor	R0330	13,514
Combined MCR	R0340	21,901
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,464
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	21,901