

Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Europe

MS&AD INSURANCE GROUP

Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc

(formerly Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe Limited)

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Year ended 31 December 2017

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A. Summary

1. Business and performance summary

The principal activity of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc ("ANDIE" or "the Company") is insurance and its main business is retail general insurance. The Company operates as a general insurer in the UK and Europe and has branches in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. The Company also has a credit life insurer subsidiary in Germany.

The Company has been undertaking a restructure of its operations in order to prepare itself for Brexit. As a result of this restructure, the Company is, since April 2018, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aioi Nissay Dowa Europe Limited ("ANDEL"). ANDEL is a UK holding company and now the parent company of the Aioi Nissay Dowa Europe Group ("the Group"). The Company also converted, on 25 April 2018, from a UK limited company to a UK public company, or plc. In addition, a number of the Company's subsidiaries have been moved to be under ANDEL as part of this restructure. These changes all took place after 31 December 2017 and are described in more detail on page 16.

This is the Company's Solo (company-only) Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR"). The Group SFCR for ANDIE – reflecting the Company's role as a holding company for the Group as at 31 December 2017 – is prepared separately.

ANDIE is a UK registered company (Registration No. 05046406). The Company's registered office is 7th Floor, 52 - 56 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 2BJ. ANDIE is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority, 20 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DA and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, 25 North Colonnade, London, E14 5HS and the Prudential Regulation Authority. ANDIE's external auditors are KPMG LLP, 15 Canada Square, London E14 5GL.

The Company's parent entity ANDEL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company Limited ("ADJ"), a company incorporated in Japan. MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc., a company incorporated in Japan, is the ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party. The MS&AD Insurance Group is Japan's largest non-life insurer and one of the largest non-life insurance groups in the world.

The Company's key business is the provision of auto-centric insurance products either directly or on behalf of its strategic partners, with telematics or related offerings expected to be an increasingly important part of this strategy over time. The Company's strategic relationship with Toyota is key and the Company's sister company Toyota Insurance Management plc ("TIM"), which is part-owned by Toyota Financial Services (UK) plc ("Toyota Financial Services"), provides Toyota's insurance expertise and works in support of Toyota across Europe.

In 2015 the Company acquired a 75.01% share of Box Innovation Group Limited ("BIGL") providing the Company with telematics expertise and access to the growing UK telematics auto insurance market. In April 2018, the Company acquired the remaining 24.99% of shares in BIGL that it did not already own. Following this acquisition, the full shareholding in BIGL was distributed as a dividend in specie to the Company's parent ANDEL.

The Company continues to provide some insurance to Japanese-related business in Europe, (known as Japanese Interests Abroad ("JIA") business). This has diminished as much of this business has been transferred to Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co Ltd of Japan and its subsidiaries ("Mitsui Sumitomo"). The majority of the JIA business that remains within the Group is focused on motor fleet cover, so closely linked to the Group's core business of automotive insurance.

The Company made a pre-tax loss for the year ended 31 December 2017 of £(121.3)m (2016: loss of £(17.3)m). The loss included a number of exceptional items, resulting from a write-down of the Company's investment in BIGL, which had been held at historical cost on the Company's IFRS balance sheet. The investment in BIGL (in Solvency II terms, the "participation") was already at fair

Business and performance summary (continued)

value on the Solvency II balance sheet, so this write-down has had no effect on the Company's Solvency II own funds.

Nonetheless, the Company's underlying result of a loss of £21.5m reflects a difficult year of trading in 2017. Since the acquisition of BIGL, the Company has reported three consecutive years of losses. There has been some improvement in the underwriting performance of the Insure The Box ("ITB") portfolio this year, while the result of the ITB Managing General Agent ("MGA") has stabilised following improvements made in 2016. Nonetheless, the progress made on improving the ITB underwriting and the MGA has been much less than had been expected. Resetting the Company's expectations for when ITB will make a positive contribution to the Company's result has been the reason for the write-down of the investment.

The Company continues to target significant growth in the next five years, while the wider Group also aims to capitalise on the opportunities presented by telematics. For 2017 gross written premiums were £353m (2016: £309m), a 14% increase, and the Company's premiums are now £112m higher than they were in 2015. The Group's parent company ADJ continues to show its support for these growth ambitions. On 5 April 2018 ADJ injected £180m of equity capital into the Company. This capital injection is designed to support both the Company and the Group during a period of growth and in order to address the additional capital requirements resulting from the need to restructure the Group for Brexit. The Company paid a dividend of £90m to its parent company ANDEL on 24 April 2018 as part of this Brexit restructuring. The remaining £90m of the capital injection held within the Company means that its solvency position has been significantly strengthened since 31 December 2017, when Solvency II own funds held by the Company were £129m with an SCR of £99m.

S&P Global Ratings have assessed the Company's long-term financial strength rating as "A+ / Stable".

2. System of governance summary

The system of governance is considered to be appropriate for the Company taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business. There were no material changes in the system of governance during the reporting period.

The Board is ultimately responsible and accountable for the performance and strategy of the Company and for ensuring that the Company complies with all legal, statutory, regulatory and administrative requirements. To support the efficient management of the Company, the Board has delegated certain functions to committees, though by doing this the Board does not absolve itself of its ultimate responsibility for the Company.

The Board has delegated responsibilities to the Corporate Governance committees and the Business committees. The Corporate Governance Committees are: the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Risk Committee, the Investment Committee, the Risk Modelling Committee (a sub-committee of the Risk Committee) and the Remuneration Committee. The main Business committee is the Executive Directors' Committee, which has three sub-committees, the Outwards Reinsurance Committee, the Reserving Committee and the Underwriting and Pricing Committee.

The Group maintains a risk management system with which the Company is aligned. The Group operates an enterprise-wide risk management framework that is designed to identify, evaluate, manage and monitor exposure to risk. The process is subject to continuous review and development. The risk management system must comply with regulatory standards at all times.

The Company operates a Three Lines of Defence Model as part of its overall control environment and its risk management system. The main elements of the Three Lines of Defence Model as it pertains to the Company may be summarised as follows:

System of governance summary (continued)

- First line: the first level of the control environment is the business operations which perform the day-to-day risk management activity.
- Second line: these are the oversight functions of the Company, such as Risk and Compliance, and also include financial controls. These functions set direction, define policy and provide assurance.
- Third line: internal audit is the third line of defence. Internal Audit offers independent challenge to the levels of assurance provided by business operations and oversight functions.

The Company has established Compliance, Risk, Internal Audit and Actuarial functions.

The Company considers outsourcing arrangements for an activity when it is not cost-effective or possible to carry out the activity internally. The Company recognises that it remains responsible for discharging all legal and regulatory responsibilities relating to the outsourced activity. In order to reduce the risks associated with outsourcing, the Company has an established outsourcing policy.

3. Risk profile summary

Overall responsibility for the management of the Company's exposure to risk lies with the Board. To support it in its role, the Board has established an enterprise risk management framework comprising risk identification, risk assessment, control and reporting processes. The Board is assisted in its oversight of the risk management framework by the Corporate Governance and Business committees.

The following table sets out the standard formula risk capital components as at 31 December 2017:

Component	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-life underwriting risk	68,080	66,344
Health underwriting risk	8	25
Market risk	12,526	11,070
Counterparty default risk	22,404	22,164
Diversification credit	(17,077)	(16,080)
Operational risk	13,552	11,252
SCR	99,493	94,775
MCR	40,020	35,818

The largest component of the SCR is non-life underwriting risk. This is the risk that arises from the inherent uncertainty as to the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities. It manifests itself in variability in the contribution towards expenses and profits.

Market risk is the risk of external market influences affecting the Company's net asset value, for example changes in interest rates affecting the value of assets, changes in the levels of investment return, changes in exchange rates, etc.

Counterparty default risk is the risk that counterparties will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Company is exposed to counterparty (or credit) risk are:

- exposure to corporate bonds;
- exposure to the failure of bank counterparties;
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;

3. Risk profile summary (continued)

- amounts due from insurance contract holders; and
- amounts due from insurance intermediaries.

Operational risk is the risk that errors caused by people, processes or systems lead to losses to the Company, or the risk that arises from unanticipated or poorly anticipated external events.

Other important risks managed by the Company are strategic risk and reputational risk. Strategic risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from changes in the business environment and from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions and the lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment. Reputational risk is a form of strategic risk within the Company's risk taxonomy. Reputational risk is defined as the risk of losses as a result of damage to the reputation and brands of the Company or of other companies on which the Company's fortunes depend.

4. Valuation for solvency purposes summary

ANDIE's valuation for solvency purposes is derived from the Company's IFRS financial statements, which are then adjusted in accordance with Solvency II regulation. The most significant adjustments between the IFRS balance sheet and the valuation for solvency purposes are due to the revaluation of technical reserves to Solvency II technical provisions, the elimination of deferred acquisition costs (replaced by future cash flows in the Solvency II technical provisions) and the replacement of the Company's IFRS investments in subsidiaries balance with the net asset value (calculated in accordance with Solvency II valuation rules) of the Company's participations. These differences can be summarised as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	Reason
Net asset value per IFRS	175,340	297,043	Per accounts
Revaluation of net technical reserves	37,590	27,307	Differing reserving basis under Solvency II
Deferred acquisition cost	(43,929)	(37,617)	No DAC for Solvency II
Investment in subsidiaries	(20,039)	(117,165)	Replaced by participations
Other	(19,735)	(7,527)	Other adjustments
Own funds under Solvency II	129,227	162,041	Solvency II own funds

5. Capital management summary

The SCR coverage ratio as at 31 December 2017 was 130% (2016: 171%), with eligible own funds of £129,227k and an SCR of £99,493k (2016: £94,775k). The MCR coverage ratio as at 31 December 2017 was 310%, with eligible own funds of £129,227k and an MCR of £40,020k. The Company completed its first Solvency II filing as at 31 December 2016 and quarterly reporting throughout 2017 and these have shown that the Company has complied continuously with both the MCR and the SCR throughout the reporting period.

The Company is funded only by share capital and retained reserves, which, together with a Solvency II reconciliation reserve, comprise Solvency II "own funds". The capital management objective of the Company is to maintain sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and the MCR with an appropriate buffer which takes account of the Company's growth ambitions as set out in its business plan. The Board and the Board Committees consider regularly the ratio of eligible own funds over the SCR and MCR. The Company prepares solvency projections over a five year period as part of the business planning process.

5. Capital management summary (continued)

On 5 April 2018 the Company's then parent ADJ subscribed for £180m of new share capital in the Company. On 24 April 2018, as part of Group's Brexit restructuring, £90m of this capital was distributed as a dividend to the Company's parent ANDEL. The remaining £90m of the capital injection held within the Company means that its solvency position has been significantly strengthened since 31 December 2017, when Solvency II own funds were £129m and the SCR was £99m.

6. Responsibility statement

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc Solvency and Financial Condition Report in all material respects in accordance with the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations.

We are satisfied that:

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc:

Mike Swanborough
Chief Executive Officer

9 May 2018

Report of the external independent auditor to the Directors of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc ('the Company') pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Chapter of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

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

Opinion

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc as at 31 December 2017:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc as at 31 December 2017, (**the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit**); and
- Company templates S02.01.02, S17.01.02, S23.01.01, S25.01.21, S28.01.01 (**the Templates subject to audit**).

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

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

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

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc as at 31 December 2017 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as modified by relevant supervisory modifications, and as supplemented by supervisory approvals and determinations.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), including ISA (UK) 800 and ISA (UK) 805, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe plc in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our

Basis for opinion (continued)

other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – special purpose basis of accounting

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you if:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is authorised for issue.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA rules and Solvency II regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

Karen Orr for and on behalf of KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
9 May 2018

- The maintenance and integrity of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Company of Europe Plc's website is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the Solvency and Financial Condition Report since it was initially presented on the website.
- Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of Solvency and Financial Condition Reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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

Solo standard formula

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

- Elements of the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit identified as 'unaudited'.

B. Business and Performance

A1. Information regarding our business

As noted in the "Business and Performance Summary" the Company's principal activity is insurance and its main business is retail general insurance, with a focus on auto-centric products. The Company's main strategic relationship is with Toyota. The Company's sister company Toyota Insurance Management (part-owned by Toyota Financial Services) provides Toyota's insurance expertise and works in support of Toyota across Europe. The Company's main line of business is the provision of Toyota-branded motor insurance and this is likely to remain the case for the foreseeable future. The geographical split of gross written premium by country for 2017 is as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>2017 Gross written premium £'000</i>	<i>2016 Gross written premium £'000</i>	<i>2017 % of total GWP (2016 %)</i>
United Kingdom	195,746	183,432	55% (59%)
Germany	70,858	60,297	20% (19%)
Italy	45,060	31,500	13% (10%)
France	29,860	24,025	9% (8%)
Spain	7,306	5,787	2% (2%)
Belgium	4,666	4,530	1% (1%)
Total	353,496	309,571	

The Company's financial year end is 31 December each year. The Company reports its results in Pounds Sterling.

Supervisory authorities

The supervisory authority of the Company and the Group is the UK Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"). The Company is also regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). Contact details for the PRA and the FCA can be found on their respective websites: www.bankofengland.co.uk/pr and www.fca.org.uk

Auditor

The independent auditor of the Company is KPMG LLP, 15 Canada Square, London E14 5GL.

Credit rating

S&P Global ratings have assessed the Company's long-term financial strength rating as "A+ / Stable".

Group structure

ANDIE operates as a general insurer in the UK and Europe. It is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority in the UK. In Europe, the Company operates through branches in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

A1. Information regarding our business (continued)

At the year-end, the Company had seven subsidiaries:

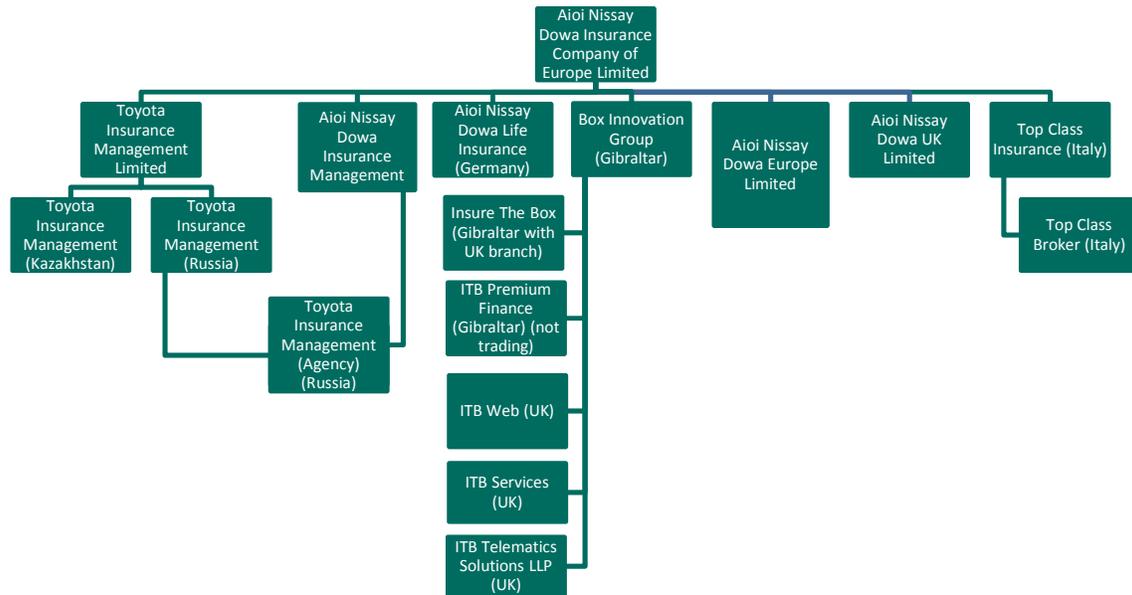
- Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Management Ltd, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and supplies insurance management services to the Company and the Group (100% owned) ("ANDIM");
- Aioi Nissay Dowa Life Insurance of Europe AG, which is incorporated and regulated in Germany and is a credit life insurance company (100% owned) ("ANDLIE");
- Aioi Nissay Dowa Europe Limited, incorporated in the UK and which is now the Group's holding company (100% owned) ("ANDEL");
- Aioi Nissay Dowa UK Limited, incorporated in the UK and which is expected to be the Group's UK insurance carrier following the conclusion of the Brexit restructure (100% owned) ("AND UK");
- Toyota Insurance Management Plc, incorporated in the United Kingdom and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (75% owned) ("TIM"). The company converted to a PLC from Limited status post the reporting date;
- Top Class Insurance Srl, which is incorporated in Italy and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (100% owned) ("Top Class"); and
- Box Innovation Group Ltd, which is incorporated in Gibraltar and is a holding company (75.01% owned) ("BIGL").

Through its subsidiaries, the Group had an interest in the following entities:

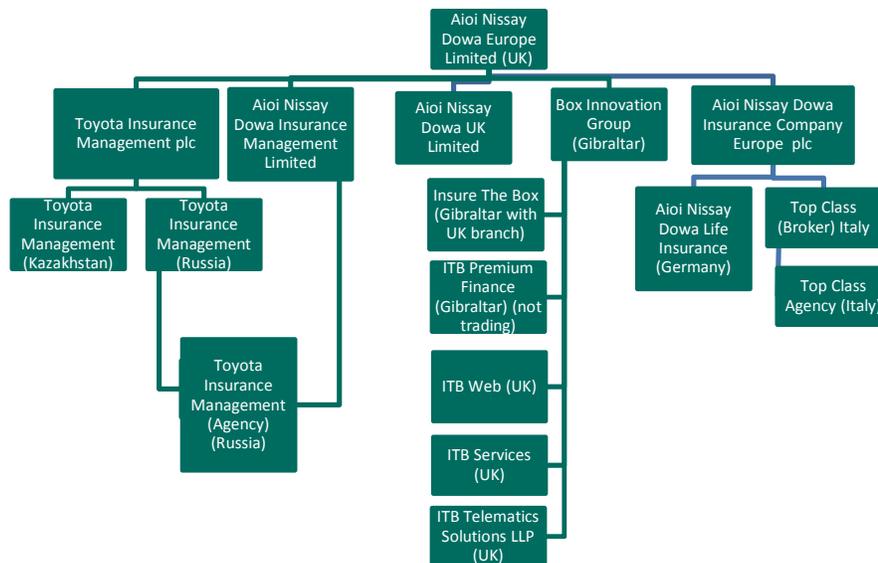
- Toyota Insurance Management (Insurance Brokers) LLC, which is incorporated in Russia and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (100% owned by TIM; 75% effective interest);
- Toyota Insurance Management (Insurance Brokers) LLP, which is incorporated in Kazakhstan and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (100% owned by TIM; 75% effective interest);
- LLC Toyota Insurance Management (Insurance Agency), which is incorporated in Russia and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (99.9% owned by TIM and 0.1% owned by ANDIM; 75% effective interest);
- Top Class Broker Srl, which is incorporated in Italy and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (100% effective interest);
- ITB Web Ltd, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (75.01% effective interest);
- Insure The Box Ltd, which is incorporated in Gibraltar and is a managing general agent (75.01% effective interest);
- ITB Services Ltd, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and is a provider of insurance management services (75.01% effective interest);
- ITB Telematics Solutions LLP, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and is a provider of insurance consultancy services (75.01% effective interest); and
- ITB Premium Finance Ltd, which is incorporated in Gibraltar and which is not currently trading (75.01% effective interest).

As at the year-end, the Group's structure was as follows:

A1. Information regarding our business (continued)



In April 2018, the following changes to the Group structure have been made:



Any significant business or other events that have occurred over the year that have had a material impact on the undertaking

Brexit

The Group and the Company operate across the European Economic Area, making use of “passporting” to operate through freedom of establishment and through freedom of services. In the event of a “Hard Brexit”, the UK will have no transitional arrangements in place for trading with the European Union after March 2019 and no passporting in either direction, either from the UK into Europe or vice versa. The Group is preparing for this scenario by undertaking a restructuring of its business, which will continue throughout 2018.

The Group’s planned restructure consists of converting both the Company and TIM to “Societas Europaea” (“SE”) form and re-domiciling them to Luxembourg. The branch structures of ANDIE and TIM will be essentially unaffected by this change. The Group will also apply for authorisation for a new insurance company in the UK (AND UK) and has also set up a new company, Aioi Nissay Dowa Europe Limited, which now acts as the holding company for the Group. The Group’s headquarters will remain in London.

As part of this planned restructure, the Company undertook a share capital reduction in November 2017 and then a further capital reduction in April 2018 following the £180m capital injection from ADJ. The purpose of the November 2017 share capital reduction was to allow the company to convert to PLC status in the UK, which is a necessary step in the transition to SE form, and to provide sufficient distributable reserves to allow the Company’s subsidiaries to be relocated under the new holding company in the revised Group structure. The Company distributed its subsidiary ANDEL to ADJ in a dividend in specie on 11 April 2018 and its subsidiaries TIM, BIGL and ANDIM to ANDEL also on 11 April 2018. The purpose of the capital reduction in April 2018 was to allow the distribution of ADJ’s capital injection, so that these funds can be redistributed as necessary within the Group for the Brexit restructure. ANDIE paid a dividend of £90m to ANDEL on 23 April 2018 as part of this restructure; this is to allow ANDEL to capitalise AND UK later in 2018, when AND UK is expected to become the Group’s UK insurance carrier.

Following these steps, ANDIE itself was duly converted to a PLC on 25 April 2018.

Box Innovation Group Limited

The Company agreed with the minority shareholders of BIGL to purchase the remaining 24.99% of shares that the Company did not already own. The transaction was completed on 3 April 2018.

A2. Underwriting performance

The following table summarises the underwriting performance of the Company, as per the Company’s financial statements:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Gross written premiums	353,496	309,571
Net earned premiums	189,603	173,063
Net claims incurred	135,348	137,506
Loss ratio	71.4%	79.5%

The Group’s gross written premium (“GWP”) for general insurance grew from £309m to £353m during the year.

General insurance premium income includes retail motor and related products, the ITB portfolio and a share of (mainly motor-related) commercial risks underwritten through the JIA business. Retail motor and JIA (excluding ITB) grew by 17% from £185m to £217m, due in part to the further strengthening of the Euro against Sterling during the year and in part due to strong performances in several markets, particularly Germany and the UK. Generally sales across the Group’s pre-ITB business were in line with expectations.

A2. Underwriting performance (continued)

ITB underwriting has contributed £136m (2016: £125m) to the Group's GWP. The Group's parent company ADJ provides quota share reinsurance on the ITB underwriting portfolio. Premium for the full year has been lower than expected, in large part because of the market disruption caused by the Ogden discount rate change on UK motor insurance pricing.

The net underwriting result for 2017 for the retail motor and JIA (excluding ITB) was a 2.4% improvement on the prior year. Losses from natural events were broadly in line with expectations albeit the Company suffered from more large losses in its European business than has been the case in recent years.

The ITB underwriting result has been better than the prior year, though has not improved as much as had been anticipated. Nonetheless, the underwriting began to perform in line with expectations towards the end of the year, with the result that the Group has been able to release a significant proportion of the liability adequacy provision at the year-end. This is a reflection of the expectation that underwriting performance will be better in 2018 as identified loss ratio improvement initiatives are brought to bear.

The performance by the main geographical regions is summarised in the tables below:

	United Kingdom	Germany	Italy	France	Spain	Belgium
	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2017 £'000	2017 £'000
Gross written premiums	195,746	70,858	45,060	29,860	7,306	4,666
Net earned premiums	97,242	36,771	31,137	18,241	6,212	-
Net claims incurred	82,844	23,980	14,206	9,364	4,954	-
Loss ratio	85.2%	65.2%	45.6%	51.3%	79.7%	-

	United Kingdom	Germany	Italy	France	Spain	Belgium
	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2016 £'000
Gross written premiums	183,432	60,297	31,500	24,025	5,787	4,530
Net earned premiums	95,141	32,591	23,898	16,432	5,000	-
Net claims incurred	86,831	22,180	11,236	13,816	3,450	(7)
Loss ratio	91.3%	67.3%	47.0%	84.1%	69.0%	-

A3. Investment performance

The Company invests principally in high quality corporate, agency and supra-national fixed income securities. The Company also has significant money market holdings with high quality investment managers. The overall portfolio is highly liquid. The Company has outsourced the management of its bond portfolio.

Within the Company's financial statements, the fixed income securities are treated as "available for sale" ("AFS") financial assets. All unrealised gains and losses on AFS financial assets are recognized through other comprehensive income, so do not directly affect the Company's reported income statement result. The money market holdings are treated as cash equivalents as they are short-term,

A3. Investment performance (continued)

Highly liquid investments which are subject to insignificant changes in value and are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

	<i>2017 £'000</i>	<i>2016 £'000</i>
Income from AFS debt securities	6,301	5,719
Cash and cash equivalents interest income	2,305	2,190
Exchange gains / (losses)	1,516	6,290
Income from investment property	(3)	134
Realised losses	-	(8)
Total investment income	10,119	14,325

The Company continues to invest in high quality fixed income securities with the preservation of capital underpinning the Company's investment strategy. Consequently returns are depressed as yield is sacrificed for underlying security. The Company continued to benefit from exchange gains recognised through the income statement on AFS financial instruments in Euro and Norwegian Kroner, albeit not to the extent of the gains recognised in 2016.

A4. Performance of other activities

The other income and expenses of the Company are as follows:

	<i>2017 £'000</i>	<i>2016 £'000</i>
Ancillary income	3,878	5,049
Operating expenses	44,158	30,556
Override commission income	2,553	2,252
Lease costs	1,293	1,177

Ancillary income comprises add-on sales, as the Company receives income from third parties where it sells insurance products when it is not acting as underwriter. Override commission income is generated where the Company has agreed quota share arrangements with reinsurers (often the parent company ADJ), whereby the reinsurer pays the Company a commission.

Operating expenses are business expenses which are not directly related to the settlement or handling of claims. These have increased as the Company's expense base has grown in response to the BIGL acquisition. Lease costs are mainly for the rental of office space.

A5. Any other disclosures

No other information.

C. System of Governance

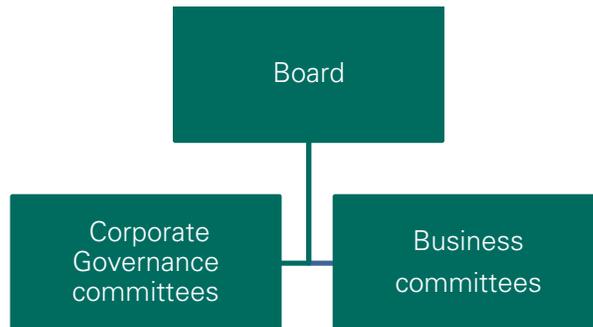
B1. General governance arrangements

The system of governance, which is set out below, is considered to be appropriate for the Company taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business. There were no material changes in the system of governance during the reporting period. Changes to the membership of the Board are set out below.

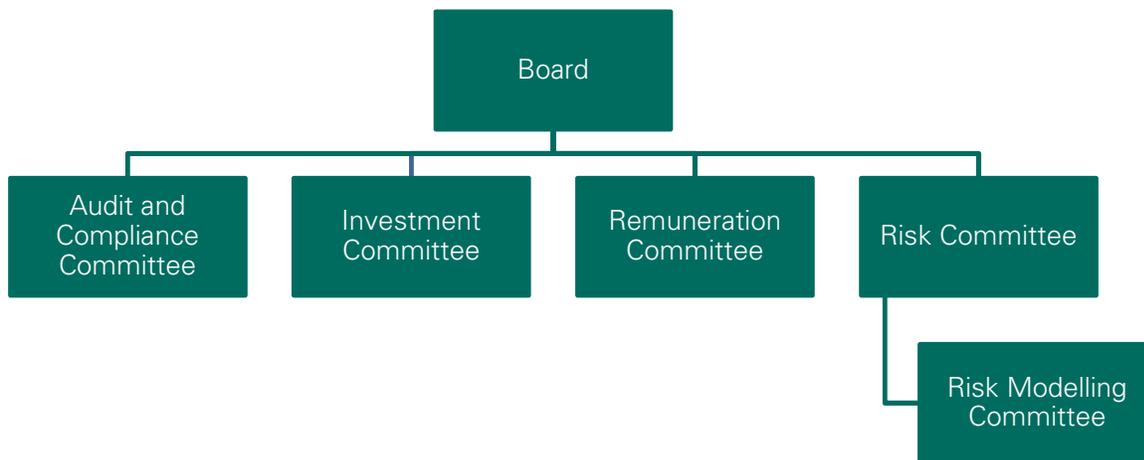
Overview of the Board and its committees

The Board is ultimately responsible and accountable for the performance and strategy of the Company and for ensuring that the Company complies with all legal, statutory, regulatory and administrative requirements. To support the efficient management of the Company the Board has delegated certain functions to committees, though by doing this the Board does not absolve itself of its ultimate responsibility for the Company.

The established corporate governance framework is as follows:

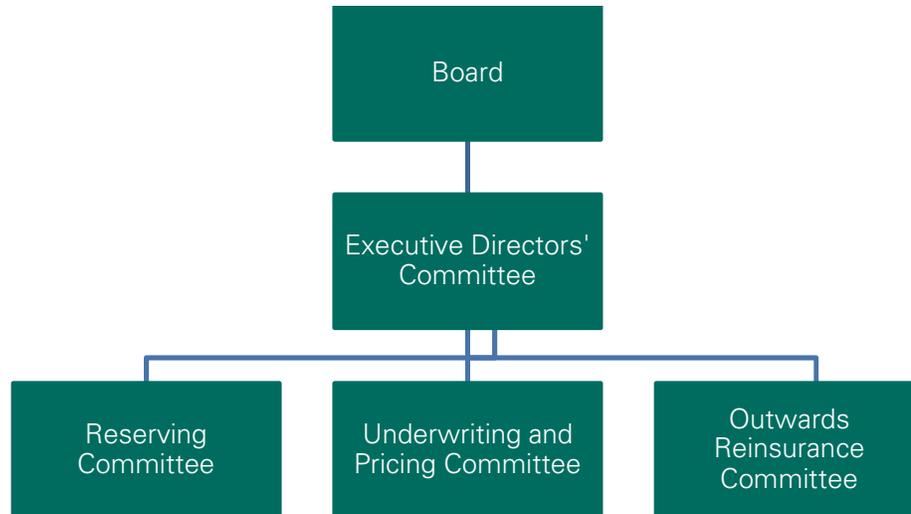


The Corporate Governance committees are structured as follows:



B1. General governance arrangements (continued)Overview of the Board and its committees (continued)

The Business committees are structured as follows:

The Board

The Board functions as the corporate decision-making body and provides entrepreneurial leadership of the Company within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed. The Board sets the strategic aims of the Company and ensures that the necessary resources, both financial and staff, are in place to allow the Company to meet its objectives. The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Company and delivery of sustainable value to its shareholder. The Board sets the strategy and risk appetite for the Company and approves capital and operating plans presented by management for the achievement of the strategic objectives it has set. Implementation of the strategy set by the Board is delegated to the Executive Directors' Committee which is led by the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board meets at least four times a year. It comprises of executive members (the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer), independent non-executives, including the Chairman, and non-executive members who are employees of the Company's parent ADJ and who act as shareholder representatives.

As at 31 December 2017, the members of the Board are:

- K Asai Non-executive director, shareholder representative (resigned 30 April 2018);
- H Clarke Independent non-executive director;
- H Doisaki Non-executive director, shareholder representative (resigned 30 April 2018);
- H Driver Independent non-executive director (resigned 30 April 2018);
- R Iles Independent non-executive director (resigned 31 December 2017);
- M Kainzbauer Chief Operating Officer;
- H Matsui Non-executive director, shareholder representative;
- R McCorrison Independent non-executive director; (appointed Chairman 1 January 2018)
- K Ohnishi Deputy Chief Executive;
- M Swanborough Chief Executive; and
- M Umezu Deputy Chairman (resigned 30 April 2018).

B1. General governance arrangements (continued)Audit and Compliance Committee

The Audit and Compliance Committee is a key element of the Company's internal control framework. The Committee controls and monitors the activities of the Company's audit and compliance activities, which are the key oversight and assurance functions at the core of the Company's second and third lines of defence. The Committee is responsible for Internal Audit, the Company's audited accounts and financial and other statutory and regulatory reporting, oversight of the relationship with the Company's external auditors, and Compliance.

The Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for assessing the performance, quality and remuneration of the Internal Audit provider. The CEO will advise and consult with the Audit Committee on the appointment of or any change to, outsource service providers undertaking internal audits and obtain their agreement prior to their appointment.

To ensure independence, the Internal Audit function is directly accountable to the Chairman of the Audit Committee but reports on a daily basis to the Chief Executive Officer through the Head of Risk Management.

Under guidance from the Board, the Committee is responsible for reviewing and recommending that the Group's statutory accounts be placed before the Board for signing. The Committee receives and reviews the report of the independent auditors. Furthermore the non-executive members of the committee have the opportunity to discuss in private with the external auditors any matters arising or any matters the auditors feel should be brought to their attention.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. It comprises of the Company's independent non-executive directors, with other directors and members of executive management attending as appropriate.

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee is responsible for the management and administration of the Company's investments, for oversight of all treasury activity and the funding of all operating units. The Committee considers the investment and treasury strategies of the Company, translates the investment risk appetite of the Company into an investment policy, and monitors the cash flow and working capital of the Company. The Committee also oversees the performance of the Company's outsourced investment management provider.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. The Committee is chaired by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. In addition to the Chief Executive Officer, the Committee's members are the Company's Chairman, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and three members of executive management, including the Company's Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Actuary.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for considering and approving the remuneration and benefits of all locally employed executive directors of the Company. The Committee comprises the Company's Chairman and one non-executive director who is employed by the Company's parent ADJ. The Committee is chaired by the Company's Chairman. The Committee meets at least once per year.

B1. General governance arrangements (continued)Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is responsible for providing focused support and advice on risk governance to the Board, for ensuring that material risks facing the Company have been identified and that appropriate arrangements are in place to manage those risks effectively in accordance with the risk appetite set by the Board.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. It is chaired by an independent non-executive director. Other members of the Committee are the Company's Chairman Chief Executive, the Chief Operating Officer, the Deputy Chief Executive and the Company's Head of Risk Management.

Risk Modelling Committee

The Risk Modelling Committee is a sub-committee of the Risk Committee. Its responsibility is to propose, for approval by the Risk Committee, policies, specifications and schedules of activity relating to the appropriate modification, application and validation of risk modelling techniques utilised by the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "adopted risk modelling approach") and to provide oversight of risk modelling activity relative to that adopted approach.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. The Committee is chaired by an independent non-executive director. In addition to the non-executive director, the Committee's members are the Chief Executive Officer and three members of executive management, including the Company's Chief Actuary.

Executive Directors' Committee

The purpose of the Executive Directors' Committees is to manage generally the business of the Company within the agreed financial limits and risk parameters set by the Board. Subject to these financial limits, the Committee has primary authority for the day to day management of the Company's operations save for those matters which are reserved for the Board and the Board's committees.

The Committee comprises three members, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer. The Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer. Meetings take place at least ten times a year. Members of executive management are typically invited to attend the meetings.

Reserving Committee

The purpose of the Reserving Committee is to set the reserving policy for the Company and to monitor ongoing compliance with that policy. The Committee receives reserve reports from the Actuarial function, covering best estimates and risks and provides input and challenge to the best estimates and the risk assessment. The Committee determines the amount of reserves to be booked in the Company's IFRS accounts and the level of Solvency II technical provisions. It provides a quarterly written report to the Risk Committee on the current level of reserving risk faced by the Company, the Company's adherence to reserving risk appetite and the reserving risks which may arise in the future.

The Committee meets at least six times a year. The Chair of the Committee is the Chief Executive Officer. In addition to the Chief Executive Officer, the Committee members are the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer and three members of executive management, the Company's Chief Actuary, the Chief Financial Officer and the Head of Claims.

B1. General governance arrangements (continued)Underwriting and Pricing Committee

The Committee is responsible for putting in place the pricing and underwriting policies for the Company and for monitoring compliance with those policies. The Committee agrees performance benchmarks for the Company's insurance portfolios and monitors compliance with those benchmarks. It also reviews and approves new underwriting products or portfolios. The Committee provides a written report to the Risk Committee on the current underwriting risks faced by the Company, the Company's adherence to underwriting risk and the underwriting risks which may arise in the future.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. Membership of the Committee comprises at least one representative from each of the Company's branches or underwriting business units and one representative from each of the Finance, Actuarial and Pricing functions. The Committee is chaired by the Company's Chief Actuary.

Outwards Reinsurance Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to ensure that the Company's outwards reinsurance programme is enacted correctly and in line with the Board approved risk appetite and other relevant policies. The Committee is charged with formulating and placing the most appropriate reinsurance programme and monitoring the programme to ensure the company remains protected.

The Committee reports to the Executive Directors' Committee and the Risk Committee and meets at least four times a year. The Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer. Members of the Committee include the Chief Financial Officer, the Group Head of Claims and the Chief Actuary.

Remuneration Policy

The Company remuneration policy is designed so as to attract and retain suitable employees to assist the Company in meeting its aims. The Company seeks to provide a base salary together with a benefits package that will ensure the long-term security and health of its employees. Salaries and benefits are reviewed regularly to take account of the success of the Company and the latest employment trends. The Company is committed to being a fair and equal employer and the remuneration policy is designed in order to support this objective. In the UK, the Company's sister company ANDIM is the employing entity, in accordance with regulatory requirements in the UK. In those countries where the Company has branches the Company itself is the employing entity.

The most important element of remuneration for the Company's employees is base salary. The Company considers that its base salaries are competitive in the market and appropriate for attracting and retaining the right staff. All salaries are reviewed in accordance with market practice and with any statutory, regulatory or taxation requirements in the individual country.

Depending on local market practice, the Group operates an annual bonus plan based on business unit and individual employee performance. The objective of the bonus scheme is to offer participants an incentive to contribute to the Company's performance by linking pay to performance in areas within the employee's influence and control. The bonus amount payable for each employee depends on the achievement of set financial objectives, evaluation of performance against a competency matrix and evaluation on the contribution to the Group's performance through the successful completion of individual objectives. The variable element of remuneration is capped at a percentage of fixed salary, such as to promote sound and effective risk management and to avoid excessive risk taking.

The Company also offers a range of benefits to employees, which vary by individual country. In the UK, for instance, the Company through its sister Company ANDIM operates a company pension scheme and pays contributions to the scheme on behalf of employees based on a percentage of

B1. General governance arrangements (continued)

salary. The scheme is a defined contribution scheme and the assets of the scheme are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds. Employees contribute additional voluntary contributions to suit their circumstances. Pension arrangements also exist in other countries. The Company has no defined benefit pension liabilities.

Other benefits depend on the country in question and vary according to local custom and practice, statutory and regulatory requirements, taxation treatments and individual employee needs. Among the benefits offered are life assurance, private medical insurance, permanent health insurance, company car, sports club memberships, salary sacrifice options and long service awards.

The Company and the Group do not operate any share option schemes and no shares in the Company are held by employees. There is a cash-based long-term incentive plan for local executive directors. This is capped at a level well within regulatory codes. From time to time there may be specific project-based bonuses for staff involved in critical multi-year projects.

B2. Fit and proper policy

The Company is committed to ensuring that all its staff have the appropriate skills, knowledge and experience to perform their roles and this is set out in the Company's governance manual and in its policies and procedures.

Assessment of fitness and propriety

When appointing any member of staff, including members of the Board, senior management and other key functions, as part of the process the Company considers whether the candidate is fit and proper to undertake the required role. This means that the following in particular are considered:

- Professional qualifications, knowledge and experience, and whether these are appropriate for performance of the role; and
- Good reputation and integrity.

In addition staff should be sufficiently qualified to enable them to discharge their duties. In significant areas of responsibility, senior management and those undertaking other key functions should be qualified to provide sound and prudent management of the Company.

Appropriate policies and processes have been established for assessing and ensuring ongoing compliance with fitness and propriety requirements.

Technical and professional development

All employees' training needs are assessed upon joining and at regular intervals thereafter (including if their role changes). Appropriate training and support is provided to ensure that any relevant training needs are satisfied. The quality and effectiveness of such training is reviewed by the Human Resources department.

All employees' competence is reviewed on a regular and frequent basis and appropriate action is taken to ensure that they remain competent for their role. Maintaining competence will take into account, where relevant, such matters as:

- Technical knowledge and its application;
- Skills and expertise; and
- Changes in the market to products, legislation and regulation.

B2. Fit and proper policy (continued)

“Competence” means having the skills, knowledge and expertise needed to discharge the responsibilities of an employee’s role. This includes achieving a good standard of ethical behaviour.

B3. Risk Management System, including Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

As an insurance company, ANDIE is fundamentally concerned with the management of risk. The Group maintains a risk management system with which the Company is aligned.

Enterprise risk management framework

The Group operates an enterprise-wide risk management framework that is designed to identify, evaluate, manage and monitor exposure to risk. The process is subject to continuous review and development. The risk management system must comply with regulatory standards at all times.

The risk management systems and processes at ANDIE are required to cover all risks included in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”), and so must cover the following areas:

- Underwriting and reserving;
- Asset-liability management;
- Investment activity;
- Liquidity and concentration risk;
- Operational risk; and
- Reinsurance and other risk mitigation techniques.

Company, branch and departmental management are required to identify, assess, manage and monitor their key risks, within the risk management framework overseen by the Risk Committee. The Head Office risk management team is responsible for making available appropriate risk management tools to support the business in the evaluation and reporting of risks. Risk management tools are designed to be easy to understand and capable of being applied consistently at all levels of the organisation. The overall risk management system provides for the aggregation of risk management information as required by the Board and the Board committees.

The risk management framework covers the management of the risk categories and sub-categories as detailed in the Board’s Risk Appetite Statement.

The high level risk categories currently set out in that document are:

- Strategic risk (including reputational risk);
- Insurance risk;
- Credit risk;
- Market risk;
- Operational risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Financial risk.

The assessment of capital requirements (for both internal and regulatory capital measures) is based explicitly on the risks identified and evaluated through the processes. For regulatory purposes, the Company uses the standard formula without undertaking-specific parameters to assess the solvency capital requirements and an internal model is not used.

The risk management framework supports the achievement of the Group’s objectives by providing a structured mechanism for assessing the impact of decisions on capital requirements and capital efficiency, and the range of outcomes from each potential decision.

B3. Risk Management System including Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (continued)

Risk and capital management principles are required to be embedded into a number of business processes and decision frameworks, including pricing assessment, asset allocation, reinsurance purchase, counterparty selection, reserve assessment and capital planning.

Business change initiatives that require senior manager or Board level approval are required to include an assessment of the inherent risks involved and any anticipated change to ANDIE's overall risk profile. The Group Project Management Office also reports to the Risk Committee on business change initiatives.

Three Lines of Defence Model

The Company operates a Three Lines of Defence Model as part of its overall control environment and its risk management system. The main elements of the Three Lines of Defence Model as it pertains to the Company may be summarised as follows:

- First line: the first level of the control environment is the business operations which perform the day-to-day risk management activity.
- Second line: these are the oversight functions of the Company, such as Risk and Compliance, and also include financial controls. These functions set direction, define policy and provide assurance.
- Third line: internal audit is the third line of defence. Internal Audit offers independent challenge to the levels of assurance provided by business operations and oversight functions.

There is a regular flow of information across the three lines of defence and from the three lines to the governing bodies (Board and Committees). Likewise executive decisions and directions flow in the opposite direction from the governing bodies.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process is part of ANDIE's risk management system. Insurance undertakings are required to assess their own short and long term risks and the amount of own funds necessary to cover them. The ORSA is the process used to assess the Company's overall solvency needs based on a forward looking assessment of the Company's risk profile, risk tolerance and business plan. It is used to identify, quantify, monitor, manage and report on the risks that ANDIE may face as a solo entity.

The ORSA considers all the key risks that face the business including those not in the SCR such as liquidity, group, reputational and regulatory risks, as well as those in the SCR. Both internal and external risks are considered.

The full ORSA process is performed at least annually, and a report is produced by the Risk Management function on the results. Many of the structures and analyses which underlie the ORSA process are on-going parts of the risk management framework; nonetheless the Board considers that an annual review cycle is proportionate to the nature and scale of the risks which the Company faces. In addition, a full ORSA process would be run and report produced as soon as practically possible following any significant change in the Company's risk profile. These changes could affect both the internal and external risk environment. These changes could include, but are not limited to the following events, where they have the potential to significantly alter ANDIE's overall risk profile:

- The start of a new line of business;
- A change in risk tolerance limits;
- A change to reinsurance or other risk mitigation arrangements;
- A portfolio transfer;
- Major changes in asset mix;
- Changes to our business or capital plans;

B3. Risk Management System, including Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (continued)

- Occurrence of risk events leading to a significant change in available capital and solvency; and
- An external change which significantly affects the risk profile of either ANDIE or the markets in which it operates.

The Risk Management function will assess the impact of a change in risk profile and advise the Board whether a full ORSA process needs to be run and a full set of documentation produced. The Board can request that the ORSA process is run even if the Risk Management function determines it is not necessary.

The Board reviews the ORSA report and uses this to guide key decisions for the business, such as:

- Deciding the Company's strategy and setting the risk appetite;
- Agreeing the business plan for the Company;
- Any necessary risk mitigation actions;
- Forward looking identification and assessment of material risks arising from the business strategy or in the business plan;
- Challenging the results of the standard formula SCR calculation; and
- Assessing the Company's short- and long-term capital position.

In relation to the SCR, the Company produces a three year projection of the Company's SCR position. The ORSA, which is also prepared on a three year basis, is compared to the results of the three year SCR projection in order to determine whether additional solvency cover is required. The outcome of this assessment is recorded in the ORSA report and shared with the regulator.

B4. Overview of Internal Control System

Internal controls are the processes established by the Board to provide reasonable assurance of effectively and efficiently meeting, inter alia, the Company's various operational, financial and compliance objectives.

The system of internal control includes all policies and procedures adopted by management to assist in achieving the Company's objective of ensuring, as far as practicable, the orderly and efficient conduct of its business.

The system of internal control relates to every aspect of the Company's operations, including but not limited to the:

- Adherence to management policies;
- Safeguarding of assets;
- Prevention and detection of fraud and error;
- Accuracy and completeness of accounting records; and
- Timely preparation of reliable financial information.

System of internal control objectives

Senior managers (who typically attend the Executive Directors' Committee) are charged with the responsibility for designing, implementing and communicating a network of procedures and processes. These have the objective of controlling the operations of the Company in a manner which provides the Board with reasonable assurance that:

B4. Overview of Internal Control System (continued)

- Data and information published either internally or externally is accurate, reliable, complete and timely;
- The actions of all employees are in compliance with the Company's policies, standards, plans and procedures, and all relevant laws and regulations;
- The Company's resources (including its people, systems, data / information bases, and client goodwill) are adequately protected; and
- The Company's internal controls promote the achievement of the Company's plans, programs, goals and objectives.

Components of internal control

The following components make up the Company's system of internal control and help to achieve the objectives of controlling the operations of the Company:

- a) Control Environment
 - b) Risk Assessment
 - c) Control Activities
 - d) Information and Communication
 - e) Monitoring
-
- a. Control Environment

The control environment is set by the Board and senior management in line with the Company's risk appetite as well as its priorities and direction. The control environment sets the tone for the Company. It provides discipline and structure and strongly influences the control consciousness of all staff. Key factors in the control environment include the integrity, ethical values and competence of all personnel.

The Board is responsible for:

- Approving and periodically reviewing the overall business strategies and significant policies of the Company;
- Understanding the major risks run by the Company, setting acceptable levels for these risks and ensuring that senior management takes the steps necessary to identify, measure, monitor and control these risks;
- Approving the organisational structure; and
- Ensuring that senior management is monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control system.

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that an adequate and effective system of internal control is established and maintained.

Senior management is responsible for:

- Implementing the strategies and policies approved by the Board;
- Developing processes that identify, measure, monitor and control risks incurred by the Company;
- Maintaining an organisational structure that clearly assigns responsibility, authority and reporting relationships;
- Ensuring that delegated responsibilities are effectively carried out;
- Setting appropriate internal control policies; and
- Monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system.

B4. Overview of Internal Control System (continued)

Both the Board and senior management are responsible for promoting high ethical and integrity standards, and for establishing and communicating a culture within the Company that emphasises and demonstrates to all levels of personnel the importance of internal controls.

b. Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is the identification and analysis of relevant risks which may prevent the Company or a specific business unit from meeting its operational, financial and compliance objectives. The Risk Committee identifies risks affecting the Company, both internally and externally, and recommends risk strategy to the Board.

c. Control Activities

Control activities are the policies and procedures established to ensure that Board and senior management's directives are implemented and risks identified are mitigated. All employees need to be aware of the Company's policies and procedures. Managers should supplement these with departmental guidance where necessary.

Control is a function of management and is an integral part of the overall process of managing operations. As such, it is the responsibility of managers at all levels of the Company to:

- Identify and evaluate the exposures to loss relating to their particular sphere of operations;
- Specify and establish policies, plans, and operating standards, procedures, systems, and other disciplines to be used to minimise, mitigate, and/or limit the risks associated with the exposures identified;
- Establish practical controlling processes that require and encourage all employees to carry out their duties and responsibilities in a manner that achieves the control objectives outlined above; and
- Maintain the effectiveness of the controlling processes established and foster continuous improvement to these processes.

d. Information and Communication

Pertinent information must be identified, captured and communicated in a form and timeframe that enables staff to carry out their responsibilities. Continuous communication is essential to the effectiveness of the system of internal control and reaching its objectives.

e. Monitoring

Monitoring is the process that assesses the quality of the internal control system and follows the three lines of defence philosophy. The Company requires the following monitoring to take place:

- Managers are responsible for monitoring activities performed within their department;
- The Compliance function assesses the appropriateness of and compliance with the Company's policies and procedures;
- Internal Audit is responsible for examining and evaluating the functioning and adequacy of the internal controls and compliance with policies and procedures; and
- The Audit and Compliance Committee reviews the effectiveness of monitoring actions.

B4. Overview of Internal Control System (continued)

Compliance Function

The Compliance Function is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the Company complies with all applicable laws and regulatory requirements as well as with all internal policies, processes and procedures; and
- Reporting to management and the Audit and Compliance Committee on the appropriateness of the Company's compliance procedures; following up identified deficiencies and suggesting improvements as necessary.

The Compliance Function comprises the Head of Compliance supported by two employees in the UK, while there are also employees in the overseas branches who have specific compliance responsibilities. The Compliance Function reports to the Chief Executive Officer and has independent access to the Audit and Compliance Committee. The Head of Compliance also attends the Executive Directors' Committee and acts as Secretary to the Board.

B5. Internal Audit Function

The Board has established an Internal Audit Function, which is the third line of defence in the Company. Internal Audit is independent from all operational activities.

The Internal Audit Function is charged with the responsibility for:

- Ascertaining that the ongoing processes for controlling operations throughout the Company are adequately designed and are functioning in an effective manner; and
- Reporting to management and the Audit and Compliance Committee of the Board on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control, together with recommendations to improve the systems.

The Internal Audit Function at the Company is overseen by the Audit and Compliance Committee. In this capacity, the Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for agreeing an annual programme of internal audit activity, overseeing the performance of internal audits and determining that all major issues reported by the Internal Audit function have been satisfactorily addressed.

On a day-to-day basis the internal audit activity is overseen by the Head of Risk Management. The Company currently outsources the performance of internal audits to Grant Thornton LLP. The use of a specialist outsourced provider of internal audit skills helps to ensure the independence of the function and provides the business with a wider range of skills for carrying out audit activities than might be available if the Function was staffed internally. Internal Audit reports through the Audit and Compliance Committee quarterly but also has a regular reporting line to the Head of Risk Management, who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer. Internal Audit is also able to report directly to the Audit and Compliance Committee outside the regular committee meetings.

B6. Actuarial Function

The Company has an internal Actuarial Function. The head of the Actuarial Function, the Chief Actuary (SIF20), is a member of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries, holds a relevant Practising Certificate and has complied continuously with the specific professional obligations that this requires. The wider actuarial function is made up of members and trainees of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries, members of equivalent international actuarial bodies, analysts and data management specialists, all of whom comply with relevant professional obligations. The Chief Actuary attends the Executive Directors' Committee and reports directly to the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The

B6. Actuarial Function (continued)

Chief Actuary has suitable ability, experience, resources and independence to carry out the prescribed tasks of the function holder.

The Actuarial Function is responsible for:

- Co-ordinating the calculation of technical provisions;
- Reviewing the appropriateness of the models and assumptions and considering the sufficiency and quality of data used in the Company's risk and solvency assessments;
- Providing an opinion to the Risk Committee on the Company's underwriting policy and effectiveness of reinsurance; and
- Producing the annual actuarial report.

In addition to the prescribed responsibilities, the Chief Actuary exercises oversight of the Underwriting and Pricing Committee and the Reserving Committee.

B7. Outsourcing

The Company considers outsourcing arrangements for an activity when it is not cost-effective or possible to carry out the activity internally. The Company recognises that it remains responsible for discharging all legal and regulatory responsibilities relating to the outsourced activity.

In order to reduce the risks associated with outsourcing, the Company has an established outsourcing policy. This policy covers the following:

- Assessment of outsourcing risks;
- Choice of outsource service provider;
- Definition of contractual requirements and confidentiality arrangements; and
- Audits and monitoring of controls.

The Executive Directors' Committee is responsible for designating suitable owners for each outsourced arrangement, overseeing the outsourced activities and ensuring that the outsourcing policy is followed. Each outsourced business process has an owner, responsible for ensuring that appropriate controls to manage the risks from outsourcing are in place and that there is regular monitoring of performance. Outsourced business process owner's work in conjunction with Risk Management, Compliance and other functions including IT, Legal and Human Resources.

The Company is currently using a number of service providers to undertake critical or important functions on its behalf. Details of these are as follows:

a. Underwriting

The Company has engaged with third party organisations, typically through delegated underwriting authority, for the underwriting of certain products and / or business lines. Outsourced underwriting is performed in the UK, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Spain. The most significant of these arrangements are with the Company's subsidiary Insure The Box and Ageas in the UK, with Liberty Seguros in Spain, with Gjensidige in Norway and Codan in Denmark.

b. Claims

There are outsourced claims handling and settlement arrangements, again typically through delegated claims authority, for claims for certain products and / or business lines. Outsourced claims handling is performed in France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Italy, Spain and the UK. The most significant of these arrangements are with the Company's subsidiary Insure

B7. Outsourcing (continued)

The Box and Ageas in the UK, with Liberty Seguros in Spain, with Gjensidige in Norway and Codan in Denmark.

c. Audits

The Company has outsourced the performance of Internal Audit across its business to Grant Thornton (UK) LLP, overseen from the UK. The Company also uses outsourced claims audit providers in the UK and France.

d. Business continuity planning

The Company has a reciprocal premises agreement with its sister company Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Europe in the UK.

e. Human Resources

The Company uses outsourced payroll services providers in a number of the countries in which it operates; the most significant such arrangement is in the UK.

f. Management services

In the UK the Company's subsidiary Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Management Ltd provides management services to the Company including the recharge of expenses incurred on the Company's behalf.

g. Investment management

The Company has outsourced the management of its bond portfolio to Goldman Sachs Asset Management, based in London.

B8. Any other information

No further information.

D. Risk Profile

Overall responsibility for the management of the Company's exposure to risk lies with the Board. To support it in its role, the Board has established an enterprise risk management framework comprising risk identification, risk assessment, control and reporting processes. The Board is assisted in its oversight of the risk management framework by the Corporate Governance and Business committees.

C1. Insurance risk

Nature of the risk

This is the risk that arises from the inherent uncertainty as to the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities. It manifests itself in variability in the contribution towards expenses and profits.

The risk arises both from current year activity (premium risk) and the run-off of claims which occurred in prior years (reserving risk).

Methods used to assess and quantify the risk

The Company also assesses its underwriting risk through experience analysis (analysis of actual performance against the performance expected according to the Company's business plan) and through its reserving process, which is overseen by the Reserving Committee.

Insurance risks are quantified using a simulation model which is used to assess variability of the contribution compared to the business plan.

Risk parameters are selected for the following variables, for each portfolio individually, and the simulation model is used to create a distribution of values for each portfolio in order to identify the portfolios with the greatest contribution to the overall insurance risk:

- Volume of business;
- Current year loss ratio
- Reserve run-off.

a. Volume of business

The risk of the volume of business being higher or lower than expected, for example due to higher or lower levels of new business, or changes in the rate at which customers renew their policies.

b. Current year loss ratio

The risk of the current loss ratio being different from the expected level, due to market wide trends or company specific variability.

Some examples of market-wide trends are claims inflation, changes in the level of competition, etc. In effect this represents the variability that exists within each market's insurance cycle.

Separate risk parameters are selected for frequency and severity of small, large and natural catastrophe claims. Deviation from plan can occur due to natural random variability, but can also be because of variation in the Company's success at achieving planned claims savings. The most significant natural catastrophe exposures faced by the Company are hail in Germany and Italy, and windstorm and flood in Germany and the UK.

C1. Insurance risk (continued)Methods used to assess and quantify the risk (continued)

The mitigating impact of excess of loss and quota-share reinsurance is incorporated into the model, to ensure that the result net of reinsurance can be estimated appropriately.

c. Reserve run-off

The risk of changes in the estimated ultimate cost of claims, for example due to unexpected levels of incurred cost development, unexpected levels of late-developing large claims, higher than expected inflation, emergence of new information that, if known earlier, would have led to the selection of a different ultimate cost, etc.

Risk mitigation

Disciplined underwriting including appropriate risk management and pricing control is essential to the Company's success. The Company maintains underwriting and claims policies which define the approach in respect of risk selection and management and each underwriter has an individual mandate governing the acceptance of risks based on their competence. The Company makes use of its own data in making such decisions supplemented by data and advice from expert third parties and insurance partners. In addition, the Company has a centrally managed forum reviewing underwriting issues and performance, including the approval of new products.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. Much of the reinsurance is placed with the Company's parent, ADJ, which is A+ rated. The Company also enters into quota share and co-insurance arrangements with third parties. These arrangements vary depending on the product and country in question. The Company also places an excess of loss programme with a high quality panel of reinsurers, including its parent company. The risk of default by reinsurers is discussed in the section on Credit risk.

Risk sensitivity for underwriting risks

The risk sensitivity for underwriting risks can be considered by assessing the impact of an increase in the Company's net loss ratio. For each 1% increase in the net loss ratio the Company's year-end solvency would be reduced by £1.9m. We anticipate a 15% or greater deterioration in net loss compared to plan, equivalent to a £25m reduction in solvency, on average 1 in 10 years.

The Company holds sufficient assets above the SCR to absorb a loss at this level.

C2. Market riskNature of the risk

This is the risk of external market influences affecting the Company's net asset value, for example changes in interest rates affecting the value of assets, changes in the levels of investment return, changes in exchange rates, etc.

At the end of 2017, ANDIE's investments consisted of £169.7m in bonds and £167.7m in cash, deposits and money market funds. The Company also has subsidiary companies as detailed in the group structure chart in Section A1 and there is a risk that the valuations of these companies will change as a result of their performance.

C2. Market risk (continued)

The bond portfolio is expected to be held until maturity. As mark-to-market pricing is required when drawing up the Solvency II balance sheet day-to-day market values have an effect on the available Solvency II capital. However, the mark-to-market movements do not affect the Company's cash flows from investments. The risk of being required to sell bonds at a loss to cover unexpected liabilities is considered under liquidity risk.

An alternative to investing in fixed income bonds is to invest in cash or money market funds. As at the end of 2017 the Company's cash holdings were £45m (2016: £32.4m), fixed deposits were £nil (2016: £7.1m) and money market fund holdings £122.7m (2016: £138.1m). Cash, deposits and money market funds are not typically affected by market value fluctuations and are therefore more secure from a capital point of view. However, investing in cash and money market funds introduces greater uncertainty as to the level of income that can be achieved, as this is affected by fluctuating (and in recent years persistently low) interest rates.

The Company's investment policy is to limit the amount of equities it holds. This is subject to ongoing review.

The Company has assets and liabilities in three main currencies: GBP, EUR and NOK. The Company also has some assets and liabilities in other currencies but these are not material. Where there is a requirement to hold a certain level of capital in local currency for an overseas subsidiary (other than GBP, EUR and NOK) the approach is to hold the minimum required plus sufficient for projected operating cash flow requirements. As a result, ANDIE's exposure to movements in currencies other than EUR and NOK is not significant.

Methods used to assess and quantify the risk

Market risks are quantified using a simulation model, separate from that used for insurance risks. Variability parameters for interest rates, bond yields and exchange rates for each currency are selected and the model is then used to create a distribution of the change in net asset and liability values due to each risk, from which the capital requirement can be measured.

- Bond yields – a range of potential movements in yields are chosen and the model calculates for each movement the impact on the value of each bond held;
- Exchange rates – a range of potential movements in exchange rates is chosen and the model calculates for each movement the impact on the GBP value of the Company's net assets; and
- Risk-free yields – a range of risk-free yields is chosen and the model calculates the impact on the value of technical provisions and on investments.

Risk mitigation

The Company manages its market risk in a number of ways, among which the following can be highlighted:

- The Company has an asset liability management ("ALM") framework that has been developed to achieve investment returns in excess of obligations under insurance contracts. The principal technique of the Company's ALM framework is to match assets to the liabilities arising from insurance contracts by reference to the expected timing of settlement of liabilities. Assets of the German Life subsidiary, ANDLIE, are managed separately from the general business but according to the same principles. The Company's ALM framework is integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with the Group's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance and investment liabilities;

C2. Market risk (continued)

- The Company monitors interest rate risk by calculating the mean duration of the investment portfolio and of the policyholder liabilities. The mean duration is an indicator of the sensitivity of the assets and liabilities to changes in current interest rates. Any gap between the mean duration of the assets and the estimated mean duration of the liabilities is minimised by means of buying and selling fixed interest securities of different durations;
- The Company has a defined investment policy which sets limits on exposure to securities both in aggregate terms and by geography, industry and counterparty. Investment management meetings are held quarterly. The Company invests principally in high quality agency and corporate bonds in the UK and Europe, with the average rating of the bond portfolio of A (2016: A) and duration of 3.41 years (2016: 3.2 years). Bond holdings below investment grade are not permitted.
- The Company maintains the outsourced management of its bond portfolio with Goldman Sachs Asset Management in London.
- The Company seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency.

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments.

Risk sensitivity for market risks

The Company's SCR is sensitive to movements in underlying foreign currency exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that the foreign currency denominated assets it holds do not match its liabilities in those currencies. The Company seeks to minimise this risk by matching its assets and liabilities by currency. The Company does not use hedging instruments to control the foreign exchange risk. At the balance sheet date the Company had exposures in the following currencies:

	2017		2016	
	€'000	NOK'000	€'000	NOK'000
Assets	226,367	99,108	202,149	79,886
Liabilities	230,343	73,414	209,156	57,197
Unmatched exposure	3,976	25,694	7,007	22,689
Sterling equivalent	3,530	2,322	5,949	2,133

The impact of a 10% change in the value of Euros to Sterling is £0.4m and the impact of a 10% change in the value of NOK to Sterling is £0.2m.

The Company is exposed to movements in interest rates, which affect the value of the Company's mark-to-market financial investment holdings and the value of its technical provisions. The standard formula SCR calculation includes upward and downward interest rate shock scenarios. Neither the upward nor the downward shock has a material effect on the Company's SCR.

C3. Credit riskNature of the risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- exposure to corporate bonds;
- exposure to the failure of bank counterparties;
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;

C3. Credit risk (continued)

- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- amounts due from insurance contract holders; and
- amounts due from insurance intermediaries.

Methods used to assess and quantify the risk

The Company measures the capital requirement for credit risk using a simulation model to determine the distribution of the total amount of defaults. For each exposure, a probability of default, based on credit rating, is assumed and there is an assumed recovery percentage on default. We also make assumptions about the correlation between exposures, for example allowing for a 50% positive correlation between reinsurance counterparties due to the interconnected nature of the reinsurance market in which one event can hit many reinsurers simultaneously. Some debts are with counterparties which do not have credit ratings – for example, overdue premiums owed by insurance customers or intermediaries – and in this case the assumed default probabilities are higher, albeit the risk is diversified due to the number of policyholders and intermediaries. For the purposes of the Solvency II balance sheet, premium debtors over three months past due are written off in accordance with the requirements.

Risk mitigation

The Company's risk appetite places limits on credit risk by specifying the minimum credit rating that counterparty must have for us to do business with them. Reinsurers must have a credit rating of at least A-, and investment counterparties must have a rating of at least A- with the exception that the risk appetite permits a limited exposure to BBB bonds. In some cases a counterparty's credit rating changes after a debt has been accrued, and the Company considers the appropriate response to this occurrence on a case by case basis. Typically balances are minimised in response to a downgrade, and in some cases we would no longer allow debt to accrue with a counterparty. The Company considers the advice of its investment manager Goldman Sachs Asset Management.

The Company places limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, or groups of counterparties, and to geographical and industry segments. The Group does not have an explicit limit on reinsurance with its parent ADJ. However, all intra-group reinsurance transactions are conducted on an arm's length basis and as such counterparty credit risk is assessed and managed.

The existence of reinsurance arrangements does not discharge the Company's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the Company remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract. In addition, the recent payment history of reinsurers is used to update the reinsurance purchasing strategy. Much of the reinsurance is placed with the parent company, which is A+ rated.

Risk sensitivity for credit risks

The Company's largest single exposure is to its parent ADJ, which is A+ rated.

The Company has some exposure to BBB rated bonds. The total amount is not permitted to be more than 15% of the overall bond portfolio and individual holdings in BBB investments are typically restricted to 1.25% of the bond portfolio. All BBB investments are closely monitored with the assistance of Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As at the balance sheet date, the total BBB investment exposure was £24.9m or 14.58% of the total portfolio (2016: £15.1m /10%).

C4. Liquidity risk

Nature of the risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The Board sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover anticipated liabilities and unexpected levels of demand. The Company's portfolio is kept in highly liquid marketable securities to meet liabilities as they fall due.

Liquidity risk affects the Company in two main ways:

- Cash flow uncertainty. There can be an uncertainty in the liability, either in terms of its value or its timing. In either case, insufficient funds would be available to meet the requirement. This can arise as a result of claims (the most significant area), through a mismatch between the timing of gross claims being paid and reinsurance recoveries collected, from creditor invoices and expenses and from country risk and currency controls (where a sovereign may restrict the cross-border movement of cash).
- Asset values. There are a number of circumstances which can prevent or restrict the sale of an asset or access to liquid funds. These include the downgrade or failure of a counterparty, bank failure or market or segment downturn. However, given the nature of the Company's investment portfolio this risk is deemed to be low.

Methods used to assess and quantify the risk

Liquidity risk is not considered to be a significant risk for the Company. Although there are scenarios in which the Company would not be able to meet its cash flow requirements as they fall due these are considered extreme.

Risk mitigation

The Company carries out the following to mitigate liquidity risk:

- Cash flow forecasting. The Company monitors its cash flows closely across all branches to ensure they are correctly funded, and matches the cash flow of its assets and liabilities.
- A significant proportion of liquid assets are held at all times to meet expected liabilities.
- The investment policy has been set to avoid concentration risk and to ensure high quality liquid assets.
- Liquidity is regularly monitored by the Treasury department and quarterly by the Investment Committee.

Risk sensitivity for liquidity risks

Cash, deposits and money market funds at the year-end totalled £168m (2016: £178m). The insurance business is broadly cash neutral, with some fluctuations over the year. There are also £169m (2016: £154m) of fixed income bonds which are highly liquid in most market circumstances. It would therefore require an extreme cash flow shock for a material liquidity risk to arise.

C5. Operational risk

Nature of the risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes or systems lead to losses to the Company, or the risk that arises from unanticipated or poorly anticipated external events.

Among the most important contributors to operational risk considered by the Company are:

- Internal and external fraud;
- Legal action against the Company;
- Significantly higher than expected inflation of costs;
- Changes in employment law;
- Improper market practices’
- Failure to comply with regulations;
- Project overruns or failures;
- Poor performance or failure of an outsourced provider;
- Business disruption and system failures;
- Damage to physical assets (e.g. due to natural catastrophe);
- Loss of key personnel;
- Pandemic; and
- Unexpected subsidiary funding requirements.

Methods used to assess and quantify the risk

The Company maintains a record of significant materialised risk events experienced within ANDIE, and also takes account of materialised risk events within the wider market.

The Company maintains risk registers for each significant business function and unit. These are used to inform the approach for modelling operational risk, which relies on expert judgement on the likelihood and severity of various scenarios. The resulting risk profile for operational risk is assessed quantitatively and is incorporated in the assessment of solvency requirements.

Risk mitigation

The Company manages operational risk mainly through the use of detailed procedure manuals and a structured programme of testing of processes and systems, carried out by Internal Audit and by the parent company’s Compliance and Internal Audit departments. The Company’s enterprise risk management framework also requires all key functions and units to maintain risk registers, which are reviewed and challenged by the Risk Management Function, with a process of escalation of key issues to the Company’s Risk Committee.

Risk sensitivity for operational risks

The operational risk per the SCR standard formula calculation is 13.7% (2016: 11.9%) of the SCR as at the balance sheet date. However, the Company’s ORSA includes a higher amount for operational risk in order to reflect management and the Board’s view that the Company’s operational risk is higher than the SCR standard formula indicates. The increased operational risk derives from the acquisition of BIGL, the ongoing work on the integration of BIGL and the increased exposure of the business to the UK since the BIGL acquisition and the potential disruptions to the Company’s business model as a result of Brexit. The analysis of operational risk carried out for the ORSA completed in September 2017 (based on data as at 31 December 2016) has arrived at an operational risk of £20m, which is 48% higher than the amount calculated according to the SCR standard formula. The SCR coverage ratio would be sufficient to absorb a loss at this level.

C6. Other risks

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from changes in the business environment and from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions and the lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment.

Much of the Company's business relies on the parent company's relationship with Toyota. This mono-customer strategy (which applies to much of the business other than that written through the Insure The Box subsidiary) is considered to be the Company's most significant strategic risk, as according to our reverse stress testing exercise it is considered to be the risk that is most likely to render the business model unviable. While the Company has diversified its product base and its business lines the relationship with Toyota is likely to remain the largest single distribution channel for some time. This risk is mitigated by the close relationship at all levels with Toyota and in the medium-term by the diversification in our client base and distribution channels.

Reputational risk

Reputational risk is a form of strategic risk within the Company's risk taxonomy. Reputational risk is defined as the risk of losses as a result of damage to the reputation and brands of the Company or of other companies on which the Company's fortunes depend.

The main forms of reputational risk affecting the Company are:

- Damage to the Toyota brand, as much of the Company's business is Toyota branded;
- The Company's own reputation with Toyota and credibility as an insurance partner;
- Reputational damage to the Insure The Box brand; and
- Damage as a result of failures by out-sourced providers, co-insurance partners or problems in the wider MS&AD Insurance Group.

Issues from a Toyota perspective are largely confined to reductions in car sales and hence lower levels of new insurance business. This has been demonstrated by the effect on the business of various safety recalls that have been instigated by Toyota over the past few years. Retention was unaffected across all countries as customers were able to distinguish between the issues relating to the safety recall and the insurance product. In these circumstances the short-term financial impact is small, growing only over an extended period of time. The Company uses a wide range of outsourced suppliers, including co-insurance arrangements. Brand damage to a co-insurer would potentially be more visible and could have an impact on our operations although the main focus of the branding is Toyota. Problems at other MS&AD group entities could also potentially affect relationships with regulators or other partners.

In terms of our own competitiveness and customer service the most important mitigation is to promote strong relationships at all levels to ensure problems are addressed and explained at an early stage to prevent escalation into more serious issues. This starts with regular reviews of key performance indicators and complaints to external management meetings at various levels to ensure that we are strategically and operationally aligned with Toyota.

With regard to the Insure The Box brand, specific actions have been taken to strengthen the management, governance and control structures since the acquisition and to begin to align the control environment with that of the Company and its subsidiaries. These changes are likely to help mitigate the potential for reputational damage.

C7. Other information

No other information.

E. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D1. Assets

The following table sets out the Company's assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017:

	<i>Statutory Accounts value</i>	<i>Reclassification/ Valuation</i>	<i>Solvency II Value</i>
Assets:	£'000	£'000	£'000
Deferred acquisition costs	59,929	(59,929)	-
Intangible assets	1,260	(1,260)	-
Property, plant & equipment	3,385	(2,645)	740
Holdings in related undertakings	31,316	(20,040)	11,276
Bonds	166,829	2,863	169,692
Collective investment undertakings	-	122,666	122,666
Deposits other than cash	-	-	-
Loans and mortgages	17,907	(5,680)	12,227
Reinsurance recoverables	231,241	(21,279)	209,962
Insurance receivables	50,659	(482)	50,177
Cash and cash equivalents	167,736	(122,666)	45,070
Other assets	31,211	(17,197)	14,014
Total assets	761,473	(125,649)	635,824
Liabilities:			
Technical provisions	526,381	(58,869)	467,512
Insurance payables	5,599	1,011	6,610
Reinsurance payables	1,279	(803)	476
Other liabilities	52,874	(20,875)	31,999
Total liabilities	586,133	(79,536)	506,597
Excess assets over liabilities	175,340	(46,113)	129,227

Below is set out the Solvency II valuation basis for each class of asset. Any significant differences in the valuation under Solvency II and the valuation under IFRS are explained for the class of asset in question. Technical provisions are discussed in section D2 and liabilities are considered in section D3.

Deferred acquisition costs

Under IFRS, deferred acquisition costs are earned over the term of the policy, in proportion to the earning of premium. Deferred acquisition costs are shown separately as an asset. Under Solvency II, however, there is no concept of deferred acquisition costs and the asset is written off. This is because although the amounts may not yet have been earned under IFRS they relate to acquisition cash flows that have already been paid.

Intangible assets

Under Solvency II intangible assets are assigned a value only when they can be sold separately and a valuation can be derived from an active market for a similar intangible. As the intangibles of the Company do not meet these requirements no value is assigned to them for Solvency II reporting.

D1. Assets (continued)Property, plant and equipment

The Company's plant and equipment is held in the IFRS accounts at cost less depreciation. Solvency II requires them to be held at fair value. As active market valuations for the assets in question could not easily be obtained, the Company has written these assets off for the purposes of Solvency II. The remaining amount of £740k relates to property, which is held at fair value in the IFRS accounts and has been maintained at this value in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Holdings in related undertakings, including participations

As at the reporting date the Company had holdings in related undertakings, including participations of £11,276k.

As at the year-end, ANDIE directly owned 100% of the issued share capital of ANDIM, ANDLIE, ANDEL, ANDUK and Top Class, 75.01% of the issued share capital of BIGL and 75% of the issued share capital of TIM. Both BIGL and TIM have subsidiaries, so that ANDIE has an indirect investment in these subsidiary entities.

The holdings in these undertakings are valued using the adjusted equity method referred to in Article 13(b) of the Delegated Regulation as valuation in accordance with Article 10(2) of the Delegated Regulation is not possible:

- ANDLIE is a regulated insurer which reports to the German regulator under Solvency II rules. The participation's assets and liabilities are valued in the same way by ANDIE as they are by ANDLIE according to the Solvency II regulations and guidelines. The adjustment from the IFRS balance sheet valuation to Solvency II is £15,448k (2016: £13,260k)
- ANDIM is adjusted from the IFRS balance sheet valuation for Solvency II valuation requirements. The adjustment is £1,837k (2016: £3,985k).
- ANDEL and ANDUK are both new companies formed in the second half of 2017. The companies' valuation for Solvency II is in line with the underlying assets.
- TIM is adjusted from the IFRS balance sheet valuation to be in line with Solvency II valuation requirements. The adjustment is £(1,005)k (2016: £2,094k).
- BIGL is adjusted from the carrying value as per the IFRS balance sheet to a Solvency II valuation requirements. The adjustment is £(35,699)k (2016: £132,586k).
- Top Class is adjusted from the IFRS balance sheet for Solvency II valuation requirements. The adjustment is £(621)k (2016: £270k).

In the IFRS accounts the Company's participations are treated as investments in subsidiaries and are valued at cost less any impairment.

Bonds

As at the reporting date the Company held investments in fixed income securities of £169,692k. The holdings are split between the asset classes government bonds, corporate bonds and collateralised securities. As at the reporting date, the balance held in each of these asset classes is £29,232k in government bonds, £138,726k in corporate bonds and £1,733 in collateralised securities.

The bond portfolio is valued at fair value based on the market price as at the reporting date, which are either quoted prices in active markets for identical assets ("Level 1 inputs") or quoted prices for similar assets in active markets ("Level 2 inputs"). Quoted prices are readily and regularly available

D1. Assets (continued)

from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The appropriate quoted market price for an asset held is usually the current bid price. Changes in the market value of the bonds are included in the reported value. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements made when reporting the value of the bonds. Under Solvency II the value reported includes any interest accrued on each holding as at the reporting date. Under IFRS this accrued interest is reported as a separate asset under "Other Assets".

The proportion of the bond portfolio valued using Level 1 inputs is 11% and the proportion valued using Level 2 inputs is 89%.

Collective investments undertakings

Under IFRS assets held in short term deposits or collective investment schemes are reported as a component of cash and cash equivalents. Under Solvency II cash and cash equivalents are reported as either cash and cash equivalents, deposits other than cash or collective investment undertakings.

As at the reporting date, the Company had £122,666k held in collective investments undertakings. The collective investments undertakings are valued at fair value based on the market price as at the reporting date, which are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The appropriate quoted market price for an asset held is usually the current bid price. Changes in the market value of the collective investments undertakings are included in the reported value. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements made when reporting the value of the collective investments undertakings.

Deposits other than cash equivalents

There were no deposits other than cash as at the reporting date.

Other loans and mortgages

As at the reporting date, the Company had £12,227k in other loans and receivables. The Company has provided £14,500k in the form of three loans to its subsidiary BIGL. The loans are repayable in December 2018 and accrue interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum. No interest payments are made and therefore the assets are increasing to reflect the accrual of interest. The balance represents the Company's 75% interest in BIGL plus the accrued interest due to the Company.

There are no quoted market prices available for the valuation of these assets. As permitted by the Delegated Regulation, the Company has used a discounted cash flow as a valuation method using relevant market inputs. The main assumptions are the discount rate used and the arm's length rate of interest which is being charged to BIGL. The risk free rate is the UK ten-year government bond yield which was 1.19% as at the reporting date. The rate of interest of 7.5% is considered to be reasonable and to meet the arm's length requirement of the Delegated Regulation.

The loans are also included on BIGL's balance sheet, so form part of the net liabilities that the Company has recognised on its Solvency II balance sheet for the BIGL participation.

D1. Assets (continued)

Under IFRS the loans were initially recognised at transactional value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective rate method less any impairment losses. As the effect of the time value of money (the risk free rate) is not significant, the value at initial recognition has not been changed due to the subsequent measurement at amortised cost within the IFRS accounts. For Solvency II reporting, the discounted cash flow valuation approach supports the IFRS valuation, which has therefore been maintained.

Reinsurance recoverables

Technical provisions include the cash flows from amounts recoverable under programmes of reinsurance. The Company uses quota-share (proportional) reinsurance and excess of loss reinsurance:

- For the quota-share reinsurance arrangements, the cash flows are the relevant percentage of the gross cash flows. Where actuarial methods have been used for the gross best estimates, these are implicitly used to calculate quota share recoveries. A delay is included between the gross cash flows and the corresponding reinsurance recoveries; and
- For our excess of loss treaty, the expected recoveries are not determined using traditional actuarial methods. They are based on an individual assessment of each large claim by the relevant Branch claims manager with the cash flows modelled from the terms of the applicable reinsurance treaty.

Allowance has also been made for the possible default of a reinsurer, as prescribed under Solvency II, using the second highest credit rating for each reinsurance counterparty.

The reinsurance recoverables calculated as part of the Solvency II technical provisions replace the IFRS reinsurance recoverables, which are valued in accordance with the reinsurers' share of the IFRS insurance liabilities. Please refer to the technical provisions section D2 for further details.

Insurance and intermediaries receivables

As at the reporting date, the Company had £50,177k in insurance and intermediaries receivables. Insurance and intermediaries receivables comprise mostly of insurance premiums past due from policyholders or amounts due from intermediaries in relation to amounts collected from policyholders. The Company maintains a provision for doubtful debts, based on prior loss experience.

Receivables are initially recognised at transactional value plus directly related costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. As the majority of receivables are short-term in nature (and doubtful balances are provided for) the carrying value in the IFRS accounts is considered to approximate to fair value. Any discounting for the time value of money would not have a material effect. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements when reporting the value.

Cash and cash equivalents

As at the reporting date, the Company had £45,070k held as cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are valued at fair value as reported to the Company by the relevant financial institutions as at the reporting date. As these are cash amounts held in bank accounts the valuation does not rely on market prices. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements when reporting the value of cash and cash equivalents.

D1. Assets (continued)Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

As at the reporting date, the Company had £14,014k of other assets. As noted above, accrued interest on the bond portfolio is included as part of the overall bond valuation for Solvency II. Other assets include inter-company balances £7,500k and other debtors of £6,500k. As the majority of these assets are short-term in nature the carrying value in the IFRS accounts is considered to approximate to fair value. Any discounting for the time value of money would not have a material effect. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements when reporting the value of these assets.

D2. Technical provisions

The technical provisions comprise the claims technical provision, the premium technical provision (which together form the best estimate liability) and the risk margin. They are set in accordance with Solvency II regulations. As at 31 December 2017, the technical provisions were:

<i>Class of business</i>	<i>2017 Net best estimate £'000</i>	<i>2017 Risk margin £'000</i>	<i>2016 Net best estimate £'000</i>	<i>2016 Risk Margin £'000</i>
Motor third party liability	160,742	11,201	142,342	8,359
Motor other	59,219	2,944	53,614	2,958
Other	21,806	1,638	18,072	1,263
Total	241,767	15,783	214,028	12,580

The technical provisions are split into the two largest Solvency II classes of business (both motor), with all other business grouped together in "Other". The majority of the business grouped into "Other" is the Solvency II class "Miscellaneous non-life insurance", which includes Guaranteed Asset Protection cover and Extended Warranty.

The basis on which the technical provisions are calculated is outlined below. While premium and claims patterns have been updated for another year's worth of business, there have been no material changes in assumptions made in the technical provisions calculation since the prior year. There are no material differences in bases, methods or assumptions for the different classes of business set out above.

Under Solvency II, the provision for outstanding claims is the best estimate of the cost of all existing open cases and all possible future claims. This contrasts with the value for technical provisions in the IFRS financial statements which are the undiscounted best estimate of all open cases plus future claims as far as they are represented in the claims history (or market history, depending on the method).

The difference between these two bases has been termed "Events Not In Data" or ENIDs by some in the UK insurance industry. An allowance for ENIDs has been added to the Solvency II technical provisions by loading each future cash flow by a percentage which increases as the length of time to the cash flow increases. Due to the inherent difficulty of estimating the impact of events which have not occurred in the past and which have an extremely low likelihood, these percentages are extremely subjective. However a recent benchmarking exercise carried out by an independent third party indicated that the Company's approach to ENIDs was broadly in line with that of peer entities.

The undiscounted best estimates in both cases (IFRS and Solvency II) have been calculated using standard deterministic actuarial models. For most classes, development factor (or "chain-ladder") methods have been used. For some liability classes, Bornheutter-Ferguson models (or similar

D2. Technical provisions (continued)

methods which combine our own experience with an average market claims experience) have been used.

Future inflation is implicitly assumed to follow historic inflation except in the case of models based on market average experience where inflation is explicitly considered.

For each homogenous underwriting risk group, a premium payment pattern has been derived using historical data about policy lengths and frequency of premium payments. Future premium payments are calculated by applying these patterns to anticipated gross written premium.

The premium provision includes not only the unearned exposures at the balance sheet date but also the value of policies the Company has committed to writing at a future date but that have not incepted at that date. The contracts written by the Company are non-life business, do not include guaranteed renewals (either explicit or implicit), neither do they include any options or guarantees with a significant financial impact on the company. The contract boundary used is usually one year after inception, although there are contracts with shorter or longer terms. There is allowance for ENIDs for future claims in the premium provisions in the same way as for the outstanding claims provisions.

In some cases, there is insufficient historical data to derive the necessary cash-flow patterns for both premiums and claims. In these cases, cash flows are modelled in proportion to similar accounts where we do have sufficient data. These classes do not make up a significant proportion of the net best estimate as at 31 December 2017.

The technical provisions include a risk margin. A simplification has been used for the calculation of the margin, as permitted, by approximating the whole SCR for each future year using a ratio to technical provisions. This simplification is deemed appropriate because there are no negative best estimates at the valuation or subsequent dates, the Company's reinsurers are A rated or better and there are no unavoidable market risks.

Technical provisions include the cash flows from amounts recoverable under programmes of reinsurance. The Company uses quota-share (proportional) reinsurance and Excess of Loss reinsurance.

- For the quota-share reinsurance arrangements, the cash flows are the relevant percentage of the gross cash flows. Where actuarial methods have been used for the gross best estimates, these are implicitly used to calculate quota share recoveries. A delay is included between the gross cash flows and the corresponding reinsurance recoveries.
- For our excess of loss treaty, the expected recoveries are not determined using traditional actuarial methods. They are based on an individual assessment of each large claim by the relevant Branch claims manager with the cash flows modelled from the terms of the applicable reinsurance treaty.

Allowance has also been made for the possible default of a reinsurer, as prescribed under Solvency II, using the second highest credit rating for each reinsurance counterparty.

D3. Other liabilities

The following table sets out the Company's liabilities (other than technical provisions) as at 31 December 2017:

	<i>2017 £'000</i>	<i>2016 £'000</i>
Provisions other than technical provisions	-	-
Insurance and intermediaries payable	6,610	7,065
Reinsurance payables	476	10,429
Any other liabilities	31,999	23,951

Below is set out the Solvency II valuation basis for each material class of liability. Any significant differences in the valuation under Solvency II and the valuation under IFRS is explained for the class of liability in question.

The Company does not have any material leasing arrangements.

Insurance and intermediaries payable

As at the reporting date, the Company had £6,610k (2016: £7,065k) of insurance and intermediaries payable. These comprise of direct insurance creditors £6,557k (2016: £5,530k) and other insurance payables of £53k (2016: £1,535k). The insurance payables are valued in the IFRS accounts initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. However, as these liabilities represent the amounts to be paid to insurance claimants these amounts are not revalued to amortised cost as they are typically settled in the short-term, with the settlement amount rarely differing from the initial valuation. The IFRS valuation therefore substantially equates to fair value and there is no adjustment made for Solvency II valuation purposes. Similarly, there is no adjustment for the valuation of other insurance payables between the IFRS accounts and Solvency II. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements when reporting the value of insurance and intermediaries payable.

Reinsurance payables

As at the reporting date, the Company had £476k of reinsurance payables (2016: £10,429k). Reinsurance payables represent premiums due to reinsurers. They are valued initially at transaction value plus attributable costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. As the majority of payables are short-term in nature the carrying value in the IFRS accounts is considered to approximate to fair value. Any discounting for the time value of money would not have a material effect. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements when reporting the value.

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

As at the reporting date, the Company had £31,999k of other liabilities, not elsewhere shown (2016: £23,951k). These amounts represents accruals and other liabilities. Accruals are recognised in line with IFRS, so the Company accrues when it is probable that the Company will be required to settle an obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Other liabilities are recognised initially at transaction value plus directly attributable costs. As the majority of liabilities are short-term in nature the carrying value in the IFRS accounts is considered to approximate to fair value. Any discounting for the time value of money would not have a material effect. There are no material estimates, assumptions or judgements when reporting the value.

D4. Alternative methods for valuation

The Company uses an alternative valuation method for the loans due from its subsidiary BIGL. Under IFRS the loans were initially recognised at transactional value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective rate method less any impairment losses. As the effect of the time value of money (the risk free rate) is not significant, the value at initial recognition has not been changed due to the subsequent measurement at amortised cost within the IFRS accounts. For Solvency II reporting, the discounted cash flow valuation approach supports the IFRS valuation, which has therefore been maintained. Further detail is included in section D1.

D5. Other information

No other information.

F. Capital Management

E1. Own funds

The capital management objective of the Company is to maintain sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and the MCR with an appropriate buffer which takes account of the Company's growth ambitions as set out in its business plan. The Board and the Board Committees consider at least quarterly the ratio of eligible own funds over the SCR and MCR. The Company prepares solvency projections over a five year period as part of the business planning process. The ORSA, which is prepared on a three year basis, is compared to the results of the SCR projection at the three year point in order to determine whether additional solvency cover is required. The outcome of this assessment is recorded in the ORSA report and shared with the regulator.

The Company's eligible own funds are primarily invested in high quality fixed income securities, in cash in bank accounts or in money market funds. The Company does not intend to change its investment policy in the short term or to make any change to the disposition of own fund items.

The Company is funded only by share capital and retained reserves. The share capital as at 31 December 2017 is fully paid up and comprises 418,757 ordinary shares with a par value of £0.095 each. There is a reconciliation reserve of £89,445k (2016: £(256,716)k).

None of the Company's own funds are subject to transitional arrangements and the Company has no ancillary own funds. No deductions are applied to own funds. There are no foreseeable dividends and no own shares held.

As at 31 December 2017, the net asset value of the Company as calculated under IFRS for statutory reporting purposes was £175m. This is a £122m decrease since 31 December 2016. The table below shows the IFRS movement in net asset value:

	<i>2017 £'000</i>	<i>2016 £'000</i>
Brought forward 1 January	297,046	273,306
Capital increase	-	50,000
Result for the year	(117,532)	(22,110)
Movement in reserves	(4,174)	(4,150)
Carried forward 31 December	175,340	297,046

For Solvency II purposes, eligible own funds to meet the MCR and SCR were £129,227k. The main differences (the reconciliation reserve) between eligible own funds and the net asset value under IFRS are set out below.

	<i>2017 £'000</i>	<i>2016 £'000</i>	<i>Reason</i>
Net asset value per IFRS	175,340	297,046	Per accounts
Revaluation of net technical reserves	37,590	27,307	Differing reserving basis under Solvency II
Deferred acquisition cost	(43,929)	(37,617)	No DAC for Solvency II
Investment in subsidiaries	(20,040)	(117,165)	Replaced by participations
Other	(19,734)	(7,530)	Other adjustments
Own funds under Solvency II	129,227	162,041	Solvency II own funds

E1. Own funds (continued)

The movement of own funds on a Solvency II basis during 2017 was as follows:

	<i>2017 £'000</i>	<i>2016 £'000</i>
Own funds brought forward at 1 January (2016 brought forward figure unaudited)	162,041	152,341
Capital injection	-	50,000
Movement in year (2016 movement unaudited)	(32,814)	(40,390)
Own funds carried forward as at 31 December	129,227	162,041

The SCR coverage ratio as at 31 December 2017 was 130%, with eligible own funds of £129,227k and an SCR of £99,493k. The MCR coverage ratio as at 31 December 2017 was 310%, with eligible own funds of £129,227k and an MCR of £40,020k. Annual and quarterly reporting throughout 2016 and 2017 has shown that the Company has complied continuously with both the MCR and the SCR throughout the current and prior reporting period. Only the annual returns as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017 are subject to external audit, so the brought forward position as at 1 January 2016 and the movement during 2016 were not subject to external audit.

E2. Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The standard formula is used to calculate the SCR, without modification for undertaking specific parameters. The Company has not used any simplifications permitted by the regulations.

The table below shows the components of the SCR as at 31 December 2017:

<i>Component</i>	<i>2017 £'000</i>	<i>2016 £'000</i>
Non-life underwriting risk analysed by:		
- Premium and reserve risk	67,181	65,384
- Catastrophe risk	2,085	2,472
- Lapse risk	6,866	6,280
- Diversification credit	(8,052)	(7,792)
Health underwriting risk	8	25
Market risk analysed by:		
- Interest rate risk	213	-
- Equity risk	4,931	4,957
- Property risk	185	193
- Spread risk	7,337	5,966
- Currency risk	1,905	1,742
- Concentration risk	1,828	1,637
- Diversification credit	(3,873)	(3,424)
Counterparty default risk	22,404	22,165
Diversification credit	(17,077)	(16,081)
Operational risk	13,552	11,252
SCR	99,493	94,775
MCR	40,020	35,818

The inputs used to calculate the MCR are the net technical provisions and the net written premiums in the last twelve months.

E3. Material changes to the SCR and MCR over the reporting period

At the end of the reporting period the Company's MCR is £40,020k (2016: £35,818k) an increase of £4,202k. The increase reflects the greater exposure to insurance risk as a result of the increase in the Company's underwriting volumes.

The Company's SCR was £99,493k as at the end of 2017 (2016: £94,775k), an increase of £4,718k over the year. This movement can be explained as follows.

Premium and reserve risk has increased by £1.7m and lapse risk by £0.5m, in line with the increased underwriting volumes. The growth of operational risk by £2.3m is due to the increase in the Company's technical provisions. Spread risk has increased by £1.3m, mainly due to the greater investment in fixed income securities. The growth of the SCR across these categories has resulted in an increase of the diversification credit by £996k.

E4. Any other information

The Company does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

The Company applies the standard formula and does not use an internal model for the purposes of calculating the SCR.

The Company has complied continuously with both the MCR and the SCR throughout the reporting period.

No other information.

G. Templates

The following reporting templates are provided as appendices to this document, as required by the regulations:

<i>Template name</i>	<i>Template code</i>
Balance sheet	S.02.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business	S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by country	S.05.02.01
Non-life technical provisions	S.17.01.02
Non-life insurance claims by line of business	S.19.01.21
Own funds	S.23.01.01
Solvency capital requirement – on standard formula	S.25.01.21
Minimum capital requirement – only non-life	S.28.01.01