Standard Club

By your side

The Standard Club Ireland DAC

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) 2020

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

This is the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for The Standard Club Ireland DAC ("Standard Ireland") for the year ended 20 February 2020. The purpose of the SFCR is to meet the public disclosure requirements of Articles 290 to 303 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

The report sets out different aspects of Standard Ireland's solvency and financial condition, specifically its business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation methods used for the calculation of its balance sheet, and capital management practices. The report should be read in conjunction with the information in the quantitative reporting templates provided at the end of this report. Standard Ireland's financial year runs to 20 February each year and reports its results in US dollars.

The ultimate administrative body that has the responsibility for these matters is Standard Ireland's board of directors, with the help of various governance and control functions that it has put in place to monitor and manage the business.

Standard Ireland's solvency position as at 20 February 2020 is shown below:

As at 20 February	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Own Funds - Basic (Ordinary share capital)	724	724
Own Funds - Basic (Reconciliation reserve)	(4,357)	(480)
Own Funds - Basic (Capital contribution)	30,000	20,000
Own Funds - Ancillary	10,160	
Total Own Funds	36,527	20,244
Solvency Capital Requirement	20,320	10,079
Solvency II Surplus	16,207	10,164
Cover ratio	180%	201%

Business and performance

Standard Ireland is a subsidiary of a marine mutual insurance company, providing marine protection and indemnity (P&I) insurance and related covers to its shipowner members. Standard Ireland, incorporated in Ireland on 13 August 2018, is a designated activity company limited by shares. Standard Ireland is wholly owned by The Standard Club Ltd ("Standard Club"), a Bermudian based mutual insurance undertaking, which is the ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party in the group. The Standard Club is a mutual founded in the 1880's and, as such, its strategy is determined by its mutual ethos of servicing the needs of its policyholders as its members. Structurally, as a mutual, the members of each business class of Standard Ireland are also members of the relevant business classes of Standard Club and are entitled to voting rights according to the bye-laws of Standard Club.

As a mutual insurance company, Standard Ireland's strategy is aligned to that of Standard Club which does not aim to make underwriting surpluses and instead its goal is break-even underwriting with investment returns used to strengthen the mutual's capital base.

Standard Ireland began underwriting with effect from midday 20 February 2019 and for the reporting period ended 20 February 2020, Standard Ireland's gross premium written is $137.6m (2019: $nil). Standard Ireland recorded a profit for the year of $683k (2019: loss of $25k).

Section A of this report sets out further details about Standard Ireland's business structure, key operations and financial performance over the reporting period.

System of Governance

Standard Ireland's board is responsible for ensuring that an appropriate system of governance is in place. The system of governance has continued to evolve positively as the first year of underwriting has progressed.

The board's role is to lead and represent the members, promoting their interests effectively within a framework of processes and controls. The board is responsible for setting strategy and seeing that Standard Ireland is managed in accordance with risk appetite. The board delegates clearly defined matters to its Audit and Risk Committees, including in-depth monitoring of the internal control and risk management frameworks.

Section B of this report provides further detail about Standard Ireland's system of governance, the roles and responsibilities of the board and the four key control functions (Risk Management, Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit). It covers the risk management framework and internal control system and explains how it complies with the requirements of Solvency II. It also describes the approach to Standard Ireland's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) and governance over the process.

Risk profile

The primary risk Standard Ireland faces is the non-life underwriting risk arising out of the insurance it provides to its members.

Standard Ireland has in place significant levels of external reinsurance to protect itself from large claim events, and also has in place a 90% quota share reinsurance with its fellow Standard group subsidiary, Standard Reinsurance Bermuda Ltd ("Standard Re"). Although this comprehensive reinsurance protection mitigates the level of non-life underwriting risk, it does generate a large secondary risk arising from potential counterparty default.

Standard Ireland also faces market risk, arising out of its investment portfolio, and operational risk.

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) which is calculated as Solvency II Own Funds at risk in a 1-in-200 year loss event over a 1 year time horizon (and calculated using the standard formula) quantifies these risks. A summary of Standard Ireland's diversified SCR by primary risk type at 20 February 2020 is set out below:

Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Market risk	**2,376**	1,141
Counter party default risk	**8,226**	4,194
Non-life underwriting risk	**8,836**	6,890
Undiversified BSCR	**19,437**	12,226
Diversification	**(3,806)**	(2,146)
Basic SCR	**15,631**	10,079
Operational risk	**4,689**	-
Final SCR	**20,320**	10,079

Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	**5,080**	4,251

The Solvency II diversification credit recognises that the economic capital required for Standard Ireland is less than the sum of the capital requirements of each risk component calculated on a stand-alone basis because it is unlikely every risk will materialise at the same time.

Section C of this report further describes the risks to which Standard Ireland is exposed, how the risks are assessed and mitigated, including any specific risk mitigation actions taken, risk concentrations and risk sensitivity.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Assets, technical provisions and other liabilities are valued in the Company's Solvency II Balance Sheet according to Solvency II regulations, that is essentially at amounts for which they could be exchanged, transferred or settled by knowledgeable and willing third parties in an arm's length transaction.

At 20 February 2020, Standard Ireland's excess of assets over liabilities is $26.4m (2019: $20.2m) on a Solvency II basis which is $5.0m lower (2019: $0.5m lower) than the value under Irish GAAP as presented in Standard Ireland's financial statements. The difference is primarily driven by the inclusion of the best estimate premium provision and risk margin, both of which are required to be held for Solvency II as part of the technical provision.

Section D of this report provides further description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used in the valuation of assets, technical provisions and other liabilities for each material asset/liability class. In addition, it also provides an explanation of the material differences between the Irish GAAP and Solvency II bases of valuation.

Capital management

The primary objective of capital management is to maintain economic and regulatory capital in accordance with risk appetite, whilst managing the balance between return and risk.

The board's tolerance for risk (at both Standard Ireland and Standard Club level) is limited by the desire to minimise the chance of making unbudgeted calls on the mutual's membership, and so Standard Ireland seeks to maintain sufficient capital such that the chance of a supplementary call is less than 10% over a 12-month time horizon.

Standard Ireland's basic own funds are equal to the excess of assets over liabilities of its Solvency II balance sheet, $26.4m (2019: $20.2m). This is split between ordinary share capital (tier one capital $0.7m (2019: $0.7m)), reconciliation reserve (tier one capital, $4.4m deficit (2019: $0.5m deficit)) and capital contribution from the parent company (tier one capital, $30.0m (2019: $20.0m)).

Standard Ireland's tier two ancillary own funds of $10.2m (2019: $nil) recognises the ability of Standard Ireland to make unbudgeted supplementary calls. The ability of mutual insurance companies to receive additional capital from their members through supplementary calls, whether budgeted or unbudgeted, is a particular strength of the shipowner mutual model, one which is explicitly recognised in the Solvency II text on ancillary own funds.

Own funds (at both Standard Ireland and Standard Club level) are well in excess of regulatory capital requirements.

Section E of this report further describes the own funds of Standard Ireland, calculation of the SCR and MCR, and an assessment of future capital requirements and surplus capital of Standard Ireland.

COVID-19

The Standard Club continues to monitor and respond to the global COVID-19 pandemic. While significant uncertainty exists as to the full extent of the impact of this pandemic on the Standard Club and its subsidiaries, the main underwriting impact upon Standard Ireland is expected to relate to its counterparty risk to Standard Re through the 90% quota share reinsurance.. . This counterparty risk is mitigated by the mutual structure of Standard Club group whereby the policyholders of Standard Ireland are also members of Standard Club, the parent company of Standard Re, and have representatives on the board of Standard Club to ensure their interests as owners of the mutual are fairly protected.

At the balance sheet date and at the date of approving this report, Standard Ireland did not hold equity investments in its investment portfolio. Standard Ireland's investment portfolio consisted of government issued debt whose market value has increased since the year end as interest rates have fallen.
The day to day management of the Standard Group is outsourced to Charles Taylor & Co. (Bermuda) and the management of Standard Ireland is outsourced to Charles Taylor & Co. (Ireland) Limited (collectively referred to as "the managers"). From an operational perspective, since the outbreak of COVID-19, Standard Ireland and the managers have activated full business continuity contingency plans and shown they can continue to operate in

the event of a serious prolonged incident, such as the present pandemic. Business records and documentation are stored electronically, are regularly backed-up and are accessible remotely from anywhere in the world. Personnel in each of the managers' global offices have successfully transitioned to working from home and Standard Ireland has been able to continue to provide the same level of service to its members.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 BUSINESS

Company Information

1. **Name**
   The Standard Club Ireland Designated Activity Company

2. **Legal form**
   A Designated Activity Company, limited by shares, registered in the Republic of Ireland No. 631911

3. **Supervisory authority of company**
   The Central Bank of Ireland
   North Wall Quay
   North Dock
   Dublin 1
   D01 F7X3

4. **Supervisory authority of parent**
   Bermuda Monetary Authority
   BMA House
   43 Victoria Street
   Hamilton HM12
   Bermuda

   Mailing address
   PO Box 2447
   Hamilton HMJX
   Bermuda
   Tel: (441) 295 5278

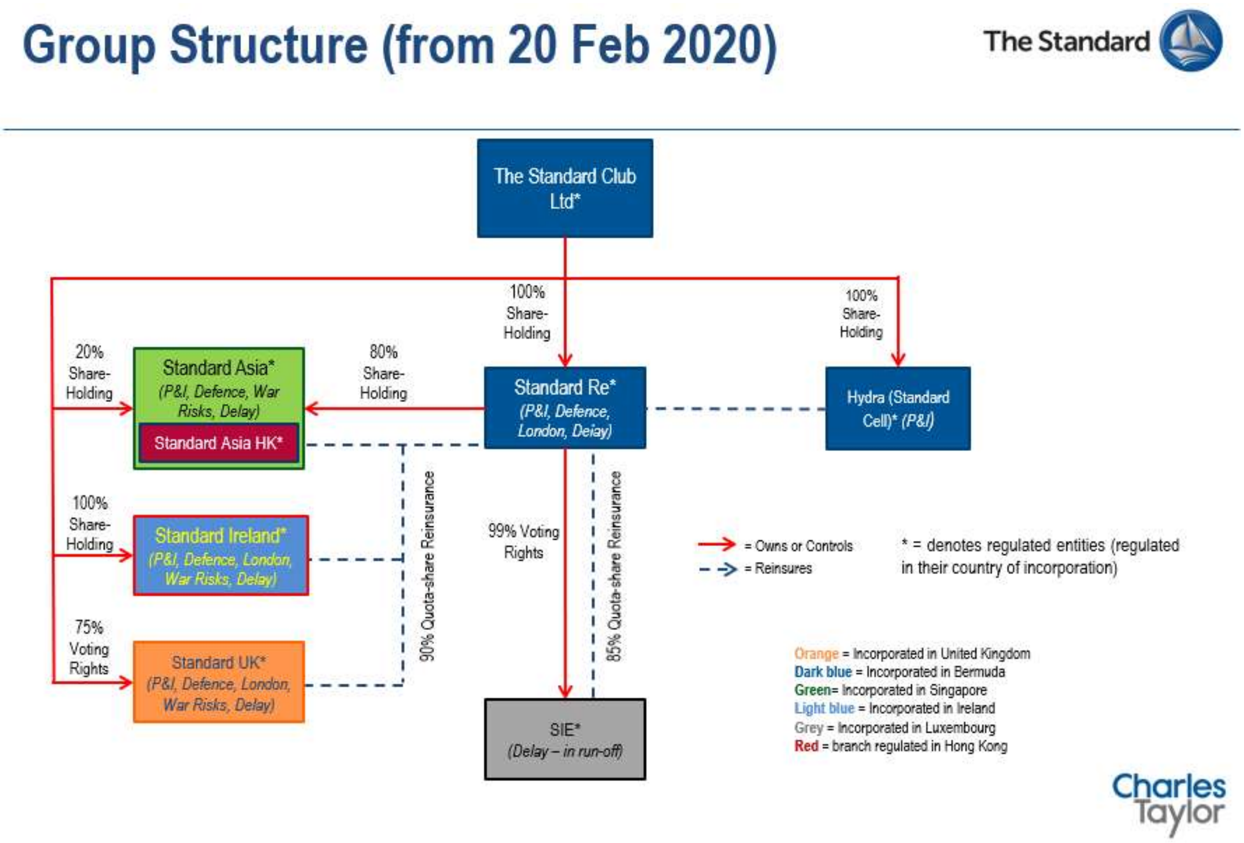
5. **Auditors**
   BDO
   Beaux Lane House
   Mercer Street Lower
   Dublin 2
   D02 DH60

6. **Holders of qualifying holdings**
   The directors regard The Standard Club Limited ("Standard Club"), a company limited by guarantee and registered in Bermuda (no. 1837), as the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party by virtue of its 100% shareholding in the club.

   Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Standard Club can be obtained from the registered office: Swan Building, 26 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda.

7. **Principal activities**
   The principal activities of Standard Ireland are the insurance and reinsurance of marine protection and indemnity (P&I) and related risks, war risks, strike and delay and defence risks, on behalf of its members. The company conducts business internationally, mostly in Europe. Standard Ireland provides insurance on a freedom of services basis throughout the European Union and European Economic Area and has branches in the UK and in Greece.

8. **Group structure**
The group structure chart indicating the position of Standard Ireland within the Standard Club group ("Standard Group") is shown below.



9. **Other information**
The managers' ultimate holding company, Charles Taylor plc, was acquired by Lovell Minnick Partners LLC and became Charles Taylor Limited on 21 January 2020. The acquisition does not impact the current arrangement with Standard Ireland and the managers will continue to provide its services according to the management services agreement currently in place. The outsourced management of Standard Club and its subsidiaries by the managers and its predecessor companies has existed since the establishment of Standard Club in 1884. Standard Ireland has no direct employees, with all staff being provided by the managers. Further information is provided below in section B7 Outsourcing.

10. **UK exit from the European Union**
The UK formally left the EU on 31 January 2020 and has now entered into a transition period that is scheduled to end on 31 December 2020. Whilst negotiations are on-going, it is possible that UK companies could lose 'passporting rights' which means that UK insurance companies, including The Standard Club UK Limited ("Standard UK"), will lose the automatic right to offer insurance to EU insureds. Standard Ireland was established to ensure that previous EU members of Standard Club would be able to continue to be insured. Standard Ireland started to write EU risks previously insured by Standard UK from the 20 February 2019 renewal. Standard UK continues to insure its non-EU business and its board is considering the options for managing the run-off of the liabilities of the historical EU business and has communicated its plans to EU regulators to ensure its ongoing compliance with the regulations pertaining to the run-off of EU liabilities.

A.2 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

As a mutual insurance company, Standard Ireland does not aim to make underwriting surpluses and instead its goal is break-even underwriting, with investment returns used to strengthen Standard Ireland's capital base.

Standard Ireland achieved in its first year of underwriting activity a financial year combined ratio of 108% after application of the quota share reinsurance with the club's fellow subsidiary, Standard Re (104% before quota share). For the 2020/21 policy year, Standard Ireland announced a 7.5% general increase, the level of premium rate increase in the core P&I business targeted by management above the rates previously charged by Standard UK. Standard Ireland's free reserves stood at $31.4m at the year-end (2019: $20.7m).

Standard Ireland's underwriting result as set out in Standard Ireland's financial statements is summarised below.

	20 February 2020		20 February 2019	
	Marine, aviation and transport US$000	Total US$000	Marine, aviation and transport US$000	Total US$000
Premium Income	137,564	137,564	-	-
RI Premium	(126,734)	(126,734)	-	-
Net Premium	10,830	10,830	-	-
Gross claims	112,403	112,403	-	-
RI Recovery	(101,506)	(101,506)	-	-
Net Claims	10,898	10,898	-	-
Operating Costs	801	801	40	40
Net Costs	11,698	11,698	40	40
Underwriting Result	(868)	(868)	(40)	(40)
Investment Return	1,716	1,716	29	29
Exchange gains/(losses)	11	11	(9)	(9)
Tax	(176)	(176)	(5)	(5)
Surplus/Deficit	683	683	(25)	(25)
Reserves brought forward	20,699	20,699	-	-
Shares issued	-	-	724	724
Surplus/Deficit	683	683	(25)	(25)
Capital contribution	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
Reserves carried forward	31,382	31,382	20,699	20,699

Premium income for the year ended 20 February 2020 analysed by country of management is as follow:

Italy	27%	Russia	2%
Greece	17%	Switzerland	2%
Netherlands	11%	Turkey	2%
Denmark	9%	Ireland	1%
Germany	7%	Nordic region	1%
Cyprus	7%	Rest of Europe	3%
Monaco	6%	Middle East	0%
France	4%	Rest of Asia	0%
Norway	2%	Rest of World	0%

A.3 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Standard Ireland's policy is to invest predominantly in stable assets to achieve a consistent result year-on-year. As such, the investment portfolio consists largely of fixed income assets and cash, as summarised below taken from the Solvency II balance sheet. Section D.1 provides further detail on the difference in valuation between Irish GAAP and Solvency II.

	2020	2019
Investment types	**US$000**	US$000
Government Bonds	**34,567**	17,014
Corporate Bonds	-	-
Collateralised securities	-	-
Bonds	**34,567**	17,014
Equities	-	-
Collective Investments Undertakings	-	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**3,921**	5,771
Total investments	**38,488**	22,785

Standard Ireland achieved an overall investment return of $1,716k (2019: $29k) as analysed below.

	2020	2019
	US$000	US$000
Equities	-	-
Bonds	**547**	14
Cash and cash equivalents	**90**	15
Gains arising on realisation of investments	**229**	-
Total investment income	**866**	29
Investment management expenses	**(19)**	-
Losses on realisation of investments	-	-
Total Investment expenses and charges	**(19)**	-
Unrealised gains on investments	**869**	-
Unrealised losses on investments	-	-
Total unrealised gains	**869**	-
Total investment return	**1,716**	29

There were no investments in equities or in securitisations as at 20 February 2020.

Investment management expenses of $19k (2019: $nil) comprises bank charges and investment manager's fees.

A.4 PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

The club has no material income or expenses other than the income and expenses included in section A.2.

A.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

COVID-19

The directors have been monitoring the development of the impact of COVID-19, both directly on Standard Ireland's business, and indirectly through the development of government policy and advice. The main considerations are as follows.

- **Operational**

Standard Ireland's managers have activated full business continuity contingency plans and have now demonstrated that Standard Ireland can continue to operate in the event of a serious prolonged incident, such as the present pandemic. Business records and documentation are stored electronically, are regularly backed-up and are accessible remotely from anywhere in the world. Personnel in each of the managers' global offices have successfully transitioned to working from home and Standard Ireland has been able to continue to provide the same level of service to its members.

- **Risks underwritten**

Standard Ireland insures only limited aspects of the effects of COVID-19. The marine protection and indemnity (P&I) policies which form the majority of Standard Ireland's book provide cover for crew illness and death, crew repatriation and substitution, passenger illness and death, broader liabilities to passengers arising out threats to life, health or safety on board, third-party illness and death and additional quarantine expenses. Standard Ireland also provides legal expenses cover for members (Defence), and cover for COVID-19 related delays. The gross aggregate of COVID-19 claims notified, after deductibles, up to 30 April 2020 across all classes of business amounted to less than $1m.

- **Investment portfolio**

At the balance sheet date and at the date of approving this report, Standard Ireland did not hold equity investments in its investment portfolio. Standard Ireland's investment portfolio consisted of government issued debt whose market value has increased since the year end as interest rates have fallen.

- **Policyholders**

In the event of a major downturn in economic conditions, there will be members and business partners of Standard Ireland who will be affected. The impact on Standard Ireland of a major downturn in the short term is pressure on cash flow and debt recovery, and in addition in the medium term, pressure on premium levels. Such exposure reductions will also result in reduced levels of claims due to diminished levels of activity. For most members, P&I insurance is effectively compulsory, but laid-up ships will pay reduced premiums. The managers maintain close links directly with members and via their brokers and will respond as necessary as the position develops.

- **Regulators and forecasts**

The managers continue to model stressed future scenarios to assess Standard Ireland's compliance with regulatory capital requirements in the context of the risk appetite determined by the board. The directors recognise that as the foreseeable scenarios change, decisions may need to be made in relation to the scale of Standard Ireland's activity and the level of capital maintained to support that activity.

- **Going concern**

At the date of signing the financial statements of Standard Ireland, the directors' forecasts up to 20 February 2021 indicate that Standard Ireland will be able to maintain liquidity and a surplus over its Solvency Capital requirement, and will therefore be able to continue to trade as a going concern. Even in severely stressed scenarios the conservative investment portfolio held by the club and the comprehensive reinsurance arrangements in place, will limit the extent of any downside risk. The directors continue to monitor the position in case any stressed scenarios become more likely than is judged to be the case currently.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

System of Governance

1. Governing body – the board of Standard Ireland

The board of Standard Ireland comprises five directors, of which:

- Two are independent non-executive directors with experience of the insurance industry within Ireland and the regulatory requirements of the CBI;
- One is drawn from a leadership position within a shipping business insured by Standard Ireland and is also non-executive chairman of Standard Club;
- The Chairman is a non-executive director with insurance industry experience and also sits on the board of Standard Club;
- The Managing Director is a senior employee of the managers.

a) Role of the board
The role of the board is to focus on those tasks that are unique to it as the representative of the members and necessary for it to undertake the effective promotion of their interests.

The board is responsible for the overall management of the company. Its responsibilities include:

- to approve Standard Ireland's business strategy;
- to approve any changes to the company's capital structure;
- to approve the company's capital assessment reports;
- to set Standard Ireland's risk appetite and approve the company's risk appetite statement;
- to review the effectiveness of the company's risk and control processes and management systems to ensure that the company is managed prudently and in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- to review Standard Ireland's overall governance arrangements;
- to decide such other specific matters which are reserved for the board's decision.

2. Board committees
The board has established an Audit Committee and a Risk Committee, the membership of which is the same as the board.

a) The Audit Committee is delegated duties relating to:

- Financial reporting;
- Internal controls;
- Whistleblowing;
- Internal audit ('IA') – monitoring of IA effectiveness; make recommendations on the appointment/removal of the head of IA; consider the mandate of the IA, consider the remit and resources of IA; assess the annual audit plan; review reports from IA; monitor the managers' responsiveness to findings and recommendations of IA; meet with IA without management (at least annually);
- External audit – make recommendations on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor, oversee the relationship with the external auditor (including, inter alia: fees, independence and non-audit work).

b) The Risk Committee is delegated duties relating to:

- Providing oversight and advice to the board on the current risk exposures of Standard Ireland and future risk strategy;
- Review the board's overall risk appetite;
- Anti-bribery and fraud;
- Oversee relationships with regulatory authorities in Ireland and where appropriate other jurisdictions, and review developments and prospective changes in the regulatory environment;
- To monitor the continuing solvency of Standard Ireland by reference to regulatory requirements.

3. Advisory body – the board of Standard Club

The board of Standard Club, the parent company, acts as an advisory body to the board of Standard Ireland. The board comprises approximately 30 directors, the vast majority of whom are representatives of the member insureds. Two of the directors of Standard Ireland are also directors of Standard Club.

The purpose, role and duties of the board of Standard Club are set out in the board policies statement. The board has a schedule of matters reserved for consideration by the board and has established three board committees: Audit and Risk Committee, Nomination and Governance Committee, and Strategy Committee.

a) The **Audit and Risk Committee –** has the following delegated duties:

- Financial reporting;
- Internal controls and risk management systems;
- Whistleblowing and fraud;
- Internal audit – monitoring of IA effectiveness; make recommendations on the appointment/removal of the head of IA; consider the remit and resources of IA; assess the annual audit plan; review reports from IA; monitor the managers' responsiveness to findings and recommendations of IA; meet with IA without management (at least annually);
- External audit – make recommendations on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor, oversee the relationship with the external auditor (including, inter alia: fees, independence and non-audit work);
- Solvency of the club.

b) The **Nomination and Governance Committee** has the following delegated duties:

- Evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the managers pursuant to the service level agreement and the management agreement;
- Review the level of management costs and assess the appropriateness of the remuneration policy of the managers to ensure that they align with the club's interests;
- Review, for consideration by the board, the management fee.

c) The **Strategy Committee** has the following delegated duties**:**

- Consider and make recommendations on strategy;
- Review the performance of the club in meeting its strategic objectives;
- Review the club's business environment and make recommendations arising from developments therein;
- Consider and make recommendations to the board on the club's business plan;
- Consider new strategic initiatives, alliances and potential mergers; make decisions on strategic opportunities where necessary, between board meetings, in accordance with the club's business plan as authorised by the board;
- Consider matters relating to the International Group and reinsurance market.

In addition, a 'Chairman's Group' comprising the chair and deputy chairmen of Standard Club, chair of Standard Asia, Standard Ireland and Standard UK, the chair of each Standard Club committee, and a past chair of Standard Club, reviews the affairs of Standard Club with the managers between board meetings.

4. Delegation of responsibilities and allocation of functions

a) Delegation of day-to-day management
The day-to-day management of Standard Club and its subsidiary companies (including Standard Ireland) is delegated to the managers by virtue of a management agreement.

b) Management Agreement
The management agreement sets out the terms upon which the managers, including Charles Taylor & Co. (Ireland) Ltd, provide management services to Standard Club.

c) Service Level Agreement and Key Performance Indicators
The services provided by the managers are subject to a Service Level Agreement (SLA) which forms part of, and is subject to, the Management Agreement. The SLA sets out the key performance indicators (KPI's) for

Standard Club's success, including tonnage, premium income, free reserves, underwriting result, investment result, financial ratios, member satisfaction, and implementation of the business plan.

In addition, the managers' performance is assessed with regards to delivery against approximately 50 service requirements, and with regards to management costs.

The Standard Club Nomination and Governance Committee and the board of Standard Ireland review the managers' performance on an annual basis.

d) Oversight of the outsourced function
The chairman of Standard Ireland is responsible for overseeing the performance of the outsourcing arrangements with the managers with respect to Standard Ireland in accordance with EIOPA's Guidelines on Systems of Governance.

e) Executive management arrangements
The day to day management of Standard Club, including Standard Ireland, is led by executives who are members of the MSUKI executive committee of the managers. The membership of this executive committee comprises the MSUKI Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), each of the CEO's direct reports, and senior colleagues who report into the CEO's direct reports. Membership of the MSUKI executive committee includes the Managing Director, the Finance Director, the Head of Risk and Compliance, the Branch Managers of the UK and Greece branches, Head of Claims and Head of Actuarial Function of Standard Ireland. The Head of Internal Audit, whilst not a member, attends meetings of the committee.

As well as this executive committee, the following committees have been established in order for the managers to discharge their responsibilities and manage the business day to day:

- Risk committee
- Claims committee
- Finance committee
- Underwriting committee
- Portfolio management committee
- Reinsurance review committee
- Reserving committee
- IT steering committee
- Regulatory committee

Each of the committees has prescribed terms of reference setting out the roles, duties and reporting requirements.

The board has established a board reporting policy under which the managers are required to provide the board with a complete overview of the affairs of Standard Ireland, covering all key areas of its operations in sufficient detail to allow the board to discharge its responsibilities.

5. Training – An annual programme of training is provided to the board and its committees, key function holders and employees.

6. Internal audit and compliance reviews of management functions are carried out to assess performance against KPIs.

7. Annual appraisal process / board evaluation
As part of Standard Ireland's governance processes, and in line with good corporate governance practices, Standard Ireland conducts periodic board and committee evaluations. The Standard Ireland board last conducted a full evaluation in February 2020.

The purpose of the evaluation is to help the board, committees and individual directors perform to their maximum capabilities, and:

- assess the balance of skills within the board / committee;
- identify attributes required for any new appointments;
- review practices and procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness;
- consider the effectiveness of the board / committee's decision making processes;
- recognise the board / committee's outputs and achievements.

Material changes in the system of governance that have taken place over the reporting period

There have been no material changes to Standard Club's system of governance during the reporting period. Standard Ireland's system of governance has continued to evolve positively as the first year of underwriting has progressed.

Remuneration policy and practices

1. Directors' fees (including committees) – The Standard Club Nomination and Governance Committee's terms of reference include the review and recommendation of changes to directors' fees, including those paid to the directors of Standard Ireland.

2. Management fee – The managers submit a proposal in respect of the proposed fee to be paid by Standard Club to the managers, for the services provided under the management agreement for the following year, to the October meeting of the Nomination and Governance Committee, following prior discussion of the proposed fee level with the Chairman's Group.

The Nomination and Governance Committee reviews the fee proposals and makes a recommendation to the board, taking account of the fees paid by the other P&I clubs to their respective management companies.

3. Remuneration policy - The Nomination and Governance Committee considers the remuneration policy of the managers across the group to ensure that it aligns with the interests of the Standard Club and its subsidiaries and does not promote excessive risk taking. In doing so, it additionally reviews the performance appraisal of the CEO in respect of the previous year and the objectives of the CEO and members of the managers' executive team for the following year. The chair of the Nomination and Governance Committee reports to the board on its review of the policy.

4. Summary of the remuneration policy of the managers – The managers' policy is to adopt and encourage a total view of remuneration, with the reward strategy being to place emphasis on variable pay and alignment to performance based on the achievement of objectives, rather than to focus on base pay. The total remuneration of the managers' employees consists of annual base salary, a discretionary annual bonus, pension, private medical insurance, group life assurance and group income protection cover.

The managers participate in the Spinnaker survey, which is the main source of benchmarking data for P&I clubs, which is undertaken typically every two years, the last of which was undertaken in 2019. For infrastructure roles other sources are also used to benchmark total compensation.

Annual base salary – this is set within a market rate for the role being performed.

Discretionary annual bonus – bonus awards are based upon the employee's performance against a set of objectives during the performance period and are aligned with the interests of the Standard Club group. An element of employees' bonuses is deferred over three years.

As Standard Ireland does not have employees, there are no supplementary pension or early retirement schemes to disclose.

Material transactions during the reporting period

The Standard Club pays an annual management fee to the managers and has some transactions with other Charles Taylor companies as part of the normal course of insurance business. One of the five directors of Standard Ireland at the end of the financial period is a representative of a member company. Three are expert non-executive directors, of which one was also a director and a shareholder of Charles Taylor plc until the sale of the plc to Lovell Minnick, and two are independent. The fifth is a senior employee within the Charles Taylor group. Other than the insurance and membership interest of the member director's companies, the directors have no financial interests in the Standard Club and its subsidiaries.

Standard Ireland has in place a comprehensive quota share reinsurance programme with its fellow group subsidiary, Standard Re, whereby 90% of premium (net of external reinsurance recoveries) will be ceded to Standard Re and 90% of claims (net of external reinsurance recoveries) will be recovered from Standard Re.

Aside from these there were no other material transactions during the reporting period with shareholders, persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, or with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body.

B.2 FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

The Standard Club (and its subsidiaries) outsources to the managers, as is common for P&I clubs across the world. There are two basic groups of roles that can be considered key to Standard Ireland:

- The non-executive directors of Standard Ireland. The individuals carrying out these roles are each subject to prior approval by the Central Bank of Ireland and the ongoing compliance requirements of holders of pre-approval controlled functions (PCFs);

  and

- The executives of the managers that perform significant roles for Standard Ireland are also subject to prior approval from the Central Bank of Ireland and the ongoing compliance requirements of holders of pre-approval controlled functions (PCFs). These include the individuals performing the functions of Managing Director, Head of Finance, Head of Compliance and Risk, Head of Internal Audit, Branch Managers of the UK and Greece branches, Underwriting Director, Head of Investments, Head of Claims and Head of Actuarial Function. A number of these executives and other executives operating from Standard Ireland's UK branch are also subject to the UK Senior Manager and Certificate Regime ("SMCR"). Legislation to introduce a similar regime for Ireland, called the Senior Executive Accountability Regime ("SEAR") is currently under consideration and is expected to be implemented in 2020 or 2021.

A Fit and Proper Policy is in place for all of the regulated insurance entities across the Standard Group, including Standard Ireland, and describes the objectives, roles and responsibilities and governance around the selection, due diligence and appointment of directors and senior managers into the key roles. The Fit and Proper Policy is owned by the board of directors as a body and by the MSUKI CEO as a business owner. The policy is reviewed and approved at least annually.

The board, or the relevant delegated board committee, of the Standard Club and its subsidiaries, including Standard Ireland, shall:

- Review appointments to key roles made by the managers and ensure that the managers exercise due diligence to ensure fitness and propriety when appointing senior manager roles.
- Ensure that the members of the board collectively have the appropriate mix of qualification, experience and knowledge in the following areas:
  1) insurance and financial markets;
  2) business strategy and business model;
  3) system of governance;
  4) financial and actuarial analysis; and
  5) regulatory framework and requirements.
- Ensure professional training is arranged for directors to ensure their appropriate fitness level.
- Review and assess the fitness and propriety of a relevant director or senior manager if there is reason to believe that (but not limited to) the person will prevent the Standard Club or its subsidiaries from meeting its regulatory obligations, the person will increase the risk of financial crime; or the sound and prudent management of the business of the Standard Club and its subsidiaries is at risk.

The managers shall ensure that the appropriate fit and proper assessments of a senior manager are carried out and re-assessed at regular intervals, in accordance with fit and proper procedures. The main criteria for the assessments are to determine:

- Honesty, integrity and reputation.
- Financial soundness.
- Competency and capability

The managers shall ensure professional training is undertaken by senior manager to ensure their appropriate fitness level and to comply with any competence requirements.

B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING THE OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

1. Overview of Standard Ireland's risk management system

Risk management system

The risk management system is owned and defined by the board. It is designed to ensure that risk strategy is consistent with overall business strategy and operates effectively within its documented risk appetite. The risk management system includes classification of risks in the risk register, assessment of risks in terms of likelihood and impact, and identification of key risk controls and indicators for each risk type. Oversight of the risk framework governance is delegated by the board to the Risk Committee, and formal roles, responsibilities and governance of risk are set out in the scope of individual senior management role descriptions, terms of reference of internal oversight committees and the policies and procedures used within the business.

The organisation of Standard Group includes mechanisms which integrate the risk profile of Standard Ireland with the wider affairs of the group – for example, through the reinsurance of 90% of the risks of Standard Ireland to Standard Re. This reflects the ultimate beneficial ownership of Standard Ireland which resides with members of Standard Club who are policyholders of either Standard Ireland, Standard UK or Standard Asia. As a consequence, the risk management system for Standard Ireland considers risk at both a group level and with explicit consideration of the differing nature and view of risk at the Standard Ireland level.

"Three lines of defence" principle

The risk management system follows 'three lines of defence' principles widely used within the insurance industry. Management of risk is performed by business units on a day to day basis, supplemented by oversight and review of controls by the risk management and compliance functions and independent assurance that controls are adequate through testing performed by the internal audit department.

Risk management function

Standard Ireland's risk management framework is integrated into Standard Club's risk management function. The risk management function consists of the risk management department, including the Head of Risk and Compliance for Standard Ireland, and other members of the executive team involved in oversight of the risk management processes of the business. The risk management department is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the risk management function and maintaining effective risk management awareness across the business. The risk management department holds a quarterly risk committee with cross function and division representatives across the wider Standard Group and is responsible for making recommendations and ensuring that the executive management across the wider Standard Group is kept informed of key risk information and risk issues.

Risk strategy and appetite

Risk management strategy is subject to a formal strategic risk appetite statement, which sets out the degree of risk considered prudent to accept in the overall long-term interests of the stakeholders of Standard Ireland and Standard Club. The risk appetite and strategy of Standard Ireland is explicitly linked with the capital management objectives of the wider Standard Group and Standard Club given its mutual ownership and ethos.

The strategic risk appetite statement requires the business to manage its affairs in a manner intended to:

- Reduce the likelihood that it is required to make an unbudgeted supplementary call on its members to an acceptable minimum;
- Target a breakeven underwriting result over the business planning horizon;
- Maintain delivery of excellent levels of service to members; and
- Ensure the degree of risk to which mutual members subject to supplementary calls are exposed from activities other than core underwriting activities (for example, from investments) is appropriate and commensurate with the expected benefits.

In addition, the business monitors the level of capital held to ensure it does not exceed that required for the orderly management of its affairs consistent with its mutual objectives, including maintaining its financial strength and external credit rating.

At a more granular level (for example, by risk category) risk appetite is expressed in terms of quantitative and qualitative metrics.

Risk governance

The Standard Ireland Risk Committee and board review the club's risk appetite and risk policies at least annually in respect of the major business risks, their potential impact, and the systems to manage and mitigate those risks.

Responsibility for day to day management of risk is the responsibility of the risk management department, including the Head of Risk and Compliance for Standard Ireland, and other members of the executive team involved in oversight of the risk management processes of the business. Standard Ireland monitors its exposures against the risk appetite on an ongoing basis using a system of key risk indicators and tolerances that are reported to the board at each meeting through the risk overview presented by the Head of Risk and Compliance for Standard Ireland. The risk tolerance is the variance around the risk limit that Standard Ireland may operate in before the development of a remediation plan is required to be prepared by the managers. Breaches of risk limits require immediate escalation to the board for their consideration of remediation actions

Solvency II SCR

Standard Ireland uses the Solvency II standard formula to calculate its SCR and does not use any internal model in this calculation.

Management information

Tools, models and systems have been developed in order to provide qualitative and quantitative management information for use in risk management decisions. In particular, Standard Club makes use of its own capital model, which it refers to as its internal model, in order to sense-check the standard formula, quantify the levels of aggregate risk carried at both group and Standard Ireland level and monitor whether levels of risk are within strategic risk appetite. Detailed measures of Standard Ireland's risk appetite have been established, with key risk indicators reported at each board meeting against pre-set risk limits and risk tolerances, for example with respect to key financial ratios, maximum exposure to individual investment asset classes, maximum exposures to third party counterparties and liquidity requirements.

Policies and procedures

Policies and procedures are in place in respect of the material risks of Standard Ireland and Standard Club which, amongst other matters, set out the roles and responsibilities with respect to the management of risk. Specific processes and procedures are in place to manage risks arising from the business. These are designed to ensure that transactions and decisions are made by individuals with appropriate levels of experience and authority, with consideration of relevant risks.

2. Implementation and integration of Standard Ireland's risk management function

Strategy and appetite

The risk management function provides significant input into the design and implementation of risk appetite of Standard Ireland which is framed by the strategy of the Standard Club, for example with respect to the key underwriting and investment risks.

The risk management department co-ordinates the monitoring of whether Standard Ireland is likely to, or has, exceeded risk appetite and assists in making decisions in those eventualities. The assessment is reviewed by the managers' risk committee on a quarterly basis.

Risk assessment and control effectiveness reviews

The risk management department has implemented a rolling programme of reviews to assess business risks and the effectiveness of mitigating controls in place. This programme is designed to cover all areas of risk identified in the risk register at least once a year. These reviews, which are performed in conjunction with each business unit, consider whether controls are designed and operating effectively and ensure that outstanding risk mitigation actions are occurring in a timely manner.

Incident reporting and embedding risk management

There is an emphasis upon continual education of senior management and staff in considering good risk management practice in individual aspects of their roles. The risk management department maintains an incident reporting process which records control failures and “near miss” events and is designed to identify underlying root causes and whether any control improvements can be implemented. Incidents are reported across the senior executive management team and to the board.

Use of internal model

The risk management system and processes are linked to Standard Club’s internal model. This capital model has been developed and is used internally in the business to create the financial projections which form the business plan. This model is not an internal model that regulators have approved for use in determining regulatory capital requirements. The Standard Club has elected to operate under the standard formula capital requirements in each jurisdiction, using its own internal model for planning, certain operational decisions such as reinsurance purchasing, and determining its own solvency assessments. Key assumptions used in the internal model reflect expectations of future insured exposure and premium rate changes, claims frequency and severity trends and investment returns. Assumptions with respect to the degree of uncertainty and volatility arising from risk taking activities are based on a combination of analysis performed by the actuarial function and inputs provided by business units. Internal model assumptions are reviewed by relevant business experts and the Risk Committee. Internal model outputs are a key input into the ORSA process described below, and its uses include assessing levels of risk compared with risk appetite, assessing the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements, and informing pricing and capital management decisions.

3. ORSA process

Key elements of Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process

The ORSA process brings together the key elements of risk, capital and strategy. The ORSA process is performed at both a Standard Club and Standard Ireland level. The Standard Ireland ORSA report is approved by the board on (at least) an annual basis. At a group level the Standard Club ORSA report meets the Bermuda regulatory requirement to prepare a Commercial Insurers Solvency Self-Assessment (CISSA) report. Given the financial interconnectedness of Standard Club and Standard Ireland by mutual membership and the 90% quota share reinsurance arrangement, the Standard Ireland ORSA report should be read in conjunction with the Standard Club ORSA report which is referenced throughout the Standard Ireland ORSA report.

The ORSA process combines outputs from business strategy and planning processes with the results of risk profile monitoring, stress and scenario testing and outputs from the internal model on aggregate levels of risk. The ORSA report consolidates the results of these analyses in a single document in order to provide a coherent view of capital adequacy, risk profile, the effectiveness of the risk management system and key risk mitigating actions required to ensure the business remains within risk appetite.

In addition, each board meeting receives a summarised “Risk Overview” report which sets out the status of key risks to achieving strategic objectives together with actions designed to mitigate these. The core strategic objective that most directly relates to Standard Ireland’s overall solvency needs is “to provide first class financial security”. The current qualitative and quantitative risks to achieving this objective, any mitigating actions and the outlook over the next 12 months are assessed and incorporated into the ORSA process.

The “Risk Overview” also includes an assessment of capital adequacy and an analysis of key risks for the current financial year.

Financial information and business plan

The prior year financial results provide the basis for the first stage of the ORSA and strategic planning processes. The internal model is used to create a business plan over a three-year time horizon including projected levels of free reserves and the potential distribution of outcomes around the central projection. These results are used to review the business plan against risk appetite and amend plans if required.

Stress and scenario testing and emerging risk review

The ORSA process includes a pre-defined set of stress and scenario tests. There is a structured annual process to review potential emerging risks designed to identify whether any changing or new risk could have a significant impact on the business risk profile, and whether any consequent actions are required (for example, a new risk mitigating action or set of controls). The significance of new or emerging risks is typically assessed through development of appropriate stress tests.

Assessment of capital adequacy and comparison with standard formula capital requirements

Standard Ireland is required to hold capital calculated using the Solvency II standard formula methodology. The ORSA report includes analysis of the level of capital required under the standard formula calculation compared with the equivalent level of capital calculated using the internal model. The broad underlying structure of the standard formula is consistent with the internal model developed in-house based on the evaluation of the business risk profile. As a consequence, changes in the risk profile of the business are expected to cause directionally similar changes in both the regulatory capital requirement and the equivalent internal model requirement used in its capital self-assessment. While there are differences in approach and calibration, such as in the treatment of default risk on the 90% quota share arrangement in place with Standard Re, these are not sufficiently material to suggest the standard formula is inappropriate to use for regulatory capital requirement purposes.

ORSA report governance

The Head of Risk and Compliance is responsible for the preparation of the ORSA report for Standard Ireland, including ensuring that it articulates a coherent overall strategic plan that fits with the agreed risk appetite. The Chief Risk Officer of Standard Club is responsible for the preparation of the Standard Club ORSA report. The board reviews and approves the ORSA report. A key expectation is that the ORSA report and strategic and business plans are aligned and fit within strategic risk appetite.

ORSA process timing

The ORSA process is continuous, with various elements conducted through the year and integrated into the final ORSA report. For example, internal model outputs are used to inform decisions on potential changes in premium rates for renewals in the following policy year. A draft assessment of capital levels based on internal model outputs incorporating the results of February renewals is provided at the following board meeting.

The ORSA process is closely aligned with the Standard Club business planning and strategy setting process. The Risk Committee and the board review the draft ORSA report as it develops through the year and actively participate in its development and its contents. Separate Risk Committee meetings may be held in-between scheduled board meetings to finalise the document. The Risk Committee recommends the final ORSA report for approval by the board toward the end of the calendar year. The finalised ORSA is used to ensure that regulatory reporting requirements for the ORSA are completed and submitted to the Central Bank of Ireland. Circumstances that could trigger a need for an ORSA review outside the normal timetable, including significant investment, insurance or operational losses, are set out in the ORSA policy.

B.4 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Standard Ireland has a robust system of internal controls used to manage the risks faced by the club to within its documented risk appetite. This system covers all functions and all activities undertaken by the managers on behalf of Standard Club and Standard Ireland.

Business functions (such as underwriting, loss prevention or claims) own the functional controls for their areas of responsibility. These controls are set out in the risk register and described in procedure manuals, often accompanied by process flow diagrams. Formal procedures are in place covering a wide range of business activities, for example, pricing of new business, performance of member risk reviews by the loss prevention department, issuance of certificates of insurance, approval and payment of claims, and sanctions, anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and corruption due diligence on counterparties prior to transacting business.

The effectiveness of controls is assessed semi-annually by the risk owners identified in the risk register in conjunction with the risk department, and subject to periodic Internal audit testing and review. Material controls are reviewed by Internal Audit on a three yearly rotating basis and those with a strong regulatory element are also subject to monitoring reviews by the compliance department. Any failure of a material control is recorded as an incident and reported through the executive management structure and to the board.

B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

1. Implementation of the internal audit function

Audit planning
Internal audit ("IA") prepares, in consultation with risk management, compliance senior management and other key users, an annual audit plan ("the plan"), setting out the proposed timing and rationale for IA assignments. The plan is based on a risk assessment identifying business objectives, all significant activities and key risks to the achievement of those objectives. The plan is reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee ("AC") of Standard Ireland and communicated to the board, and the AC ensures that the plan addresses all key business risks.

Any significant changes to the plan are discussed with the chairman of the AC and are communicated to the AC for approval.

a) Audit execution
IA is responsible for planning, conducting, reporting and follow up on audit assignments included in the plan. Audit fieldwork is conducted in a professional and timely manner.

b) Reporting
IA is responsible for reporting to management, and ultimately the AC, issues relating to the processes and activities identified in an audit assignment, including potential improvements to those processes.

A draft audit report is prepared at the conclusion of each audit and facts are agreed with relevant management. Management responses to findings and action plans are agreed, including deadlines and identification of those responsible for implementation.

IA sends a summary of each completed audit to the AC.

IA is responsible for verifying that audit issues have been completed, and the head of IA is responsible for monitoring the timely action of management to address these findings. Progress is reported to the AC.

At each meeting, IA provides to the AC information on the status and results of the annual audit plan. IA also provides regular reports on IA's compliance with its key performance requirements. Periodically IA will report on feedback obtained from key business users on its performance and effectiveness.

c) Interaction with other control and assurance activities
IA liaises on an ongoing basis with the Charles Taylor Group Compliance and Risk Officer and other parties as appropriate to ensure optimal audit coverage to Standard Ireland and Charles Taylor, and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

IA maintains regular contact with all parts of the business at a senior level to ensure continued understanding of the business, cooperation between the business areas and IA and awareness of plans and strategy that may affect the audit universe and audit activity.

Access to IA programmes, working papers and reports are made available for review by the external auditors.

d) Resources
The head of IA maintains sufficient appropriately skilled audit personnel to implement the audit programme, either internally within the audit team or externally through the use of specialist resources.

2. Independence and objectivity of the internal audit function

Objectivity and independence
IA is independent of the activities that it audits, and its staff are objective in performing their work. IA, while consultative in approach, is free from interference in determining the scope of internal auditing, performing work and communicating results. In summary, IA is impartial, unbiased and avoids conflicts of interest.

To ensure independence, IA is directly accountable to the chairman of the AC, with a day-to-day administrative reporting line to the CEO of the Charles Taylor group, and has free and unrestricted access to the chairman of Standard Ireland board.

B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The Head of Actuarial Function has responsibility for the actuarial function, which, in line with its terms of reference:

a) contributes to the effective implementation and embedding of the risk management system, in particular by designing, implementing, updating, testing, running and reporting on the internal model;
b) calculates and validates the technical provisions;
c) expresses an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
d) expresses an opinion on the adequacy of current reinsurance arrangements;
e) reports to senior management and the board on the reliability and adequacy of actuarial calculations; and
f) liaises with external auditors to assist with their annual independent assessment of the technical provisions.

The actuarial team comprises three qualified actuaries and one trainee actuary, with another being recruited. The team sits within and works closely with the finance team, which aids access to, communication of and understanding of the data and outputs used by and produced by the actuarial team.

The Head of Actuarial Function reports to the board on subjects that as a minimum include the actuarial function reporting cycle, which comprises the setting of GAAP technical provisions, the conversion of GAAP technical provisions to a Solvency II basis, an opinion on the underwriting policy, an opinion on the reinsurance arrangements, and a description of how the actuarial function has contributed to the risk management system during the year.

B.7 OUTSOURCING

Outsourced management of the business
The day to day management of the Standard Group is outsourced to the managers, an arrangement which has existed since the establishment of Standard Club in 1884. The use of outsourced managers is an operating model adopted by several other P&I club competitors, having evolved over many years in response to the mutual ownership and specific marine liability management and insurance needs of the shipowners who control Standard Club and for whose benefit it has been established.

As a consequence of this outsourcing, Standard Ireland has no direct employees, with all staff being provided by the outsourced managers.

Charles Taylor & Co (Bermuda) performs the outsourced management of the Standard Club from Bermuda, or procures the performance of activities from other Charles Taylor entities. Reflecting the wide geographical scope of the Standard Group business, including the business of Standard Ireland, it procures performance of many activities from other entities within the Charles Taylor group, the most significant of which are:

- Charles Taylor Investment Management – providing investment management services for the Standard Group and its subsidiaries including Standard Ireland.
- Charles Taylor InsureTech - providing IT services for the Standard Group and its subsidiaries including Standard Ireland.
- Charles Taylor & Co (Ireland) – providing insurance management services in Dublin, including management of a substantial part of the affairs of Standard Ireland.
- Charles Taylor & Co – providing insurance management services in London, including management of a substantial part of the affairs of Standard Ireland's branch in the United Kingdom.
- Charles Taylor Mutual Management Services – providing insurance management services in Singapore, including management of a substantial part of the affairs of Standard Asia, and some claims management services on behalf of Standard Ireland and Standard UK.

The performance of the managers is formally reviewed at least annually against the service level agreement detailed within the management agreement which governs the outsourced relationship. The board also exercises oversight of the performance of the managers through the regular reporting provided by the various function heads at each meeting of the board and its committees, through reports provided by the key functions (finance, underwriting, claims, actuarial, risk, compliance and internal audit) and through regular discussion between key board members (for example, the chair of Standard Ireland and the chairs of the group ARC and NGC) and executives.

Outsourcing policy
An outsourcing policy is in place which considers both:

- The primary outsourcing relationship with Charles Taylor & Co (Bermuda) and other Charles Taylor group entities which provide management services to members of the Standard Group.
- The approach to be taken if the managers further outsource activities that would otherwise be performed directly by them.

The outsourcing policy sets out requirements with respect to outsourcing arrangements including:

- No activity or function reserved for the board may be outsourced. In addition, if the function or activity is considered critical or important (for example, insurance product design and pricing, performance of key functions such as actuarial), the board must authorise any further outsourcing arrangement proposed by the managers.
- Notification of material outsourcing arrangements to regulators where required.
- Criteria which must be considered in selecting a new outsourced provider or renewing an existing contract, including the ability of the provider to provide services in a manner that will not breach risk appetite and will meet business continuity standards and regulatory requirements.
- Prescribed elements to be included in written contractual arrangements.
- Contingency plans in the event the service provider is unable to deliver an adequate level of service or seeks to terminate the outsourced arrangement.

B.8 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Adequacy of the system of governance
Standard Club has assessed its corporate governance system with guidance from external expert advisers and has concluded that it provides for the sound and prudent management of the business, which is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the operations of Standard Ireland.

COVID-19
As disclosed in further detail at section A.5, Standard Ireland continues to monitor and respond to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

C. RISK PROFILE

C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

1. Material underwriting risks
The underwriting risk of Standard Ireland arises from two main categories of insurance product which it provides to its members:

i) *"Poolable"* P&I - protection and indemnity insurance, covering members against third party liabilities arising from their shipping activities, which qualifies for inclusion within the International Group ("IG") pooling agreement. The IG is made up of 13 principal mutual P&I clubs which are owned and controlled by shipowners representing approximately 90% of the world's ocean going ship tonnage. Each club (including Standard Ireland) pools losses in excess of a $10m per claim retention, with losses in excess of this amount being shared between all clubs using a formula based on the historical loss record of each club and the tonnage and type of ships entered into the pool. The IG has entered into a number of collective reinsurance arrangements with the commercial reinsurance market, which takes a progressively greater share of individual losses as claim size increases. Losses in excess $2.1 billion (termed "overspill claims") are re-pooled, however the IG reinsurance arrangement provides an additional $1 billion reinsurance for a single claim (and Standard Club has separately purchased an additional $1 billion of cover). All of these reinsurance protections inure to the benefit of the members of all Standard Group underwriting entities including Standard Ireland. In practice no claim has yet arisen which breaches the limits of the IG reinsurance programme, with the largest individual poolable claim to date being $1.5 billion of third party liability costs arising from the wreck of the Costa Concordia. Poolable P&I cover is a variable premium product, meaning that Standard Ireland may make supplementary calls on members if required to meet unanticipated financial losses. All clubs which are members of the IG must be mutual associations capable of levying additional premiums on their members in the event that an overspill claim occurs. In practice, as set out in Standard Ireland's risk appetite statement, the business seeks to minimise the possibility that such unbudgeted supplementary calls could occur. As a consequence of the pooling arrangement, Standard Ireland is subject to underwriting risk arising from both its own policyholders and through its share of other P&I club's poolable claims ("inwards pool" claims).

ii) *"Non-pool" business* –protection and indemnity insurance where the nature of the underlying activity does not qualify for inclusion in the IG pooling arrangement (primarily relating to offshore energy activities), liability cover for ship charterers, or ancillary covers such as war risks, marine delay insurance and legal expense costs relating to shipping disputes.

In addition to the benefit provided by the IG pooling agreement, Standard Ireland benefits from:
- Specific per claim reinsurance for non-poolable risks provided by commercial reinsurers.
- A comprehensive 90% quota share of underwriting gains and losses including operating expenses provided by Standard Re, the captive reinsurer of the Standard Group.

Categorisation of types of underwriting risk
At a high level, underwriting risk is categorised between premium risk, being the risk that premiums will not be sufficient to meet all claims covered and associated expenses, and reserve risk, being the risk that case or actuarial reserves will be inadequate in covering known or unreported losses. These risks are further considered in terms of:
- Inappropriate insurance strategy, including reinsurance strategy;
- Ineffective implementation of underwriting strategy;
- Ineffective implementation of reinsurance strategy;
- Ineffective claims management, leading to inappropriate case reserve and settlements;
- Inadequate actuarial reserving.

2. Material risk concentrations and changes in risk profile over the reporting period
Underwriting risk has increased since February 2019 from $6.9m to $8.9m in the standard formula, driven by an increase in premium risk, as approximately half of Standard UK's former business was renewed into Standard Ireland in February 2019. The percentage of undiversified basic SCR attributable to underwriting risk

has decreased from 56% to 45% over the reporting period as other items such as the reinsurer counterparty risk (primarily relating to the 90% quota share with Standard Re) have also increased.

More than 90% of net underwriting risk arises from poolable P&I cover, driven largely by Standard Ireland's exposure to its own and other clubs' pool claims. While the club monitors other types of underwriting risk concentration, including ship type and membership, these represent less significant sources of concentration risk. P&I cover provides liability cover for ships which are trading on a global basis, therefore is not significantly exposed to geographical risk concentrations, for example, compared with insurance of static property or similar asset based covers. As a consequence, the primary drivers of underwriting risk relate to:
- The number and severity of large poolable P&I claims including inward pool claims.
- The potential for significant adverse reserve development arising from existing claims or new types of previously unreported liability.

3. Risk mitigation techniques
A number of risk mitigation techniques are used to manage underwriting risk, including:

Premium risk
- Board and senior management review of underwriting results, strategy and business plans;
- Reinsurance strategy is reviewed and approved by the board in line with risk appetite;
- Comprehensive and high quality reinsurance programme;
- Underwriting and reinsurance authorities, approvals, processes, reporting and review;
- Use of exposure based pricing tools for new business;
- Activities of the loss prevention department, including ship surveys, member risk reviews, and application of coverage warranties, exclusions or non-renewal of members where ship operating standards are considered deficient;
- Monitoring for undue concentrations of risk and acceptability of results consistent with risk appetite.

Reserve risk
- Claims case management: authorities, approvals, processes, reporting and review;
- Systems workflow in place to assist management of claims cases;
- Claims peer review, feedback and management information;
- Actuarial reserving: modelling processes, reporting and review;
- Board: review and approval of key reserving output.

The comprehensive 90% quota share reinsurance of Standard Ireland's net operating result with Standard Re substantially mitigates the economic impact of both premium and reserve risk.

4. Stress and scenario testing
The key stress tests identified with respect to underwriting risk was:
- Premium risk – a significantly higher than historical average number of large claims occurring in the current policy year.

The following underwriting scenario tests were also performed:

- Two cruise vessels colliding resulting in a $7.2bn overspill claim
- Industry bankruptcies and consolidation
- Removal of free reinstatements on IG excess loss reinsurance programme
- Strike worst case scenario

Standard Ireland is assessed as being within its risk appetite in relation to the above scenarios.

5. Sensitivity analysis
Standard Ireland is protected from underwriting volatility through its comprehensive external and internal reinsurance programs (specifically the 90% quota share with Standard Re). For example, a 10% increase in gross loss ratio is estimated to impact Standard Ireland's tier 1 own funds by 6%.

C.2 MARKET RISK

1. Material market risks
Market risk relates to the risk of losses on assets held to pay future claims and operating expenses, and losses on surplus assets held for solvency purposes.
Standard Club's investment strategy has been developed with the following objectives:
- To preserve capital for the payment of the club's claims and other liabilities by limiting risk in the portfolio
- Within the risk tolerance, to maximise the overall returns as measured over rolling three-year periods.

Prudent person principle – management of assets
Standard Club can invest in a range of assets and instruments whose risks it can sufficiently identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report, and appropriately take into account in the assessment of its overall solvency. All assets are invested to ensure the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole. Sufficient assets are localised to ensure their availability. Assets are invested in the best interest of all members under the direction of the investment director.

Given the small size of Standard Ireland's investment portfolio in its early years, and the start-up nature of the club, Standard Ireland holds a very conservative investment portfolio, comprising only US treasuries (although a more diversified portfolio is allowed within the club's rules). The majority of Standard Club's higher yield and more volatile assets are held within the Standard Re, which also holds the majority of surplus assets held across the group.

Categorisation of types of market risk
Market risk is considered in terms of three categories:
- Inappropriate investment strategy;
- Ineffective implementation of investment policy, strategy or investment rules;
- Ineffective management of investment counterparties.

2. Material risk concentrations and changes in risk profile over the reporting period
Although there is a material concentration of Standard Ireland's investments in US treasuries, these instruments are of the highest credit quality, can be traded on the most liquid market, and are spread across different durations (average duration was 6.5 years).

The currency risk arises from currency liability matching which is largely mitigated by the transfer of such currency risk to the 90% quota share reinsurance with Standard Re. There is a small proportion of technical provisions held in Euros whilst the majority of assets are held in US Dollars, creating a slight mismatch which is amplified at the 1 in 200 level.

Under the standard formula, market risk has been relatively consistent over the reporting period, increasing from $1.1m at February 2019 (on $17.0m of investments) to $2.4m in February 2020 (on $34.6m of investments). Due to the larger amount of investments, the percentage of undiversified basic SCR attributable to market risk has increased from 9% to 12% over the reporting period.

3. Risk mitigation techniques
A number of risk mitigation techniques are used to manage market risk, including:
- The board reviews and approves investment strategy;
- Clear investment guidelines and rules are implemented and monitored, including counterparty limits;
- Investment guidelines require investing widely and in different asset classes to diversify the portfolio;
- Asset–liability matching processes are in place;
- Foreign-exchange matching processes are in place;
- Interest rate risk exposure is measured and controlled through regular review of the appropriate duration;
- Levels of investment risk are monitored using "Value at Risk" techniques which must remain within risk appetite.

4. Stress and scenario testing
Investment loss stress tests and scenarios, including consideration of historical scenarios and an inflation shock scenario, are regularly monitored at Standard Club level. Due to the concentration of Standard Ireland

investments in US treasuries, specific market risk stress tests for Standard Ireland is considered to have an immaterial impact.

As a result, Standard Ireland is assessed as being within its risk appetite.

5. Sensitivity analysis
Standard Ireland maintains a conservative investment portfolio with 100% of investment assets held in fixed income assets.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk illustrates how changes in the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates at the reporting date. An increase of 150 basis points in bond yields would cost Standard Ireland $3,560K (2019: $1,100K).

Standard Ireland is exposed to currency risk in respect of liabilities under insurance policies denominated in currencies other than US dollars. The most significant currencies to which Standard Ireland is exposed are sterling and the euro. Standard Ireland seeks to manage this risk by constraining the deviation of the currencies of the assets from the estimated currencies of the liabilities.

At 20 February 2020, had the euro strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the benefit to Standard Ireland would have been $117k (2019: $72k).

C.3 CREDIT RISK

1. Material credit risks
Credit risk relates to the risk that another party fails to perform its financial obligations, or perform them in a timely manner. Counterparty risk arises in relation to members, guarantors, other clubs, reinsurers, investments and deposits. Under the risk management system, investment counterparty risk is considered within the market risk category and intra-group reinsurance counterparty risk is considered within the group risk category. Therefore the most significant credit risks arise from external reinsurers, banking counterparties used to hold cash and the premium balances due from members of Standard Ireland.

A diverse range of high quality external reinsurers are used on the reinsurance programme protecting Standard Ireland's portfolio.

Significant amounts of money are held with the custodian bank as money flows in respect of premiums, claims and management fees. The flow is carefully monitored and managed so as to not to exceed tolerance levels. There are a number of credit controls over members, allowing for Standard Ireland to offset potential losses. Standard Ireland continues to monitor closely the credit worthiness of members and collect premiums in good time.

2. Material risk concentrations
External reinsurance is placed with a range of highly rated reinsurers, with the highest single concentration being due from underwriters at Lloyd's. The potential overall concentration levels are considered when placing reinsurance.

The internal group quota share reinsurance with Standard Re comprises the largest single counterparty and is considered under C.6 other material risks.

Standard Ireland has a small number of key banking relationships for handling cash receipts and payments, which may result in material amounts of cash accumulating for short periods of time, for example when member premium payments are received on key due dates.

Standard Ireland seeks to maintain a diversified member base, reducing the credit concentration risk to any one member. Given the significant risk mitigation in place, member credit risk is considered to be relatively low.

3. Risk mitigation techniques
A number of risk mitigation techniques are used to manage reinsurer and IG pool reinsurance credit risk, including:
- Reinsurance is placed with many different reinsurers, reducing the potential impact of individual reinsurer default;
- The reinsurance programme is reviewed and approved by the board on an annual basis;
- All reinsurers are required to hold a credit rating of A- (Standard & Poor's or equivalent) or better;
- The board receives regular reports on the amounts recoverable from reinsurers;
- The board receives regular reports on the top 10 potential exposures by reinsurer;
- There is a clear risk appetite and thresholds set around the concentration of exposure with any single reinsurance counterparty;
- Should a reinsurer default on its obligations the loss to Standard Ireland would be mitigated by the comprehensive 90% quota share provided by Standard Re, which includes losses arising from reinsurer default within its coverage;
- The IG pooling agreement includes mechanisms to protect member clubs in the event of the default of one of its members, including securitisation of pool recoverables through "Hydra", the IG captive insurer, and minimum solvency and rating requirements for P&I clubs to be included within the pooling agreement;
- The IG provides guidance to the brokers on the GXL programme around counterparty and concentration risk, including having no reinsurer with a rating lower than S&P A-, a threshold of 15% participation for any one reinsurer of the overall programme and minimum requirements around reinsurer shareholders' funds.

Risk mitigation techniques used with respect to Standard Ireland's banking relationships include:
- Maximum counterparty limits with any single banking entity, which may not exceed $50m and may not exceed $30m for more than 5 working days;

- Frequent monitoring of bank credit rating.

Risk mitigation techniques used with respect to Standard Ireland's exposure to outstanding member premium balances include:

- Under the terms of coverage, member claims may be offset against outstanding premiums: this tends to be particularly effective for long tail liability insurance such as P&I.
- Overdue premium amounts are monitored and reported to the managers executive committee on a monthly basis.
- Member cover can be cancelled for non-payment of premium.
- Guarantor security is monitored by the managers' finance committee.

4. Stress and scenario testing

A regular stress test is performed which considers the impact of the failure of a major reinsurer. Standard Ireland is assessed as being within its risk appetite in relation to this scenario.

5. Sensitivity analysis

Standard Ireland's principal non-group counterparty risk is the exposure to its external reinsurers. At the 20 February 2020, the provision for reinsurance recoveries on a Solvency II basis is $85.5m, of which $6.4m was from external reinsurers, and $79.1m was from Standard Re.

A 10% default on its external reinsurance recoveries would have a gross impact of $640k on Standard Ireland, however as any such default would be 90% reinsured by Standard Re (and any default on the International Group's excess of loss reinsurance would be pooled amongst the International Group clubs), the net impact would be $64k.

The board reviews the solvency position of the Standard Group and Standard Re at each board meeting and through its ORSA, and has determined that the risk of default of Standard Re is extremely remote (more remote than a 1 in 200 event).

C.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

1. Material liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk of failure to maintain sufficient funds to meet obligations as they fall due, for example due to the lack of marketability of investments, inability to make reinsurance recoveries in a timely manner, and incorporating the risk that additional funding may only be secured at excessive cost.
Given the high level of liquid investments held at Standard Ireland and mechanisms in place to enable quick access to reinsurance recoveries, the risk is considered to be very low.

2. Material risk concentrations and changes in risk profile over the reporting period
Investment assets are administered by a single asset custodian. While investments are required to be held in segregated accounts, there is a risk that in the event of the failure of the custodian there may be delays in accessing funds in a timely manner.

3. Risk mitigation techniques
A number of risk mitigation techniques are used to manage liquidity risk including:

- Asset-liability management controls are in place, which assist in Standard Ireland's ability to manage liquidity;
- The investment rules require a significant proportion of the portfolio to be held in easily realisable assets such as highly liquid sovereign debt;
- Standard Ireland regularly reviews the time period required to liquidate the investment portfolio;
- Principal reinsurance arrangements allow for short period recovery of all significant claims payments due;
- A monitoring process is in place to identify short term potential cash needs in the business;
- The likely cash outflows in relation to specific large claims are projected and kept under review.

4. Stress and scenario testing
A liquidity issue arising from the failure of the asset custodian holding Standard Ireland's assets in trust, causing significant delays in receipt of funds owed, is considered to be very remote and, given Standard Ireland has other sources of capital, it is within risk appetite.

C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK

1. Material operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses incurred as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events (including legal risk).

Operational risk is considered in terms of the following categories:

- Ineffective management of legal and regulatory requirements,
- Ineffective governance,
- Ineffective management of internal relationships,
- Poor data management or application,
- Ineffective management of systems,
- Inadequate planning or reaction to external events,
- Ineffective IT hardware and software protection and security against cyber fraud and disruption.

2. Material risk concentrations and changes in risk profile over the reporting period

Standard Ireland has experienced an increase in direct and indirect cyber-attacks seeking to extract money through fraudulent means, with the ambition and sophistication of such attacks observed across the wider insurance industry increasing. The managers continue to invest in improving controls over this growing and changing threat. A cyber risk dashboard has been developed to monitor the overall cyber risk status.

3. Risk mitigation techniques

A number of risk mitigation techniques are in place including:

- Board oversight of service level agreement (“SLA”);
- Maintaining professionally-staffed management functions;
- Investment to support recruitment, retention and development of good quality resources;
- Monitoring systems issues, accounting for the need to achieve service objectives and protect data;
- Business continuity planning, including both physical business continuity planning and contingency plans in the event of failure of the outsourced managers;
- Requirement for the managers to maintain errors and omissions insurance;
- Regulatory compliance monitoring.

A system of incident reporting is in place in order to quickly identify operational failings in order that they may be reported upon and improvement actions put in place in order to reduce the risk of reoccurrence.

4. Stress and scenario testing

A range of operational risk stress and scenario tests are performed in order to understand the potential impact of operational issues. The most significant scenarios identified include:

- GDPR breach,
- Cyber attack – CT,
- Cyber attack – 3rd party correspondent,
- Hard and disorderly Brexit followed by EU regulatory restrictions on regulated activities being performed in the UK.

Standard Ireland is assessed as being within its risk appetite in relation to the above scenarios.

C.6 OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

1. Group risk
Standard Ireland is subject to material group risk due to its interdependence with other parts of the Standard Club group. For example, Standard Ireland relies on the strength of the overall Standard Club balance sheet to support its credit rating, which represents a key marketing tool, and it reinsures 90% of its retained risk with Standard Re, the group captive reinsurer.

The risk for Standard Ireland is limited due to its policyholders being mutual members of Standard Club and to the operational integration of Standard Ireland into the Standard Club group whereby it operates under consistent policies and procedures across the group.

2. Material risk concentrations
The primary exposure of Standard Ireland arises from the 90% quota share reinsurance arrangement with Standard Re.

3. Risk mitigation techniques
A number of risk mitigation techniques are in place including:

- Common directorships across Standard Ireland and Standard Club;
- Cross-review of Standard Club issues in place at board and management level;
- Right to commute the quota share contract in place with Standard Re at any time, for any reason under the terms of the contract;
- Standard Re has undertaken to advise the club of any material change in their investment rules;
- Standard Ireland monitors the performance and solvency of Standard Club and the implied security offered by Standard Re;
- Standard Ireland, Standard Asia, Standard UK and Standard Re are all subject to regular review by Standard & Poor’s: they are all presently rated ‘A’ (strong) with stable outlook
- Standard Ireland monitors the forward looking solvency of Standard Re and the Standard Club group as a whole as an integral part of its risk management framework;
- Standardised processes, procedures and risk control measures are in place across the group.

4. Stress and scenario testing
The Standard Club recovery and resolution plan considers the impact of different insolvency and run-off scenarios from the perspective of each major legal entity.

C.7 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

COVID-19
As disclosed in further detail at section A.5, Standard Ireland continues to monitor and respond to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 ASSETS

1. Valuation and difference between Irish GAAP and Solvency II

Standard Ireland held the following assets:

Assets as at 20 February 2020	2020 Irish GAAP value US$'000	2020 Solvency II value US$'000
Assets	C0020	C0010
Investments	34,312	34,567
Reinsurance recoverables	72,964	85,885
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	29,241	613
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9,375	34,891
Cash and cash equivalents	3,921	3,921
Any other assets	3,846	3,591
Total assets	153,659	163,468

Standard Ireland's valuation and recognition of assets under Solvency II is based on the statutory financial statements prepared under Irish GAAP. Some assets are reclassified and valued differently under Solvency II and are described below.

- Investments - valued at market price at period end provided by the club's investment custodian, Northern Trust. The club uses Bloomberg to ascertain that investments are traded in active markets, with no over the counter assets requiring modelling. Some deposits disclosed as cash under Irish GAAP have been reclassified to investments under Solvency II determined by the deposits' Complementary Identification Code ("CIC"). Accrued interest has been reallocated to investments from any other assets as required under Solvency II.

- Reinsurance recoverables - reinsurers' share of technical provision is valued on a cash flow basis under Solvency II. This balance includes provisions for reinsurance premiums payable on bound but unincepted business, as well expected reinsurance recoveries on that business. See section D.2 Technical Provision.

- Insurance and intermediaries' receivables - premium receivable from members, recognised as insurance receivables under Irish GAAP, forms part of the best estimate technical provisions under Solvency II. See section D.2 Technical Provisions.

- Receivables (trade, not insurance) – the additional amount under Solvency II relates to non-insurance intercompany receivable balances with Standard Re. In the Irish GAAP balance sheet, this non-insurance balance is combined with the Quota Share balance with Standard Re and is disclosed as an aggregate intercompany payable under Liabilities.

- Any other assets – accrued premium income is reclassified to technical provision under Solvency II. See section D.2 Technical Provision.

During the reporting period, no changes were made to the recognition and valuation bases used or to estimations.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

1. Valuation
The methodology for estimating the reserves required at year-end for claims yet to emerge and be paid is:

- Risks are combined into broad groupings that can be expected to develop in a similar fashion to each other but in a different way to other risks;

- The four groupings used for this purpose are Own P&I (including owned/mutual, non-pool and chartered), Inwards Pool, Defence and London (which insures inland and coastal craft);

- Development patterns are derived from historical data and applied to the current reported and paid claims. Other loss estimates are calculated using historical data regarding frequency and severity of claims, combined with exposure information. Weighted averages of these estimates are calculated using the Bornhuetter–Ferguson method. Finally, estimates are selected from the preceding methods and adjusted for claims outcomes not reflected in the calculated estimates.

Information on booked and expected premiums is used to determine the allowance for future premiums. Historical information on expenses is used to determine the charge for expenses in the claims and premiums provisions.

2. Valuations in Solvency II and the Irish GAAP Financial Statements

Irish GAAP	Marine, aviation and transport 2020 US$'000	Total 2020 US$'000
Technical provisions - gross	80,691	80,691
Technical provisions - net	7,727	7,727
Technical provisions - net	7,727	7,727

Solvency II	Marine, aviation and transport 2020 US$'000	Total 2020 US$'000
Best estimate - gross	66,674	66,674
Best estimate - net	(19,211)	(19,211)
Risk margin	3,325	3,325
Technical provisions - net	(15,886)	(15,886)

The calculation of the technical provisions starts with the GAAP reserves and proceeds in a number of stages. The Solvency II net best estimate is a negative number due to the reclassification of reinsurance receivables explained in further detail below:

- *Reclassification of insurance receivables - $(28,628k).* Premium debt that is due after the balance sheet date (being the third instalment of poolable premium that is due 9 months after the year-end) is included as a debtor balance in the GAAP balance sheet but forms part of the claims provision on the Solvency II balance sheet.
- *Any prudence in the GAAP reserves is removed to arrive at a 'best estimate' - $(151k).* At the year-end, any potential case reserve redundancy not taken credit for in the GAAP reserves is removed.
- *An explicit additional allowance is made for events not in data (ENIDs): large events that have not happened in the past (so are not in the basic reserves) but might happen in the future - $147k.* An ENID loading of 2% is used for past claims, broadly calculated as one event in 15 years of a size that causes a 30% deterioration of reserves – approximately the size of the deterioration experienced by Standard Club due to asbestos claims in 1978-1980, when asbestos was first identified as a reserving issue.

- *An allowance is made for the expenses, both external and internal, of settling the claims - $122k.* A claims handling expense (CHE) allowance is already included in the GAAP reserves, however the methodology for calculating this allowance differs under Solvency II, because it allows for activities of administration, training, management etc. in addition to pure claims settlement activity.
- *An allowance is made for reinsurance bad debt - $62k.* The managers use the credit ratings of Standard Ireland's reinsurers and default rates published by S&P to estimate the cost of reinsurer defaults over the future lifetime of the claims.
- *Time value of money on claims provisions - $28k.* Under Solvency II discounting is applied to all cashflows for all classes of business.
- *'Premiums provisions' are added, on the same basis, for premiums, claims and expenses in respect of future exposures that Standard Ireland has already agreed to underwrite - $1,482k.* An ENID loading of 2% is used for premium provisions, broadly equal to an increase in costs of 50% in crew claims that might be caused by legal or judicial changes in the most significant jurisdiction. Since the current policy year is expected to make an underwriting loss, the premiums provision is above zero. Discounting is applied using the risk free curves provided by EIOPA.
- *Risk margin - $3,325k.* A risk margin is included to allow for the cost of funding the solvency capital required to support the business until all provisions are fully run off, as follows:
  The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) for premium risk is calculated as at the valuation date and is assumed to decrease in future years in proportion to the premiums still outstanding. The SCR charge for reserve risk is calculated as at the valuation date and is assumed to decrease in future years in proportion to the square root of the claims still outstanding. The SCR for counterparty default risk is calculated as at the valuation date and is assumed to decrease in future years in proportion to the claims still outstanding. The SCR for operational risk is assumed to be 3% of the reserves outstanding at all dates. The risk margin is calculated as the cost of funding the SCR over the remaining lifetime of the provision liabilities assuming a cost of capital of 6% per annum.

3. Reinsurance recoverable
The main elements of the reinsurance recoverable balance are in respect of (a) recoveries on pooled business from the International Group (IG) pooling arrangement, which includes recoveries from pool members and from external excess-of-loss reinsurers; (b) recoveries on non-pooled business from external excess-of-loss reinsurers; and (c) recoveries on the net retained business from a 90% quota share reinsurance arrangement with Standard Re.

4. Level of uncertainty
Uncertainty may give rise to a variance around the best estimates indicated within the technical provisions. Uncertainty arises from firstly, the potential of inaccuracy of the point estimate, and secondly the possibility of unexpected adverse experience. The ENID loading applied to both claims and premium provision aims to allow for some of these uncertainties. The likelihood & sizes of uncertainty are based on a combination of internal capital model output and expert judgement. Key areas of uncertainty around technical provisions are as follows:

- *Claims provision* – uncertainties include large claims developing adversely; additional size increase due for example to legislation changes or changes in jurisdictions where claims can be made; changes in development pattern not yet observed in experience; mix of claim sizes escapes reinsurance recovery to an extent greater than expected; and debtor default greater than foreseen.
- *Premium provision* – uncertainties include claims numbers or sizes higher than expected, due to for example emerging risks, change in mix of business, legislation changes; inflation impacting claims costs greater than expected; and large losses greater in number than expected.
- *Yield curve* - applying to all elements of the technical provisions is the risk free yield curve, which may be subject to a shock change.
- *Risk margin* - uncertainty of the risk margin is driven largely by the SCR results, which in turn are driven by business volume, claims reserves, mix of reinsurers for credit default risk and mix of assets for market risk. As the calculation is based on 6% of future SCRs, any one change would not have large impact on the risk margin.

The most recent analysis of the historical variability of claims notification and settlement, conducted during the last year, suggests there is a 1-in-5 chance of the reserves deteriorating by approximately 12% over time. Conversely, there is also a 1-in-5 chance of the reserves improving by approximately 12.5% over time. Due to the comprehensive reinsurance arrangements in place for Standard Ireland, the net impact of a 12% deterioration in net outstanding claims would be roughly $3.7m once claims reserves have built up to steady level. This figure is based on the current net Standard UK and Ireland claims provisions of $48.4m and $7.7m respectively, assumes Standard Ireland will maintaining a steady level of business in the coming years, and is based on the current share of UK/Ireland business written in Ireland (approximately 55%). ($3.7m =($48.4m+$7.7m) x 55% x 12%).

Standard Ireland aims to achieve break-even underwriting (with a target 5 year average combined ratio of 100%). Due to the 90% quota share reinsurance with Standard Re any variability around this target at a net level is mitigated. While a 110% gross combined ratio would give an underwriting loss of $14m, on a net basis this would be $1.4m, limiting the variability around the premium provision assumptions.

5. Adjustments not made

The matching and volatility adjustments referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC , the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC and the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC are relevant for life insurance companies with long-term liabilities, so have not been applied.

There were no data deficiencies for which an adjustment was necessary.

6. Simplifications

There are no significant simplifications in calculation of the Technical Provisions other than those used in the calculation of the risk margin as described in 2 above.

D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES

1. Valuation and difference between Irish GAAP and Solvency II
Standard Ireland held the following other liabilities:

Standard Ireland's valuation of other liabilities under Solvency II is based on the statutory financial statements

	2020	2020
Other liabilities as at 20 February 2020	Irish GAAP value US$'000	Solvency II value US$'000
Insurance & intermediaries payables	4,972	4,972
Reinsurance payables	-	60,086
Payables (trade, not insurance)	34,570	-
Any other liabilities	2,044	2,044
Total other liabilities	41,586	67,102

prepared under Irish GAAP. Liabilities that are classified differently under Solvency II are described below.

- Reinsurance payables - in the Solvency II balance sheet, the amount relates to the intercompany Quota Share payable balance with Standard Re.

- Payables (trade, not insurance) - in the Irish GAAP balance sheet, the amount consists of the combined non-insurance balance and Quota Share payable balance with Standard Re. In the Solvency II balance sheet, these two amounts are disclosed separately, the former in Assets and the latter under Reinsurance Payable above.

During the reporting period, no changes were made to the recognition and valuation bases used or to estimations.

D.4 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

Standard Ireland does not utilise any alternative methods of valuation.

D.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

As disclosed in further detail at section A.5, Standard Ireland continues to monitor and respond to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Standard Ireland has not identified any other information that it considers material to be disclosed.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 OWN FUNDS

Standard Ireland's own funds are set out below.

Own funds - Basic	Tier	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Ordinary share capital	1	724	724
Reconciliation reserve	1	(4,357)	(480)
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds	1	30,000	20,000
Total own funds - Basic		26,367	20,244

Own funds - Ancillary	Tier	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	2	10,160	-

Total available own funds	36,527	20,244

Standard Ireland's basic own funds are equal to the excess of assets over liabilities of its Solvency II balance sheet, ($26.4m). The excess of assets over liabilities is split between ordinary share capital (tier one capital $724k), reconciliation reserve (tier one capital, $4.4m deficit) and capital contribution from the parent company (tier one capital, $30.0m).

Standard Ireland's tier two ancillary own funds are $10.2m, recognising the ability of the club to make unbudgeted supplementary calls.

The differences between net assets as calculated under Irish GAAP and those calculated under a Solvency II basis are set out below. Further detail is included in section D2.

Reconciliation of net assets - Irish GAAP to Solvency II	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Irish GAAP net assets	31,382	20,699
Claims provision adjustment	(208)	-
Premium provision adjustment	(1,482)	1,165
Risk margin	(3,325)	(1,620)
Solvency II net assets and basic own funds	26,367	20,244

The club and board's tolerance for risk (at both Standard Ireland and Standard Group level) is limited by the desire to minimise the chance of making unbudgeted calls on the club's membership, and so the club seeks to maintain sufficient capital such that the chance of a supplementary call or other similar material mitigating action is less than 10% over a 12-month time horizon. Own funds (at both group and Ireland level) are well in excess of regulatory capital requirements.

In addition, one of the club's goals is to provide first class financial security for its membership, including maintaining a 'AAA' capital strength rating with Standard and Poor's, and so any decisions around premium returns or underwriting rate rises are made in the context of ensuring Irish GAAP net assets remain above this ‘AAA’ capital level.

Another goal of the club (which supports maintaining capital strength) is to aim for breakeven underwriting, so ensuring the maintenance of the level of own funds.

Volatility of own funds

As set out in section C, the comprehensive reinsurance available to Standard Ireland limits any volatility around the underwriting result, while the conservative investment portfolio limits volatility in the investment result. While there is some volatility around currency risk, even at a 1 in 200 level currency flex per the standard formula, $0.9m represents approximately 3% of the basic own funds.

Management of own funds

Standard Ireland renews the majority of its business on 20 February. As a result, it can respond to adverse underwriting results by raising insurance rates at renewal (or keeping rates constant or reduce them in the event of underwriting profits occurring). If Standard Ireland has surplus assets it can return premium to shipowner members. While a sustained period of erosion of own funds through underwriting or investment losses is unlikely, Standard Ireland is also able call on the parent company to contribute additional capital.

E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

1. SCR by risk module

Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	2020 US$'000	2019 US$'000
Market risk	**2,376**	1,141
Counter party default risk	**8,226**	4,194
Non-life underwriting risk	**8,836**	6,890
Undiversified BSCR	**19,437**	12,226
Diversification	**(3,806)**	(2,146)
Basic SCR	**15,631**	10,079
Operational risk	**4,689**	-
Final SCR	**20,320**	10,079
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	**5,080**	4,251

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) for Standard Ireland is $20.3m (2019: $10.1m) and was calculated using the standard formula. Standard Ireland has not adopted simplified calculations for any risk modules and sub-modules.

Standard Ireland has not utilised simplified calculations, nor has it used undertaking-specific parameters to calculate the SCR pursuant to Article 104(7) of the Solvency II Directive. The SCR remains subject to formal supervisory assessment and includes no adjustments or capital add-on.

With the year-ended 20 February 2019 being the start of underwriting for Standard Ireland, this year's increase in SCR was anticipated. The increase in market risk is the result of the additional $10m capital contribution received by Standard Ireland invested in the form of US treasury bonds.

The increase in counter party default risk is driven by the increase in reinsurance recoverable amounts which for this year-end includes balances coming from both earned and unearned business. The balance last year-end consisted solely of unearned business. Similarly, the increase in non-life underwriting risk is driven by the increase in reserves which includes both earned and unearned business.

Operational risk as calculated using the standard formula is driven by the level of earned premium and gross technical provisions, so has increased now that underwriting has started.

2. MCR
The Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) for Standard Ireland is $5.1m (2019: $4.3m), this year calculated as 25% of the SCR.

E.3 USE OF THE DURATION BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Standard Ireland has not used the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

E.4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND ANY INTERNAL MODEL USED

Standard Ireland does not use any internal model in the calculation of the Solvency II SCR.

E.5 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Standard Ireland has not faced any form of non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement or the Solvency Capital Requirement and has maintained capital sufficient to meet both requirements during the reporting period and at the date of this report.

E.6 ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND SURPLUS CAPITAL

With the SCR at 20 February 2020 being $20.3m (2019: $10.1m), and the total eligible own funds being $36.5m (2019: $20.2m), the level of surplus capital stands at $16.2m (2019: $10.2m).

	Current	Forecast (unaudited)		
	2020 US$000	2021 US$000	2022 US$000	2023 US$000
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	20,320	23,548	26,804	30,744
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	5,080	5,887	6,701	7,686
Tier 1 basic own funds	26,367	29,210	29,214	29,754
Tier 2 ancillary funds (supplementary calls)	10,160	11,774	13,402	15,372
Total eligible own funds	36,527	40,984	42,616	45,126
Surplus of total own funds over the SCR	16,207	17,436	15,812	14,382

ANNUAL QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES

S.02.01 BALANCE SHEET

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet (US$'000)

		Solvency II value
	Assets	C0010
R0010	Goodwill	
R0020	Deferred acquisition costs	
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	34,567
R0080	*Property (other than for own use)*	
R0090	*Holdings in related undertakings, including participations*	
R0100	*Equities*	
R0110	*Equities - listed*	
R0120	*Equities - unlisted*	
R0130	*Bonds*	34,567
R0140	*Government Bonds*	34,567
R0150	*Corporate Bonds*	
R0160	*Structured notes*	
R0170	*Collateralised securities*	
R0180	*Collective Investments Undertakings*	
R0190	*Derivatives*	
R0200	*Deposits other than cash equivalents*	
R0210	*Other investments*	
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	
R0240	*Loans on policies*	
R0250	*Loans and mortgages to individuals*	
R0260	*Other loans and mortgages*	
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	85,885
R0280	*Non-life and health similar to non-life*	85,885
R0290	*Non-life excluding health*	85,885
R0300	*Health similar to non-life*	
R0310	*Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked*	
R0320	*Health similar to life*	
R0330	*Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked*	
R0340	*Life index-linked and unit-linked*	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	613
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	34,891
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	3,921
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	3,591
R0500	**Total assets**	163,468

		Solvency II value
	Liabilities	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	69,999
R0520	*Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)*	69,999
R0530	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0540	*Best Estimate*	66,674
R0550	*Risk margin*	3,325
R0560	*Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)*	
R0570	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0580	*Best Estimate*	
R0590	*Risk margin*	
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	
R0610	*Technical provisions - health (similar to life)*	
R0620	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0630	*Best Estimate*	
R0640	*Risk margin*	
R0650	*Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)*	
R0660	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0670	*Best Estimate*	
R0680	*Risk margin*	
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	
R0700	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0710	*Best Estimate*	
R0720	*Risk margin*	
R0730	Other technical provisions	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	4,972
R0830	Reinsurance payables	60,086
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	
R0860	*Subordinated liabilities not in BOF*	
R0870	*Subordinated liabilities in BOF*	
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	2,044
R0900	**Total liabilities**	137,101
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	26,367

S.05.01 PREMIUMS, CLAIMS AND EXPENSES BY LINE OF BUSINESS

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business (US$'000)

	Non-life	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance) – Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Total
		C0060	C0200
	Premiums written		
R0110	*Gross - Direct Business*	134,709	134,709
R0120	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*	2,855	2,855
R0130	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*		
R0140	*Reinsurers' share*	126,734	126,734
R0200	*Net*	10,830	10,830
	Premiums earned		
R0210	*Gross - Direct Business*	134,709	134,709
R0220	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*	2,855	2,855
R0230	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*		
R0240	*Reinsurers' share*	126,734	126,734
R0300	*Net*	10,830	10,830
	Claims incurred		
R0310	*Gross - Direct Business*	97,960	97,960
R0320	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*	35	35
R0330	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*		
R0340	*Reinsurers' share*	88,539	88,539
R0400	*Net*	9,456	9,456
	Changes in other technical provisions		
R0410	*Gross - Direct Business*		
R0420	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*		
R0430	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*		
R0440	*Reinsurers' share*		
R0500	*Net*		
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	2,261	2,261
R1200	**Other expenses**		
R1300	**Total expenses**		2,261

S.05.02 PREMIUMS, CLAIMS AND EXPENSES BY COUNTRY

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country (US$'000)

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	Non-life	**Home Country**	**Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations**					**Total Top 5 and home country**
R0010								
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
	Premiums written							
R0110	*Gross - Direct Business*	134,709						134,709
R0120	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*	2,855						2,855
R0130	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*							
R0140	*Reinsurers' share*	126,734						126,734
R0200	*Net*	10,830						10,830
	Premiums earned							
R0210	*Gross - Direct Business*	134,709						134,709
R0220	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*	2,855						2,855
R0230	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*							
R0240	*Reinsurers' share*	126,734						126,734
R0300	*Net*	10,830						10,830
	Claims incurred							
R0310	*Gross - Direct Business*	97,960						97,960
R0320	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*	35						35
R0330	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*							
R0340	*Reinsurers' share*	88,539						88,539
R0400	*Net*	9,456						9,456
	Changes in other technical provisions							
R0410	*Gross - Direct Business*							
R0420	*Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted*							
R0430	*Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted*							
R0440	*Reinsurers' share*							
R0500	*Net*							
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	2,261						2,261
R1200	**Other expenses**							
R1300	**Total expenses**							2,261

S.17.01 NON-LIFE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

S.17.01.02

Non-Life Technical Provisions (US$'000)

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance	Total Non-Life obligation
		Marine, aviation and transport insurance	
		C0070	C0180
R0050	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole		
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM		
	Best estimate		
	Premium provisions		
R0060	**Gross - Total**	14,708	14,708
R0140	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	13,226	13,226
R0150	**Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions**	1,482	1,482
	Claims provisions		
R0160	**Gross - Total**	51,966	51,966
R0240	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	72,659	72,659
R0250	**Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions**	(20,693)	(20,693)
R0260	**Total best estimate - gross**	66,674	66,674
R0270	**Total best estimate - net**	(19,211)	(19,211)
R0280	**Risk margin**	3,325	3,325
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions		
R0290	TP as a whole		
R0300	Best estimate		
R0310	Risk margin		

S.19.01 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS

S.19.01.21

Non-Life insurance claims (US$'000)

Total Non-life business

Z0010	**Accident year / underwriting year**	Underwriting Year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

(absolute amount)

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
	Year	**Development year**											**In Current year**	**Sum of years (cumulative)**
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
R0100	Prior													
R0160	N-9													
R0170	N-8													
R0180	N-7													
R0190	N-6													
R0200	N-5													
R0210	N-4													
R0220	N-3													
R0230	N-2													
R0240	N-1													
R0250	N	16,793											16,793	16,793
R0260												Total	16,793	16,793

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

(absolute amount)

		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
	Year	**Development year**											**Year end (discounted data)**
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
R0100	Prior												
R0160	N-9												
R0170	N-8												
R0180	N-7												
R0190	N-6												
R0200	N-5												
R0210	N-4												
R0220	N-3												
R0230	N-2												
R0240	N-1												
R0250	N	53,365											51,966
R0260												Total	51,966

S.23.01 OWN FUNDS

S.23.01.01

Own Funds (US$'000)

	Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	724	724			
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital					
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings					
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts					
R0070	Surplus funds					
R0090	Preference shares					
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares					
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	(4,357)	(4,357)			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities					
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets					
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	30,000	30,000			
	Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds					
R0220	Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds					
	Deductions					
R0230	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions					
R0290	**Total basic own funds after deductions**	26,367	26,367			
	Ancillary own funds					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand					
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand					
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand					
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand					
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC					
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC					
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	10,160			10,160	
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC					
R0390	Other ancillary own funds					
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	10,160			10,160	
	Available and eligible own funds					
R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	36,527	26,367		10,160	
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	26,367	26,367			
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	36,527	26,367		10,160	
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	26,367	26,367			
R0580	**SCR**	20,320				
R0600	**MCR**	5,080				
R0620	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**	180%				
R0640	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**	519%				

	Reconciliation reserve	C0060
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	26,367
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	
R0730	Other basic own fund items	30,724
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	(4,357)
	Expected profits	
R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	
R0790	**Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)**	

S.25.01 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT - ONLY SF

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula (US$'000)

		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement
		C0030	C0040
R0010	Market risk	2,376	2,376
R0020	Counterparty default risk	8,226	8.226
R0030	Life underwriting risk		
R0040	Health underwriting risk		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	8,836	8,836
R0060	Diversification	(3,806)	(3,806)
R0070	Intangible asset risk		
R0100	**Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**	15,631	15,631

	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	C0100
R0130	Operational risk	4,689
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	
R0200	**Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on**	20,320
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	
R0220	**Solvency capital requirement**	20,320
	Other information on SCR	
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	

S.28.01 MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT - NON-COMPOSITE

S.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity (US$'000)

	Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0010
R0010	MCR_{NL} Result	1,516

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	**Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months**
		C0020	C0030
R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance		10,830
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance		
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance		
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance		
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance		
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance		
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance		

	Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0040
R0200	MCR_{L} Result	

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

	Overall MCR calculation	C0070
R0300	Linear MCR	1,516
R0310	SCR	20,320
R0320	MCR cap	9,144
R0330	MCR floor	5,080
R0340	Combined MCR	5,080
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	4,127
R0400	**Minimum Capital Requirement**	5,080