



Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) - 31 December 2021

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Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Introduction

The PRA Rulebook requires a regulated firm to provide to the PRA information which is necessary for the purposes of the PRA's supervision of the firm.

This information must be supplied in the format provided for in the Solvency II Regulations.

The Pillar III regulatory reporting requirements of Solvency II require firms to produce two key reports:

- The Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR). This is an annual report which must be reported publicly as well as to the regulatory authority
- The Regular Supervisory Report (RSR). This is not disclosed publicly and must be submitted to the regulatory authority in full at least every three years and in summary every year.

This document is the Solvency and Financial Condition Report for Folgate Insurance Company Ltd ("FICL") as at 31 December 2021.

The PRA Rulebook requires that information should be provided to the PRA to enable it to assess:

- a) The firm's system of governance
- b) The business pursued by the firm
- c) The valuation principles applied by the firm for solvency purposes
- d) The risks faced by the firm
- e) The risk management systems of the firm
- f) The capital structure, capital needs and capital management of the firm

The purpose of this document is to provide this information and to meet the requirements of the Solvency II Directive.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the SFCR in accordance with the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) rules and SII Regulations. In 2018 the Company was granted a QRT limitation waiver in relation to article 2.2(1) of the PRA rule book under section 138A of the Financial Services & Markets Act 2000.

The PRA Rulebook for SII firms in Rule 6.1(2) and Rule 6.2(1) of the Reporting Part requires that the Group must have in place a written policy ensuring the ongoing appropriateness of any information disclosed and that the Company must ensure that its SFCR is subject to approval by the Directors.

The Company qualifies under the SFCR audit exemption in reference to PRA policy statement PS25/18 and PRA rulebook articles 137G, 137T.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed in the Board of Directors section of the Report and Accounts, confirm that, to the best of their knowledge: (a) throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and SII Regulations as applicable; and (b) it is reasonable to believe that, at the date of the publication of the SFCR, the Company continue so to comply, and will continue so to comply in future.

By Order of the Board

David Prince Director

10 August 2022

Business and regulation

Business

FICL has been established since 1877 and was placed into run-off by its then owners in 2002. Anglo London Ltd acquired the Company in August 2014 and on 6 August 2015 the Company was authorised to underwrite reinsurance business, which it commenced on 1 September 2015.

FICL has no employees and is managed on a day-to-day basis through a service level agreement by Anglo Pacific Consultants (London) Ltd (APC), which is a connected company.

From 2015 to 2018 FICL wrote APC sourced business on a quota share reinsurance basis. On 26 June 2018 authorisation was granted by the regulator for FICL to write direct insurance. FICL commenced writing APC and other delegated underwriting authority binder (DUA) direct business from 1 January 2019.

The principal activity of the Company is the transaction of general insurance business through underwriting a niche portfolio of SME (Small-Medium Enterprises) commercial lines business from the United Kingdom

Regulation

FICL is regulated by the PRA and the FCA. Both the PRA and the FCA operate a risk-based approach to supervision, which places emphasis on the need for regulated firms to have in place robust risk management frameworks. The PRA is the lead supervisor for the purposes of Solvency II regulation.

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

www.bankofengland.co.uk/pra and www.fca.org.uk

FICL's external auditor is BDO LLP, whose address is 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU.

Business performance

This section considers the financial results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021, and its net assets at that date, and is based on the Company's audited financial statements at 31 December 2021, which were prepared on a UK gaap basis.

Summary

The profit before taxation for the year amounted to £281,000 (2020: loss of £807,000) and a profit after taxation of £228,000 (2020: loss of £652,000) was transferred to accumulated reserves. No dividends were paid or declared in the period.

The Company's Key performance indicators were (£000's):

Gross Written Premium (GWP)	£12,225	(2020-	£10,664)	
Net Written Premium (NWP)	£4,990	(2020-	£5,812)	
Solvency Capital Ratio*	132%	(2020-	120%)	
Incurred Loss Ratio**	49.8%	(2020-	66.2%)	
Combined Operating Ratio***	91.6%	(2020-	109.6%)	

^{*(}Net assets expressed as a percentage of the regulatory SCR requirement)

The Company's overall result in the prior year was adversely affected by losses on the Company's equity investments and by adverse claims development in prior years. The absence of these effects in the current year explains the improvement in performance over the prior year.

Gross written premium has increased through growth of both DUA and APC business, however net written premium is lower as a result of the Company's decision to reduce retained risk through the purchase of increased quota share reinsurance.

FICL has resources in excess of the regulatory capital requirements as defined under the Solvency II Directive.

Where reference is made to "financial statements", these are audited, statutory accounts.

The overall solvency position of FICL at 31 December 2021 is set out in more detail in a later section of this report.

Underwriting performance

The table below shows a summary of the technical (underwriting) account.

^{**(}Net incurred claims divided by earned premiums)

^{***(}COR - Claims and expenses divided by earned premiums, excludes any investment gains / losses)

Summary Profit & Loss – Technical Account- General Business for the year ended 31 December 2021 (based on UK GAAP)

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Gross premiums written	12,225	10,664
Outward reinsurance premiums	(7,235)	(4,852)
Net premiums written	4,990	5,812
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	(646)	(877)
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share	728	1,096
Change in the net provision for unearned premium	82	219
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	5,072	6,031
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	166	203
Total technical income	5,237	6,234
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		
Claims paid-Gross amount	(4,367)	(3,826)
Claims paid-reinsurers' share	2,004	470
Claims paid-net of reinsurance	(2,363)	(3,356)
Change in claims outstanding-Gross amount Change in claims outstanding-reinsurers' share	(1,194) 1,031	(2,423) 1,786
Change in claims outstanding-net of reinsurance	(163)	(637)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	(2,526)	(3,993)
Net operating expenses	(2,119)	(2,616)
Balance on the technical account for general business	593	(375)

Principal elements of the technical account are analysed below.

Analysis of Business Written

FICL's portfolio of business mainly comprises Material Damage, Employer's Liability, Product Liability, and Professional Indemnity.

In 2020, the Company also wrote Legal Expenses and Miscellaneous Financial Loss business, this was not renewed into 2021.

The underwriting function is effectively outsourced to APC (this is a regulatory requirement placed on

FICL), which has been writing this business on a delegated authority basis for leading London market insurers for nearly 30 years and consequently has built up considerable knowledge and expertise.

The strategy is to write low to medium risk SME commercial risks with gross limits of £10m.

From its initial authorisation in 2015 through to 2018, the Company wrote reinsurance business on a quota share basis.

This business is categorised as the 'Reinsurance account'. The primary carrier for this business was Tokio Marine Kiln (TMK). The business was underwritten on a delegated authority basis by both APC and, for risks emanating from the Netherlands, by a fellow subsidiary, APC Holland.

From January 2019, FICL having received the necessary regulatory authorisation in June 2018, the Company began and has continued to write this business (excluding the Netherlands business) on a direct rather than on a reinsurance basis. The Netherlands business was not renewed into 2019 and the ALL Group has subsequently disposed of its interest in APC Holland.

TMK withdrew from this market in 2018 and FICL, through APC, formed partnerships with alternative carriers including Amlin and Axis, writing the business since 2018 on a coinsurance basis.

Also from January 2019, FICL began to write as 100% carrier several direct delegated authority agreements (DUAs) underwritten by APC and focussed on the same low/medium risk SME commercial market segment.

During 2021, FICL also commenced writing a 20% participation in a property risk binder.

The table below shows the mix of gross premiums written in the 2021 and 2020 financial years.

Actual gross premium volumes per line of business for the year ended 31 December 2021 (£'000s)

	2021	2020
Reinsurance	5	22
Property	8,621	5,922
EL/GL	3,064	3,344
PI/D&O	550	986
Other	-15	175
	12,225	10,449

The above reflects the effect of increased coinsurance participation by FICL for 2021 in the Axis property binder, together with new business from a further coinsurance participation in an additional property binder.

Quota Share Reinsurance

FICL has used quota share reinsurance to manage its solvency capital requirement through control over

its net retention. This has enabled the Company to increase its gross premium writings whilst ensuring its solvency margin remains within risk appetite.

The net retention has reduced from 30% in 2019 to 25% from 1 July 2020 and further to 20% from 1 January 2021

The following table shows gross and net participation by business line for 2020 and 2021.

Coinsurance participation and net retention years ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021

			APC packag	ge inc (MD/EL	./PL/PI/DO)		DUA package inc (MD/EL/PL/PI)	PI Additional Layer Facility	LE	MF
		MD	EL	PL	PI	DO	T.			,
Direct / DUA	To 30/6/20						100/30	15/0		100/100
Direct / DOA	From 1/7/20				100/30	100/25	100/30	10/0		100/100
	From 01/01/21					100/0	100/30	5/0		100/100
							•			
Coin	To 30/6/20			30/30					30/30	
Com	From 1/7/20	50/25	25/25	25/25					30/30	
	From 01/01/21	50/20	20/20	20/20	50/20				0	

Table below shows net retained premium volumes by business line based on the above coinsurance and net retention analysis.

Actual net premium volumes per line of business for the year ended 31 December 2021 (£'000s)

	2021	2020
Reinsurance	5	22
Property	3,646	3,389
EL/GL	1,792	2,325
PI/D&O	209	620
Other	-15	199
	5,637	6,555

Note the above is stated before XOL premium costs, further explained below.

Overall net written premium has reduced reflecting the reduction in retention explained above.

The mix of business has changed, with a greater proportion of Property exposure with a corresponding reduction in exposure to Liability risks. This reflects the addition of coinsurance participation in a new property binder in 2021, which offset the effect of the reduction in retention on existing property business.

XOL Reinsurance

FICL further controls its exposure net of quota share through the purchase of excess of loss (XOL) coverage on a risk and event basis.

XOL coverage is in place excess of FICL's retention of £250,000 up to limits in excess of the 99.5th percentile, based on the FICL book as modelled by the Company's reinsurance brokers Guy Carpenter.

Consequently FICL's maximum net exposure to any one property or liability risk, and to any one event, such as flood or storm, is limited to £250,000.

These risk tolerances are set by the Board based on the detailed analysis of risk and geographical catastrophe exposure accumulations.

Claims Reserving

FICL outsources claims handling to APC. APC has more than 20 years of claims handling experience in this market segment. As part of this arrangement, FICL has access to APC's historical claims data.

Detailed analysis of this data and the associated claims patterns, has enabled FICL, in association with its actuarial consultants, to develop models and forecasts of future claims experience that are used within the reserving and capital assessment processes of the business.

FICL uses external actuarial consultants to establish appropriate reserves for IBNR. See section below for further explanation.

Incurred claims for 2021 and 2020 are shown in the below table.

Gross and ceded incurred claims years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

	Gross £000s	Reinsurance £000s	Net £000s
2021			
Claims paid	4,367	(2,004)	2,363
Outstanding claims brought forward	(8,096)	2,166	(5,930)
Outstanding claims carried forward	9,290	(3,197)	6,093
Change in claims provision	1,194	(1,031)	163
Claims incurred	5,561	(3,035)	2,526
2020			
Claims paid	3,826	(470)	3,356
Outstanding claims brought forward	(5,673)	380	(5,293)
Outstanding claims carried forward	8,096	(2,166)	5,930
Change in claims provision	2,423	(1,786)	637
Claims incurred	6,249	(2,256)	3,993

Claims incurred reflects an improvement in underwriting performance leading to a reduction in the incurred loss ratio from 66.2% in 2020 to 49.8% in 2021.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses comprise earned acquisition costs on business written, commissions earned from reinsurers on business ceded; and overhead costs.

FICL has no employees and is managed on a day-to-day basis under a service level agreement with APC.

Operating expenses for 2021 and 2020 are shown in the below table.

Operating expenses years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

2021	Gross £000s	Reinsurance £000s	Net £000s
Acquisition costs	4,656	(2,922)	1,734
Deferred acquisition costs carried forward	(2,414)	1,468	(946)
Deferred acquisition costs brought forward	2,155	(1,104)	1,051
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(259)	364	105
_	4,397	(2,558)	1,839
Administrative expenses		_	280
		_	2,119
2020		-	
Acquisition costs	3,901	(1,763)	2,138
Deferred acquisition costs carried forward	(2,155)	1,104	(1,051)
Deferred acquisition costs brought forward	1,883	(635)	1,248
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(272)	469	197
	3,629	(1,294)	2,335
Administrative expenses			281
		_	2,616

Non-Technical Performance

The table below shows a summary of the result from the non-technical account.

Non-technical account years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Balance on the technical account-general business	593	(375)
Investment income	298	309
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account	(166)	(203)
Investment expenses and charges	(66)	(68)
Realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	(378)	(470)
Profit/(loss) before tax	281	(807)
Taxation	(53)	155
Profit/(loss) for the year	228	(652)

Principal elements of the non-technical account are analysed below.

Investment return

Overall FICL's investment portfolio produced a loss of £146,000 after investment management charges (2020: loss £229,000), a total return on opening invested assets of (1.3)% (2020: (2.3)%).

Target return, net of management expenses, was approximately 0.5%. The shortfall of actual performance against target is attributable to a change in market expectations of future interest rates, with rates now expected to increase at a faster rate than was expected at the beginning of the year.

In 2020, portfolio performance was adversely affected by the impact of the pandemic and Brexit on equity and bond values.

FICL sold its equity holdings in March 2020, removing exposure to equity revaluations and reducing portfolio volatility.

FICL employs specialist external investment managers to manage the portfolio in accordance with an investment manager set by the Board. Oversight of the investment managers is delegated to the Investment Committee.

The investment mandate reflects FICL's low appetite for investment risk. Investments are restricted to highly liquid investment grade bonds with an overall average portfolio quality of at least A, an average duration of no more than 3 years, and a maximum individual holding of no more than 5% of portfolio value.

Tax charge

The tax charge is based on the standard rate of corporation tax applied to taxable profits. There are no unusual factors affecting FICL's taxable profits.

Net Assets

The table below sets out the Company's net assets as 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

Net Assets at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Investments	11,297	11,300
Cash	3,403	2,634
Net technical provisions	(9,042)	(8,961)
Debtors-insurance operations	2,355	1,928
Creditors-reinsurance operations	(3,345)	(2,824)
Deferred acquisition costs, net	946	1,051
Other assets/(liabilities), net	(844)	(586)
Net Assets	4,770	4,542

Investments

This is the Company's funds with the investment managers at market value. It comprises bond holdings but excludes uninvested cash held by the investment managers, which is classified as cash, and accrued interest income, which is classified in Other assets/(liabilities).

For further details of Investments, see Investment Return above and Credit Risk below.

Cash

Mainly comprises working capital but also includes £508,000 (2020: £671,000) of cash held by the investment manager but not yet invested.

All cash is held in accounts with A rated financial institutions.

Net technical provisions

Comprises unearned premiums and claims provisions and can be analysed as follows-

Net Technical Provisions at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

	Reinsurance £'000	Run Off £'000	Direct £'000	Total £'000	Reinsurance £'000	Total Net £'000
Unearned Premium						
At 1 January 2021	4	-	5,636	5,640	(2,609)	3,031
Premiums written	5	-	12,220	12,225	(7,235)	4,990
Premiums earned	(5)	-	(11,574)	(11,579)	6,507	(5,072)
At 31 December 2021	4	-	6,282	6,286	(3,337)	2,949
Claims						
At 1 January 2021	3,598	113	4,385	8,096	(2,166)	5,930
Paid Claims	(869)	(4)	(3,494)	(4,367)	2,004	(2,363)
New Claims	181	17	5,363	5,561	(3,035)	2,526
At 31 December 2021	2,910	126	6,254	9,290	(3,197)	6,093
31 December 2020	3,603	113	10,020	13,736	(4,775)	8,961
31 December 2021	2,914	126	12,536	15,576	(6,534)	9,042

Unearned Premium

FICL calculates earned premium on a time apportionment basis.

Claims Provisions

The provision for claims outstanding is assessed on an individual case by case basis and is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims notified but not settled by the balance sheet date, together with the provision for related claims handling costs. The provision also includes the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported ('IBNR') at the balance sheet date, estimated based on the market standard methods.

These methods generally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions. The amount of salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and, where material, reported as an asset.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on the amounts of gross outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year and is net of estimated irrecoverable amounts having regard to the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. A number of statistical methods are used to assist in making these estimates.

The two most critical assumptions as regards claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development and the models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The principal classes of business and the considerations made when determining the level of reserves to be carried are set out below.

Property and accident business

Property and accident business are "short tail", in that there is not a significant delay between the occurrence of the claim and the claim being reported to the Company in terms which enable a reasonable estimate of the liability to be made. The costs of claims notified to the Company at the balance sheet date are estimated on a case by case basis to reflect the individual circumstances of each claim. The ultimate expected cost of claims is projected from this data by reference to statistics which show how estimates of claims incurred in previous periods have developed over time. This is in order to reflect both changes in the underlying estimates of the cost of notified claims and late notifications.

Liability

These claims are longer tail than for those of the other classes of business and so a larger element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims and claims reported but not sufficiently developed to enable reasonable estimates of liability to be made on a case by case basis. Claims estimates for liability business are derived from a combination of the expected loss ratio-based estimates and estimates based upon actual claims experience. In respect of liability claims, the assessment of claims inflation and anticipated market experience is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. The liability class of business is also subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims and an allowance is included for this as at the balance sheet date.

Outstanding claims provisions are not discounted.

Unexpired risks provision

Provision is made for any deficiencies arising when unearned premiums, net of associated acquisition costs, are insufficient to meet expected claims and expenses after taking into account future investment return on the investments supporting the unearned premiums provision ('UPR') and unexpired risks provision. The expected claims are calculated based on information available at the balance sheet date.

Unexpired risks surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and a provision is made if an aggregate deficit arises. The unexpired risks provision would be included within 'Other technical provisions'.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether its recognised insurance liabilities are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities is inadequate in the light of the estimated future cash flows, the entire deficiency is recognised in profit or loss.

Actuarial reserving process

The ultimate responsibility for setting technical provisions lies with the Board. The Company engages external actuarial consultants Insight Risk Consulting Ltd to perform full actuarial reviews at Q2 and at year-end, and interim reviews at Q1 and Q3. Based on the recommendations made by the external actuaries, the Company makes claims provisions in its year-end and interim accounts.

FICL uses its own data since the commencement of underwriting in 2015 and is also able to use data from APC going back more than 20 years, to inform its actuarial analysis. Over this time the business written has been stable and there have been no material changes in the way claims are handled,

consequently the application of these reserving methodologies is considered to be appropriate.

The reserving exercise is carried out in such a way as to present an undiscounted "actuarial best estimate". An assessment of the variability of this estimate is also carried out. A variation of 10% of reserves is considered reasonable for FICL's portfolio.

Debtors-insurance operations

Comprises premiums receivable from introducing brokers.

Creditors-reinsurance operations

Comprises premiums payable to reinsurers.

Deferred acquisition costs

The net of unearned commissions payable on gross premiums and unearned commissions receivable on premiums ceded to reinsurers.

Other assets/(liabilities)

Includes prepayments and accruals, and corporate and premium taxes payable.

Regulatory Capital and Solvency

Solvency II Balance Sheet

For the assessment of the Company's regulatory solvency position, the GAAP balance sheet described in the preceding sections is restated to a Solvency II basis.

The following table compares the GAAP balance sheet and the Solvency II balance sheet.

Solvency Valuation of FICL's Balance Sheet

GAAP vs Solvency II Balance Sheet

	GAAP Basis	Solvency II Basis
ASSETS (£)		
Investible assets	14,826,602	14,826,602
RI UPR / RI premium provision	3,338,249	1,889,625
RI earned claims / RI claims provision	2,888,216	2,516,659
Premium Debtors	1,274,403	
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown (inc unearned acquisition cost) TOTAL ASSETS	3,224,954 25,552,422	810,945 16,264,581
LIABILITIES (£)		
Gross UPR / Gross premium provision	6,286,112	1,494,161
Gross earned claims / Gross claims provision	9,107,203	8,845,885
Risk margin		439,026
Due to ceded insurer	3,344,731	
Reinsurance payables Any other liabilities, not shown elsewhere (inc unearned ceded acquisition	52,807	
cost)	1,989,740	558,609
EQUITY (£)		
Share premium account	5,005,570	5,005,570
Retained earnings including profits	233,741	- 78,671
TOTAL EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES	25,552,422	16,264,581
TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPITAL	4,771,829	4,926,899

The difference in valuation of assets and liabilities between GAAP and Solvency II is summarised below:

GAAP to Solvency II Adjustments

The above adjustments are explained in more detail below-

Remove Management Margin

Any management margin in the GAAP numbers is removed. As at 31 December 2021, management margin was £Nil (2020: £Nil).

RI Correspondence

Provision is made for the costs of renewing losses occurring reinsurance covering inwards claims arising in future periods where the benefit of such recoveries is taken into account in the required capital calculations.

The RI Correspondence provision at 31 December 2021 was (£269,247) (2020: (£325,000)).

UPR Profit/(Loss)

Solvency II technical provisions include claims to be incurred on gross premiums written but not yet earned at each period end, as well as claims to be recovered on related reinsurance protections.

Gross and ceded unearned premiums and related deferred acquisition costs in the GAAP balance sheet are reversed out in the Solvency II balance sheet and replaced by premium provisions.

The net effect of these adjustment is that future profits expected to arise on premiums written but not yet earned under GAAP are crystallised and recognised in the Solvency II balance sheet.

This UPR Profit/(Loss) at 31 December 2021 was £774,495 (2020: £609,086).

Discount

The Solvency II balance sheet reflects the net present value of expected future cashflows.

Expected future cashflows are projected separately for gross and ceded claims and premium provisions, and for each of the Company's Solvency II business lines (Property, Liability, Legal Expense, Miscellaneous Financial Loss).

Cashflows are discounted using the risk-free yield curve.

The difference in value between the cashflows before and after discounting is the Discount adjustment.

The Discount at 31 December 2021 was £125,223 (2020: (£3,634)).

Risk Margin

The Solvency II risk margin is intended to represent the amount that a third party (re)insurance undertaking would require in order to take over the Company at its SCR value and continue to achieve an acceptable rate of return, as measured by a cost of capital measure.

It is assumed the undertaking:

- Does not assume any new reinsurance obligations
- Selects assets with the aim of minimising market risk

For the first time period, market risk is set to 0 under the assumption that all investments are made in risk-free government bonds. No further business is assumed to be written.

A prescribed simplification is used to calculate the SCR for future time-periods, which is based on the SCR reducing in line with the future reduction in technical provisions.

The cost-of-capital rate of 6% is applied to the calculated future SCRs and discounted using the risk-free rate to calculate the risk margin.

The Risk Margin at 31 December 2021 was (£439,026) (2020: (£335,569)).

Deferred Tax

The tax effect of the above adjustments is recognised at the prevailing tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%).

The deferred tax adjustment at 31 December 2021 was (£36,375) (2020: £10,472).

All other assets are valued for Solvency II purposes on the same basis as the financial statements. A complete list of assets can be found in S.06 of the annual templates.

There were no changes to any of the recognition criteria or valuation methods during the year.

Neither the matching adjustment nor the volatility adjustment were used during this assessment.

Neither the transitional deduction nor the transitional risk-free interest rate term-structure were applied.

Technical provisions (TP)

FICL values technical provisions in compliance with the Solvency II Directive.

There was no comprehensive valuation of technical provisions for the purposes of Day 1 reporting and, as such, this calculation represents the first detailed calculation.

The table below breaks down the technical provisions by Solvency II segmentation.

Breakdown of net technical provisions at 31 December 2021

Technical provisions at 31 December 2021	Claims Provisions (£m)	Premium Provisions (£m)	Total (£m)
Gross insurance losses	8.8	2.6	11.4
Gross future premium	(0.1)	(1.1)	(1.2)
Gross sub-total	8.7	1.5	10.2
RI recoveries from losses	(2.8)	(1.4)	(4.2)
RI future premium	0.3	3.3	3.6
RI sub-total	(2.5)	1.9	(0.6)
Net sub-total	6.2	3.4	9.6
Additional expenses	0.1	-	0.1
RI bad debt	-	-	-
Total exc RM	6.3	3.4	9.7
Risk margin			0.4
Total			10.2

Technical provisions at 31 December 2020	Claims Provisions (£m)	Premium Provisions (£m)	Total (£m)
Gross insurance losses	8.1	2.6	10.7
Gross future premium	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.9)
Gross sub-total	8.0	1.8	9.8
RI recoveries from losses	(2.2)	(1.2)	(3.3)
RI future premium	0.3	2.9	3.2
RI sub-total	(1.9)	1.7	(0.2)
Net sub-total	6.1	3.4	9.6
Additional expenses	0.2	-	0.2
RI bad debt	-	-	-
Total exc RM	6.3	3.4	9.8
Risk margin			0.3
Total			10.1

Technical provisions under Solvency II reflect funds required to cover the future cost of claims and related expenses for all policies that have either been written or committed to before the reporting date, plus a risk margin.

- Claims provisions Gross and RI-the provision for future claim payments for events that have already taken place prior to the reporting date
 - o Best Estimate
 - o Expense provision
 - Events Not in Data (ENIDs)
 - o RI Bad Debt adjustment
- Premium provisions Gross and RI provision for future claims on exposures yet to take place at the reporting date
 - Best Estimate
 - Un-incepted, legally obliged business
 - RI Bad Debt adjustment
- Risk Margin

The principal differences in the assessment of technical provisions between GAAP and Solvency II are as follows-

- Solvency II technical provisions are calculated on a cashflow basis
- Any implicit or explicit margins with the GAAP technical provisions are removed
- The Solvency II valuation includes allowance for very low probability extreme events described as "Events Not In Data (ENIDS)
- Under Solvency II there is no unearned premium reserve. Instead there is a Premium Provision
 which provides for the future cash outflows related to exposures committed to but not expired as
 at the reporting date
- Solvency II cashflows are discounted, this introduces an element of volatility to the technical provisions
- Introduction of the principle of a market consistent basis and calculation of a risk margin

Data adjustments and recommendations

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

Off-Balance Sheet Items

FICL does not have any off-balance sheet items.

Alternative methods of valuation

FICL does not use any alternative valuation methods.

Solvency Capital Requirement

FICL's SCR was calculated using the Standard Formula. FICL is not using undertaking-specific parameters as described within the directive, and no simplified calculations are used. The final amount of the SCR is subject to supervisory assessment.

Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)/Absolute Minimum Capital Requirement (AMCR)

The MCR calculation is based on the value of technical provisions, net of risk margin and reinsurance recoveries, and the expected level of net written premiums over the last 12 months, net of reinsurance premiums. This calculation was carried out for Segments 7 and 8 as set out in Annex XIX of the Delegated Acts.

The result of the calculation is then subject to a floor and a cap, of 25% and 45% of the SCR respectively.

As at 31 December 2021 the combined SCR is higher than these and as such the SCR has become the benchmark.

The AMCR represents the floor below which FICL's capital requirement cannot fall.

As FICL's MCR is below the AMCR as at 31 December 2021, the AMCR is the minimum capital measure. It is set at €2.5m (£2.13m).

The calculated SCR for 31 December 2021 is above the AMCR so the year-end regulatory capital requirement as at year-end 2020 is the SCR.

The table below summarises the results of the SCR calculation at 31 December 2021 and 2020, and the comparison of the SCR with available Own Funds at those dates.

SCR and Solvency Ratio as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

Amounts in GBP (000s)	Dec- 21	Dec- 20	Movement	
Solvency Capital Requirement	3,724	3,754	(30)	
Adjustment for effect of deferred taxes	-	-	0	
SCR Operational Risk	347	343	4	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	3,377	3,411	(34)	
Diversification effects	(465)	(399)	(66)	
Sum of risk components	3,842	3,810	32	
Market risk	365	376	(11)	
Counterparty default risk	486	301	185	
Non-life underwriting risk	2,991	3,133	(142)	
Value of assets	16,265	15,001	1,264	
Value of tech. prov and other liabilities	11,338	10,505	833	
Available capital	4,927	4,496	431	
SCR	3,724	3,754	(30)	
Solvency Ratio	132%	120%	13%	

Comments on the SCR

Changes in SCR Since 31 December 2020

Overall the SCR has reduced by £30,000 since 31 December 2020. The principal contributing factors were as follows:

Non-Life Underwriting risk

The capital charge for Non-life underwriting risk has reduced by £142,000. This is attributable to the reduction in net earned premium following increased purchase of quota share reinsurance.

Market risk

Overall the market risk capital charge has reduced by £11,000. Reductions in interest rate and spread risk have been partly offset by increases in currency risk attributable to an increase in the mismatch between the Company's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

Counterparty default risk

The counterparty default risk capital increased by £185,000. This reflected an increase in exposure to reinsurers resulting from the greater usage of guota share reinsurance.

Operational risk

The operational risk capital requirement has seen an increase of £4,000 over the last 12 months.

The operational risk capital requirement is the higher of a factor applied to technical provisions and a factor applied to gross earned premium. The gross earned premium factor carries an additional weighting where historic gross earned premium has grown by more than 20% over the previous 12 month period.

FICL is subject to the gross earned premium factor, and at 31 December 2020 was also subject to the additional weighting for high growth. At 31 December 2021, although gross earned premium has continued to increase, the rate of increase has reduced and consequently the Company is no longer affected by the additional risk weighting for high growth.

Diversification Effects

The benefit of diversification has increased by £66,000 since 31 December 2020, this is a formula based calculation affected by the relative weights of each of the risk categories.

Own Funds

FICL has a simple capital structure, with balance sheet reserves comprising a single item: tier 1 capital derived from past underwriting and investment surpluses. There were no restrictions on the availability of FICL's own funds to support the SCR and MCR. Therefore, all own funds are eligible.

Overall available Own Funds have increased by £431,000. The principal contributing factors were as follows:

GAAP Retained Profit

The GAAP net profit for the year was £228,000, there were no distributions to shareholders and the net profit was transferred to retained earnings.

RI Correspondence

The RI Correspondence charge at £269,000 was £56,000 lower than at 31 December 2020, reflecting lower XOL LOD reinsurance costs attributable to the reduction in net earned premium.

UPR Profit

UPR Profit at £774,000 was £165,000 higher than at 31 December 2020. This reflects a reduction in expected losses in unearned premium attributable to an improvement in the actuarial assessment of current year loss ratios, partly offset by a reduction in total net unearned premiums.

Discount

The Discount benefit at £125,000 was £129,000 higher than at 31 December 2020. The Discount benefit at 31 December 2020 was negligible due to the very flat yield curve and very low interest rates. Higher rates and a steeper curve have resulted in a higher Discount benefit at 31 December 2021.

Risk Margin

The Risk Margin charge at 31 December 2021 was £439,000, £103,000 higher than at 31 December 2020. This is attributable to the increase in interest rates since 31 December 2020.

Summary of Solvency Position

Shown below is a summary of FICL's capital position in relation to the SCR and the MCR:

Summary of FICL's capital position at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020

	2021 £'000		202 £'0	
	SCR	MCR	SCR	MCR
Capital requirement	3,724	2,102	3,754	2,248
Eligible own funds	4,927	4,927	4,496	4,485
Headroom	1,203	2,825	742	2,237
Solvency Margin	132%	234%	120%	200%

Overall headroom over the regulatory capital requirement has increased from £742,000 to £1,203,000 and the solvency margin has increased from 120% to 132%.

System of governance

The FICL Board retains the ultimate responsibility for the governance of itself. The Board has in place processes which are proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business.

The FICL Board and Committee Structure



Stephen Mathers and Zoe Spicer resigned from the Board on 31 August 2021 and 31 October 2021 respectively. Sean Rocks and David Prince were appointed to the Board on 5 November 2021 and 24 November 2021 respectively.

Paul Chapman resigned from the Board on 31 May 2022.

The terms of reference describe the purpose, responsibilities, membership and authority delegated from the Board for each Sub-Committee. All relevant attendees are invited to the committee meetings as determined by the committee itself for example the Audit Committee will invite external parties such as any Actuarial experts or external auditors.

The Sub-Committees of the Board have the responsibility for the detailed review of published financial reports, liaison with auditors (responsibility of the audit committee) and scrutiny of the fees/remuneration paid to the Directors. Remuneration entitlements for non-executive members of the board totalled £57k for reporting year 2021 (2020: £57k) and is expected to be similar for 2022.

Fit and proper requirements

FICL recognises the value of the fit and proper requirements through which the Company seeks to ensure, for all key function holders, that:

- Their professional qualifications, knowledge and experience are adequate to enable sound and prudent management (fit); and
- They are of good repute and integrity (proper).

FICL has a Senior Managers & Certification Regime (SMCR) compliant policy which sets out the

procedures in place to ensure that all those undertaking SMCR functions on behalf of FICL are and remain fit and proper to carry out those functions.

These procedures ensure that all those holding SMCR functions

- meet the requirements of the Regulators' 'fit and proper' test and follow its principles;
- · comply with the Statement of Responsibilities; and
- · report anything that could affect their ongoing suitability.

Whilst there is no definition of 'fit and proper' the following factors are taken into account when deciding whether an individual is fit and proper:

- their honesty, integrity and reputation (e.g. treating customers fairly, proper respect of legal, regulatory and professional obligations, prudent approach to business);
- their competence and capability (e.g. adherence to the 'four-eyes' principle, having a robust attitude towards supporting a sound corporate governance structure, declaring conflicts of interest, having the appropriate skills, knowledge and experience); and
- their financial acumen (e.g. ensuring the Company has sufficient financial resources to meet commitments on a continuous basis and is robust enough to withstand business risks).

Fitness and propriety checks are made before an individual is appointed to carry out a SMCR function and also periodically thereafter.

Risk management system including the ORSA

FICL has a fully documented risk management strategy which includes the ORSA policy.

The Risk Register is a central log of all risks identified in the business. It is owned by and managed by the Corporate Governance and Risk Strategy Committee (CGRSC) where this is maintained managed and reviewed. The committee will review this quarterly and make recommendations to the Board for approval.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is the nature and extent of the significant risks the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives.

The Board's risk appetite for the areas of risk within the business are stated in the Risk Register. The Board delegates review of these to the CGRSC, who undertake reviews of these at each Committee meeting and record the results in the minutes of such meetings.

Risk Tolerances

Risk tolerance is the boundary of risk-taking outside of which the Company is not prepared to venture. Risk tolerances are expressed in absolute terms which the Company will not exceed without Board approval. It is not necessarily appropriate or possible to attribute a risk tolerance to all risks.

In the event that a tolerance has been or is near to being exceeded, the CGRSC will alert the Board who will make the necessary decisions to either apply additional mitigating measures, reduce the risks back to that prescribed in the risk appetite or to review the Company's stated risk appetite.

Risk Reporting

The CGRSC discusses existing risks and reviews the Risk Register at each meeting.

Any new or emerging risks that have been identified by the business or Directors and reported to the CGRSC for consideration and possible inclusion on the risk register, will be escalated to the Board for consideration where deemed necessary.

The CGRSC provides a report to the Board at each meeting highlighting any areas for particular attention. This includes adherence to risk appetite and tolerances.

A comprehensive list of identified risks that FICL is exposed to is included within the ORSA report.

The most significant risks are explained in detail within the "Risk Profile" below. These are captured within the workings of the Standard Formula for the purposes of assessing solvency.

FICL has not identified any major risk exposures that are not considered with the Solvency Capital Requirement calculation.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

FICL is responsible for completing an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA). The ORSA's main purpose is to ensure that FICL assesses all the risks inherent to the business to determine the corresponding capital needs or identifies other means needed to mitigate these risks.

When determining appropriate stress or scenario testing to be applied, the Board will take the approach of plausible worst case as well as reverse stress testing.

The FICL Board carries out the ORSA and stress tests in the event of a trigger, such as a change to the forecast ultimate loss ratios (ULR). However, it will also carry out additional ORSAs as a result of specific triggers which are set out in the ORSA Policy.

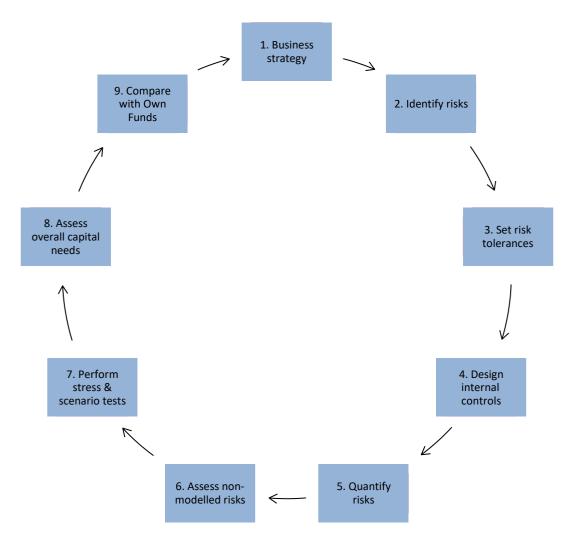
ORSA governance

Overall responsibility for the ORSA rests with the Board.

The ORSA process

The Policy defines a number of steps that make up the overall ORSA process, which are summarised in the chart below.

Summary of ORSA process



The ORSA covers the regulatory capital position, by reference to the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and the Absolute Minimum Capital Requirement (AMCR), as at 31 December 2021.

The SCR defines the amount of capital that FICL must hold in order to satisfy regulatory requirements and is calculated using the Standard Formula. The benchmark set for the SCR is at the 99.5% level of confidence measured over a one-year time period.

The AMCR, which represents the absolute minimum level of capital that FICL must hold to avoid regulatory action, is measured over a one-year period.

Internal control system

FICL has established a system of internal controls, consistent with the requirements of Solvency II, which are used to manage the risks faced by FICL to remain within the documented risk appetite.

These internal controls are documented in FICL's Compliance Monitoring Plan, Risk Register and the Procedures Manual, which sets out the detailed processes for all aspects of the management of FICL on a day to day basis.

Compliance function

The Compliance function's aim is to

- ensure the Company's continuing compliance in relation to its regulatory and legal obligations assessing potential impacts of legislative changes and monitoring the appropriateness of the compliance procedures
- ensuring the Company's arrangements in relation to compliance are sufficiently robust, proportionate, efficient and effective
- ensuring the Company's compliance arrangements are subject to review at the appropriate intervals to ensure their ongoing and continual fitness for purpose
- in conjunction with the Board to ensure that the organisational structure in place is one that promotes a high standard of business integrity and regulatory compliance.

The CFO is responsible for reporting to the Board on all compliance related matters.

Risk function

The Risk Function is responsible for:

- identifying, managing, monitoring and reporting on current and emerging risks;
- setting the overall risk management and strategic framework; and
- monitoring and assisting in the effective operation of FICL's risk- management framework and maintaining an accurate view of FICL's risk profile.

The Chief Risk Officer manages the day-to-day risk monitoring and is responsible for reporting to the Board.

Internal audit function

FICL supports Internal Audit as an independent and objective activity designed to add value and improve the Company's operations.

Internal audit exists to provide the Company with an independent assessment of the quality of internal controls and processes providing recommendations and suggestions for their continual improvement.

FICL outsource the internal audit function to Sandpiper Insurance Services under an outsourcing agreement.

The Internal Audit Plan is presented to the Board annually for approval.

The Audit Committee reviews the Internal Audit Plan annually revising as appropriately to take account of business priorities and risk areas. The extent and frequency of the audits are risk based depending on various factors including the results from previous audits, risk activity and adequacy of internal control systems.

The Internal Audit Plan is presented to the Board annually for approval.

Actuarial function

FICL's actuarial function is the responsibility of the CEO. The tasks of the actuarial function for day-to-day activity including claims reserving and the maintenance of the Company's internal models are outsourced to APC.

The Company has utilised the services of Insight Risk Consulting ("IRC") from 2020. IRC provides actuarial and analytical support to the actuarial function with regards to calculation of technical

provisions, risk management, reinsurance and underwriting policy under an outsourcing agreement.

Outsourcing

FICL is reliant on the outsourcing of its operational day to day functions to APC. APC is an Anglo London Limited Group company and supports FICL under a Service Level Agreement. In addition, FICL utilises the services of specialist companies for audit and actuarial activities.

Risk profile

Non-Life Underwriting risk

FICL writes direct insurance and reinsurance business and takes a prudent approach to non-life underwriting risk prioritising the financial security of the Company, adherence to regulatory requirements and the protection of its policyholders.

Non-life underwriting risk is identified and assessed using management information including gross written premium, claims reserves, loss ratio, large claims details, market distribution models and risk pricing.

The Underwriting Committee will utilise this information in decision making to monitor, manage and mitigate underwriting risk, ensuring that this is consistent with FICL's risk appetite.

FICL's main underwriting risks are

- The rating adequacy of the primary risk
- The exposure to catastrophic loss
- Reserving the risk that claims reserves are not sufficient to meet insurance liabilities

These are mitigated by

- The Underwriting Committee regularly reviewing risk performance data for example, loss ratios, claims frequency, average premiums and rate movements
- Natural peril and accumulation exposure monitoring by geographic region
- The Underwriting and Claims Committees regularly reviewing claims reserves and large loss claims to ensure they are appropriate
- The Company taking a prudent approach towards establishing provisions
- Assessing the data quality and methodology used to calculate reserves
- The engagement of external actuaries to independently review claims reserves at least annually
- Using reinsurance to mitigate individual large risk exposure, individual large losses and catastrophic events

Gross premium indicates a significant growth which is the result of writing a higher line share before cede. The 'Reinsurance account' was written on a basis of net of acquisition costs. Based on the current risk profile of the Company, it has assessed that excess of loss reinsurance is the most appropriate form of mitigation.

Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of losses due to fluctuations in the level and in the volatility of market prices of assets and liabilities.

Investments are held in British Sterling (GBP) and therefore present a low currency risk to the Company.

The Company is exposed to a minimal amount of currency risk in relation to the premiums and claims funds held for a segment of business written in Europe.

FICL has a clear investment strategy which is reviewed regularly and as a minimum quarterly by the Investment Committee and provided to the third-party investment manager. The investment strategy has a number of objectives – to match investments to the Company's claims liabilities, to hold a diversified portfolio of investment types and within that context maximise the return generated at an agreed level of risk.

The Company aims to ensure that the investment assets that it holds ensure sufficient matching, in terms of both currency and duration of its liabilities, whilst maintaining sufficient liquidity to ensure timely

payment of claims.

The principal risk that the Company faces due to the nature of its investment and liabilities is interest rate risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

FICL invests in individual fixed and floating rate securities. For this reason, the actual level of exposure to concentration risk is low. The treatment of concentration risk within the capital calculations is explained in further detail in the "Capital Management" section.

FICL's main source of interest rate risk is the cash flows arising from investments in interest bearing securities, and liability cash flows in the form of claim payments. Interest rate risk is assessed and monitored by the Investment Committee and considers how the mitigating factors to achieve the necessary objectives could be improved and makes recommendations to the Board. Investments comprise of 98.2% (2020: 98.2%) fixed interest securities and 1.8% (2020: 1.8%) floating rate securities. There have been no material changes to the exposure to interest rate risk over the reporting period.

Overall, the investment policy is consistent with the requirements of the Prudent Person Principle, set out in the Solvency II Directive.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to meet their contractual obligations as they fall due. Key areas where FICL is exposed to credit risk are:

- Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- Amounts due from insurance contract holders; and
- Counterparty risk with respect to investment.

The Company monitors the levels of credit risk it accepts through the monthly financial reporting process which is reviewed at each quarterly Board meeting.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Company's liability. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the Company remains liable for the payment to the policyholder.

The Underwriting Committee will review the creditworthiness of reinsurers on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract with the objective of using "A" rated reinsurers or better wherever possible.

Management processes are embedded in the business to assess the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information. The recent payment history of reinsurers is also used to update the reinsurance purchasing strategy.

The appropriateness of the risk mitigation techniques is regularly reviewed by the underwriting committee and through its reinsurance brokers, the Company ensures that adequate risk mitigation is in place.

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company at 31 December 2021 by classifying assets according to the credit ratings of the counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB (including captives) are classified as not rated.

We have used AM Best ratings for classification of investments/bank balances into respective rating categories.

Credit Exposure as at 31 December 2021

31 December 2021	AAA	AA	A	ввв	Not Rated	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Other Financial investments – debt securities	807	2,208	4,857	3,425		11,297
Debtors arising out of insurance operations					2,355	2,355
Reinsurers' share of claims provisions		2,537	660			3,197
Cash at bank and in hand			3,403			3,403
	807	4,745	8,920	3,425	2,355	20.252
	007	4,743	0,920	3,423	2,333	20,252
31 December 2020	AAA	AA	Α	ВВВ	Not Rated	Total
31 December 2020	AAA £'000	AA £'000	A £'000	BBB £'000		Total £'000
31 December 2020 Other Financial investments – debt securities					Rated	
Other Financial investments –	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	Rated	£'000
Other Financial investments – debt securities Debtors arising out of insurance	£'000	£'000 3,614	£'000 3,437	£'000	Rated £'000	£'000
Other Financial investments – debt securities Debtors arising out of insurance operations Reinsurers' share of claims	£'000 1,749	£'000 3,614	£'000 3,437	£'000	Rated £'000	£'000 11,300 1,928

Credit risk is also identified, assessed and monitored through the Risk Register on which key market risks are recorded.

Credit risk mitigation measures are reviewed at least annually by the Underwriting Committee and/or Board to ensure they are still effective and appropriate for the Company and the risk environment it operates in.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due. The projected settlement of these liabilities to claimants and policyholders is reviewed on a regular basis and the Company holds liquid cash deposits to cover these.

Operational risk

Operational risk is identified, assessed and monitored by the Corporate Governance and Risk Strategy Committee (CGRSC) with oversight from the Board, and recorded on the Risk Register. The CGRSC will review the Risk Register quarterly at the appropriate committee meetings.

Mitigating measures are also recorded on the Risk Register and are monitored on a risk-based frequency. Should the risk assessment score increase, the CGRSC will consider if the controls and mitigation for that risk should be improved or augmented and make the necessary recommendations to the board for action.

Key Operational Risks are

Material Service Provider

FICL is reliant on the outsourcing of its operational day to day functions to APC. APC is an Anglo London Limited Group company and supports FICL under a Service Level Agreement.

There would be a material impact on the business in the medium to long term if APC could not operate. This risk is mitigated to the extent that APC and FICL are owned and operated under the same group company Anglo London Limited.

IT Systems

Systems are provided and supported as part of the Material Service Provider outsourcing SLA with APC (as detailed above). Mitigating the risks of failure and dependency is supported within the APC SLA where a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) has been implemented and includes the support of FICL.

APC have implemented the necessary stress testing of systems to include the impact of cyber-attacks. FICL Board reviews the BCP plan in association with the SLA documents.

Regulatory and legal risk

The risk is mitigated using sound corporate governance and internal controls, with a strong compliance structure. Controls are monitored regularly through the Compliance and Conduct Committee.

Reputation risk

Maintaining the position of FICL as a partner of choice for the delivery of good customer service and claims experience. FICL mitigates the risk by ensuring that all parties are regulated by the appropriate body, the monitoring of any complaint and implementing any changes that maybe required to processes and controls either within its own company or other service and business providers.

Whilst FICL operates as a reinsurer for the reporting period, it still manages a run-off portfolio for business written prior to June 2002. This is monitored and reported on separately to the Board via the Underwriting, Claims and Compliance and Conduct Committees on any activity or complaints that may arise.

Appendices

Folgate Insurance Company Limited - Overview (Governance Map)

Folgate - The Board / Key Function Holders

Brian Russell BPR01021	SMF20 - Chief Actuary Function Chairman of Reserving Committee
lan Russell IPR01016	SMF1 - Chief Executive Function SMF23 - Chief Underwriting Officer Function Responsible for Insurance Mediation Chairman of Underwriting Committee
Jon Bates JPB01182	SMF4 - Chief Risk Function SMF16- Compliance Oversight Chairman of Claims Committee Chairman of Compliance & Conduct Committee Climate Change Officer
David Prince DJP01209	 SMF2- Chief Finance Function SMF17- Money Laundering Reporting Officer Chair of Investment Committee Financial risks in relation to climate change
Adrian Harris ACH01051	SMF14 Senior Independent Director Function Whistleblower's Champion
Sean Rocks SPR01048	• SMF9 - Chairman Function • SMF10 - Chair of Risk Committee • SMF11 - Chair of the Audit Committee

<u>Folgate Insurance Company Limited – Organisation Chart (Governance Map)</u>

The committee is led by the members name highlighted in **BOLD**

1. Claims Committee (Quarterly)

Jon Bates (Chairman)

Ian Russell Paul Rabey John Friday Adrian Harris

2. <u>Underwriting Committee (Quarterly)</u>

Ian Russell (Chairman)

Jon Bates Brian Russell Adrian Harris Chris Page Jamie Cowley

3. Corporate Governance Committee (Quarterly)

Sean Rocks (Chairman)

Ian Russell Jon Bates David Prince Adrian Harris

4. Compliance & Conduct Committee (Quarterly)

Jon Bates (Chairman)

Adrian Harris John Friday Clare Bates Lauren Wicks

5. <u>Investment Committee (Quarterly)</u>

David Prince (Chairman)

Brian Russell Ian Russell John Friday Sean Rocks

6. Audit Committee- Non-executive (Quarterly)

Sean Rocks (Chairman)

Adrian Harris Brian Russell

7. Reserving Committee (Quarterly)

Brian Russell (Chairman)

David Prince Sean Rocks

Board Structure

Sean Rocks (NE Chairman)
Brian Russell
Jon Bates
Ian Russell
David Prince
Adrian Harris (NED)

Folgate Insurance Company Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report Disclosures

31 December

2021

(Monetary amounts in GBP thousands)

General information

Undertaking name
Undertaking identification code
Type of code of undertaking
Type of undertaking
Country of authorisation
Language of reporting
Reporting reference date
Currency used for reporting
Accounting standards
Method of Calculation of the SCR
Matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions

Folgate Insurance Company Limited
213800KLCFTTGHFID336
LEI
Non-life undertakings
GB
en
31 December 2021
GBP
IFRS
Standard formula
No use of matching adjustment
No use of volatility adjustment
No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

S.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country

S.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions

S.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims

S.23.01.01 - Own Funds

S.25.01.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

S.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

S.02.01.02 Balance sheet

value C0010 **Assets** R0030 Intangible assets R0040 Deferred tax assets 0 R0050 Pension benefit surplus 0 R0060 Property, plant & equipment held for own use Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts) 11,424 R0070 R0080 Property (other than for own use) 0 0 R0090 Holdings in related undertakings, including participations 0 R0100 **Equities** R0110 Equities - listed R0120 Equities - unlisted R0130 Bonds 11,424 R0140 Government Bonds 267 R0150 Corporate Bonds 11,157 R0160 Structured notes 0 R0170 Collateralised securities 0 0 R0180 Collective Investments Undertakings R0190 Derivatives 0 R0200 Deposits other than cash equivalents 0 R0210 Other investments Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts R0220 R0230 0 Loans and mortgages 0 R0240 Loans on policies R0250 Loans and mortgages to individuals R0260 Other loans and mortgages R0270 Reinsurance recoverables from: 627 R0280 Non-life and health similar to non-life 627 R0290 Non-life excluding health 627 R0300 Health similar to non-life 0 0 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 0 R0360 Insurance and intermediaries receivables R0370 Reinsurance receivables R0380 Receivables (trade, not insurance) R0390 Own shares (held directly) Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet R0400 0 R0410 Cash and cash equivalents 3,403 R0420 Any other assets, not elsewhere shown 760 R0500 **Total assets** 16,214

Solvency II

Solvency II value Liabilities C0010 Technical provisions - non-life 10,779 R0510 Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health) 10,779 R0520 TP calculated as a whole R0530 0 Best Estimate 10,340 R0540 Risk margin R0550 439 Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life) 0 R0560 TP calculated as a whole R0570 0 Best Estimate 0 R0580 R0590 Risk margin 0 Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked) R0600 0 Technical provisions - health (similar to life) 0 R0610 TP calculated as a whole R0620 Best Estimate R0630 R0640 Risk margin R0650 Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked) 0 R0660 TP calculated as a whole Best Estimate R0670 R0680 Risk margin Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked 0 R0690 R0700 TP calculated as a whole Best Estimate R0710 R0720 Risk margin R0740 Contingent liabilities Provisions other than technical provisions R0750 R0760 Pension benefit obligations R0770 Deposits from reinsurers R0780 Deferred tax liabilities 36 R0790 **Derivatives** R0800 Debts owed to credit institutions R0810 Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions R0820 Insurance & intermediaries payables R0830 Reinsurance payables R0840 Payables (trade, not insurance) Subordinated liabilities 0 R0850 Subordinated liabilities not in BOF R0860 Subordinated liabilities in BOF R0870 0 R0880 Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown 471

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11,287

4,927

R0900

R1000

Total liabilities

Excess of assets over liabilities

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Non-life

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)											Line of bu				
	Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Misc. financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property	Total
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written																	
R0110 Gross - Direct Business							8,621	3,614		-7		-9					12,220
R0120 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							4	1									5
R0130 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0140 Reinsurers' share							5,373	,									7,235
R0200 Net							3,252	1,754		-7		-9					4,991
Premiums earned																	
R0210 Gross - Direct Business							7,271	4,182		120		2					11,574
R0220 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							4	1							, , ,		5
R0230 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0240 Reinsurers' share							4,511	1,996									6,506
R0300 Net							2,764	2,188		120		2					5,073
Claims incurred																	
R0310 Gross - Direct Business							3,985			161		-4					5,363
R0320 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							68	130							, , ,		198
R0330 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0340 Reinsurers' share							2,387	649									3,035
R0400 Net							1,667	702		161		-4					2,526
Changes in other technical provisions																	
R0410 Gross - Direct Business																	0
R0420 Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted															, , ,		0
R0430 Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0440 Reinsurers' share																	0
R0500 Net							0	0		0		0					0
R0550 Expenses incurred							1,288	781		49		0					2,119
R1200 Other expenses																	
R1300 Total expenses																	2,119

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Non-life

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
			Top 5 countrie	es (by amount of g	aross promiums	Top 5 countries	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross	
			=	n) - non-life oblig	-	premiums wr	itten) - non-life	Total Top 5 and
		Home Country	writte	n) - non-the obtig	gations	obli	home country	
R0010			NL					nome country
110010			142					
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
	Premiums written							
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	12,220						12,220
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	5						5
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0140	Reinsurers' share	7,235						7,235
R0200	Net	4,991	0					4,991
	Premiums earned							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	11,574						11,574
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	5						5
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0240	Reinsurers' share	6,506						6,506
R0300	Net	5,073	0					5,073
	Claims incurred							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	5,363						5,363
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	221	-23					198
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0340	Reinsurers' share	3,035						3,035
R0400	Net	2,549	-23					2,526
	Changes in other technical provisions							
R0410	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0440	Reinsurers' share							0
R0500	Net	0	0					0
R0550	Expenses incurred	2,119						2,119
R1200	Other expenses				1		-	
R1300	Total expenses							2,119
	•							

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Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance									Accepted non-proportional reinsurance							
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non- proportional health reinsurance	Non- proportional casualty reinsurance	Non- proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non- proportional property reinsurance	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Tot	hnical provisions calculated as a whole al Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re							0	0		0		0					0
R0050	er the adjustment for expected losses due to interparty default associated to TP calculated as a																	0
who	ole																	
Tec	hnical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
	t estimate																	
	Premium provisions																	
R0060	Gross Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite							998	497		0		0					1,494
R0140	Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to							-1,262	-628									-1,890
110110	counterparty default							1,202	020									1,070
R0150	Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions							2,259	1,125		0		0					3,384
	Claims provisions																	
R0160	Gross							2,464	6,239		142		1					8,846
	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite																	
R0240	Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to							1,129	1,364		24		0					2,517
R0250	counterparty default Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions							1,336	4,875		118		1					6,329
	al best estimate - gross							3,462			142		1					10,340
RUZ/U lot	al best estimate - net							3,595			118		1					9,713
R0280 Risk	c margin							181	253		5		0					439
Am	ount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
R0290 Tec	hnical Provisions calculated as a whole																	0
R0300 Bes	t estimate																	0
R0310 Risk	x margin																	0
R0320 Tec	hnical provisions - total							3,643	6,988		147		1					10,779
Rec	overable from reinsurance contract/SPV and																	
R0330 Fin	ite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to							-133	736		24		0					627
	nterparty default - total																	
R0340	hnical provisions minus recoverables from nsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total							3,776	6,252		123		1					10,152

S.19.01.21 Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020 Accident year / underwriting year Underwriting Year

	Gross Claim	s Paid (non-c	umulative)											
	(absolute ar	mount)												
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
	Year					Developm	ent year						In Current	Sum of years
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	year	(cumulative)
R0100	Prior											4	4	4
R0160	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
R0170	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
R0180	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
R0190	2015	3	231	141	46	70	46	107					107	644
20200	2016	224	711	445	122	143	109						109	1,753
R0210	2017	261	1,239	692	360	393							393	2,945
0220	2018	285	1,579	855	262								262	2,981
20230	2019	261	2,095	2,388									2,388	4,745
0240	2020	322	1,629										1,629	1,951
0250	2021	418											418	418
R0260												Total	5,310	15,440

	Gross Undis	counted Best	Fstimate Cl	aims Provis	ions								1
	(absolute ar												
													C0360
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	Year end
	Year					Developm	ent year						(discounted
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	data)
R0100	Prior											169	166
R0160	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0		0	0
R0170	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0			0
R0180	2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C				0
R0190	2015	0	415	213	191	113	135	75					73
R0200	2016	864	1,137	580	566	444	340						334
R0210	2017	1,126	2,021	1,466	1,181	1,106							1,087
R0220	2018	1,500	2,091	2,434	2,409								2,370
R0230	2019	1,226	2,472	1,229									1,209
R0240	2020	1,410	1,971										1,940
R0250	2021	1,686											1,665
R0260												Total	8,846

S.23.01.01

Own Funds

	Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	5,006	5,006		0	
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0		0	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
	Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
R0070	Surplus funds	0	0			
R0090	Preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	-42	-42			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	-36				-36
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	0	0	0	0	0
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	0				
R0230	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	0				
R0290	Total basic own funds after deductions	4,927	4,963	0	0	-36
	Ancillary own funds					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0				
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0				
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0				
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	0				
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	Total ancillary own funds	0			0	0
	Available and eligible own funds					
	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	4,927	4,963	0	0	-36
	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	4,963	4,963	0	0	
	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	4,927	4,963	0	0	-36
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	4,963	4,963	0	0	
R0580	SCR	3,725				
R0600	MCR	2,112				
R0620	Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	132.27%				
R0640	Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	234.98%				
	Reconcilliation reserve	C0060				
	Excess of assets over liabilities	4,927				
	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0				
	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges					
	Other basic own fund items	4,969				
	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	0				
RU/60	Reconciliation reserve	-42				
0.0777	Expected profits					
	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	\vdash				
	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business					
RU/90	Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	0				

S.25.01.21 Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010	Market risk	365		
R0020	Counterparty default risk	486		
R0030	Life underwriting risk	0		
R0040	Health underwriting risk	0		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	2,991		
R0060	Diversification	-465		
R0070	Intangible asset risk	0	USP Key	
			For life underwri	ting risk:
R0100	Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	3,377	 Increase in the am benefits 	nount of annuity
			9 - None	
	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	C0100	For health under	
R0130	Operational risk	347	 Increase in the an benefits 	
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0	2 - Standard deviation premium risk	on for NSLT health
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes		 Standard deviation premium risk 	on for NSLT health gross
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0	4 - Adjustment facto	or for non-proportional
R0200	Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	3,725	reinsurance 5 - Standard deviation	on for NSLT health
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	0	reserve risk 9 - None	
R0220	Solvency capital requirement	3,725		
				erwriting risk: orfornon-proportional
	Other information on SCR		reinsurance 6 - Standard deviation	on for non-life
	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0	premium risk 7 - Standard deviation	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	0	premium risk	-
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	0	8 - Standard deviation reserve risk	on for non-life
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	0	9 - None	
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	0		
	Approach to tax rate	C0109		
R0590	Approach based on average tax rate	0		
	Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	LAC DT		
		C0130		
R0640	LAC DT			
R0650	LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	0		
R0660	LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	0		
R0670	LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	0		
R0680	LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	0		
R0690	Maximum LAC DT	0		

S.28.01.01 Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0010 MCR_{NL} Result 1,463 Net (of Net (of reinsurance) reinsurance/SPV) best written premiums in estimate and TP the last 12 months calculated as a whole C0020 C0030 R0020 Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance 0 0 R0030 Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance R0040 Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance 0 R0050 Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance 0 R0060 Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance 0 R0070 Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance 0 3,595 3,007 R0080 Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance R0090 General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance 5,999 2,057 R0100 Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance 0 R0110 Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance 118 -7 R0120 Assistance and proportional reinsurance 0 R0130 Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance -9 R0140 Non-proportional health reinsurance 0 R0150 Non-proportional casualty reinsurance 0 R0160 Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance 0 R0170 Non-proportional property reinsurance 0 Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations C0040 R0200 MCR_L Result 0 Net (of Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best reinsurance/SPV) estimate and TP total capital at risk calculated as a whole 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 1,463 R0310 SCR 3,725 R0320 MCR cap 1,676 R0330 MCR floor 931 R0340 Combined MCR 1.463 R0350 Absolute floor of the MCR 2.112 R0400 Minimum Capital Requirement 2,112

C0010