Uzbekinvest International Insurance Company Limited

Solvency & Financial Condition Report 2023

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Review of the business

The Local GAAP results of the Company for the year show a profit on ordinary activities before tax of US$2,736K (2022: US$4,979k loss). As a result of the positive P&L account at 31 December 2023, the shareholder's funds of the Company increased to US$49,945k (2022: US$48,331k). The level of gross premiums written has stayed consistent year on year at US$315k (2022: US$303k).

The Company plays an integral part in stimulating trade and investment flow into Uzbekistan by offering a range of insurance services aimed to protect the business and assets of foreign companies investing or doing business in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The insurance policies issued by the Company provide cover for investment transactions and trade financing projects against certain political risks in Uzbekistan, such as CEN (confiscation, expropriation, and nationalization), CR (contract repudiation) and WCG (wrongful calling of guarantees) risks.

The Company's products and services are in stable demand by foreign companies involved in implementation of projects in various industries, mainly in energy, mining, agri-foods, transport, and banking sectors of Uzbekistan.

Business Environment

Economic growth in Uzbekistan has remained strong in 2023. The Government of Uzbekistan has continued implementation of structural reforms, notably state-owned enterprises (SOEs)' restructuring and privatization, and high energy sector investment. The economy grew by 6 percent (in 2022 GDP's growth was 5.7 percent), supported mainly by growth of investment, private consumption, and exports (Source: World Bank). Growth remained robust at 6.2 percent year-on-year in the first quarter of 2024.

The global rating agencies confirmed a stable credibility of Uzbekistan economy by updating the credit ratings for 2023 accordingly: The international rating agency S&P Global Ratings has confirmed Uzbekistan's sovereign credit rating in foreign and national currencies at "BB-/B" with a stable outlook; Fitch Ratings has affirmed Uzbekistan's Long-Term Foreign-Currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'BB-' with a Stable Outlook, while the international rating agency Moody has increased the sovereign credit rating of Uzbekistan from B1 to Ba3 with a stable outlook.

Due to global economic uncertainty and a sharp slowdown in global economic growth, as well as geo-economic spillovers and commodity price volatility, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to Uzbekistan during 2023 were relatively low in compare with the previous two years. The volume of FDI in 2023 fell to USD2.2 billion and declined by 16% in compare with 2022. (Source: Central Bank of Uzbekistan). Going forward, it's expected that FDI inflows to rise gradually due to influence of the abovementioned external and internal factors on the economy.

As part of a strategy to increase the Country's exports and improve investment attractiveness, Uzbekistan has also continued its efforts to join the World Trade Organization (WTO). As a result of the institutional changes made last year to strengthen the governance and coordination of the accession process the Uzbek authorities have managed to complete negotiations with several WTO member countries as part of the accession to the WTO, following with signing protocols on completing negotiations on market access. Uzbekistan intends to join the World Trade Organization by 2026.

Uzbekistan's economy has continued to show its resilience to outcomes from the Ukraine-Russia conflict and global sanctions imposed on Russia. Within the banking sector, Uzbek authorities have increased enforcement of Western sanctions on pertinent Russian individuals and companies. Although the risk of secondary US and EU sanctions against Uzbek companies doing business with Russia remains, the government is trying hard to comply with sanctions requirements.

Approach to risk

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to Board approval and ongoing review by management. Compliance with regulations, legal and monitoring of ethical standards is a high priority for the Company.

The Company's principal risks are reviewed by management on a regular basis and, if required, by the Board on an annual basis. Through this process the Company identifies the risks to which it is exposed, and assesses their impact on economic capital. This process, which is in line with Solvency II requirements, provides guidance in the management of the Company's capital requirements to ensure it has the financial strength and capital adequacy to support the growth of the business as well as meet the requirements of policyholders, regulators and rating agencies.

The Company conforms to a proper internal control framework which exists to manage financial risks and ensures that controls operate effectively.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Appropriate governance structures are in place which continue to monitor and assess risks and uncertainties. The risks considered by the UIIC Board of Directors and Executive Management include, but are not limited to: Insurance, Market, Liquidity, Operational, and Business & Strategy Risk. The primary governance framework looks down to the principal business writing and investment holding in UIIC. This includes a Board approval of each enquiry on insurance risk received, as well as reviewing and amending investment strategy based on the market conditions and constant monitoring by an Executive Management of the financial transactions between UIIC and outsourcing business partner.

The Business Performance

In 2023 the underwriting guideline of UIIC regarding Uzbekistan didn't changed, and we continued operating in-line with our main strategy, aimed to create additional capacity for export-import and investment transactions in Uzbekistan through cooperation with the outsourcing partner. Our pricing strategy on Uzbek risks has been generally in line with the market demand and rates, which are with slightly increased in compare with previous year.

Thus, Gross Premium Written (GPW) slightly increased in 2023 due to increase of the Company's limits of liability and premium rates on the projects bound.

Although the level of underwriting result in 2023 remained negative, however this indicator was reduced in half comparing to 2022 due to reduction of administrative expenditure. The administrative expense reduced by 40% from prior year due to fact that part of costs related to the event (Expo 2022 Dubai), which was conducted at the end of 2021, were released at the beginning of 2022. Therefore, this release had an impact on increase of the admin expense for 2022.

During 2023 the Company's target list was mainly focused on servicing trade financing projects and loan facilities. The number of insurance enquiries received and reviewed during the reporting period has substantially increased due to growth of business activity of foreign financial institutions in Uzbekistan. Most of the enquires were related to trade financing projects by the Uzbek state-owned banks, as well as syndicated term loan facilities provided by foreign banks to support industrial modernization of Uzbekistan's mining, energy, and telecommunication sectors. Although the number of enquiries has increased, however, due to strict selection and limited business appetite of the Company's business partner American International Group UK Limited ("AIGUK"), an actual number of non-binding indicative offers were limited with 4 offers followed with 3 policies issued only. We expect that 2024 will be more productive; thus, to date 18 enquiries have been received and 1 policy has been issued.

Consistent with prior years, no claims have been notified in 2023, as well as no claims or losses reported to date in 2024. The Directors are of the view that no additional potential claims were incurred but not reported during the year 2023. As a result, no reserve for outstanding claims or Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) has been established. The Best Estimate and Risk Margin are calculated for Solvency II Valuation purposes as prescribed by the Solvency II regulation.

Investment Portfolio Performance

As a result of the US Federal Reserve rate's growth in 2023 caused by inflationary force driving the markets, the Company has amended its investment strategy by increasing a proportion of the US Treasuries and Sovereign Bonds in its portfolio, while reducing investment in equities and corporate bonds with lower investment rates to improve the investment opportunities.

Investment performance in 2023 has recovered due to growth of fixed income returns and increase of unrealized gain supported by increase of market value of investment assets in the portfolio.

Business Strategy

The Company's strategic mission to be an integral part of the national system for promotion of foreign trade and support of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) inflows into Uzbekistan remains unchanged.

To support the above strategy the Company will continue to maintain outsourcing arrangements with the local business partner American International Group UK Limited ("AIG UK"). This mutually beneficial cooperation enables the Company to operate in a cost-effective way and to employ the considerable world-wide resources of AIG to assist in the production of business.

To adapt to current market trends and business environment, the Company will continue to work closely with the local business partners and brokers whilst expanding cooperation with the foreign and Uzbek banks which provide trade financing and investment project support in Uzbekistan.

Since the existing asset management arrangements with Credit Suisse was terminated by the latter's decision in September 2023, followed with the closure of the client relationship from October 2023, the Company has conducted a selection among the investment service providers. The main criteria of selection process were based on the principles of continuity the Company's existing investment guidelines and strategy, as well as meeting the requirements for the cost of services, regulatory compliance, and financial stability. After UIIC had completed all necessary due diligence, background checks and held meetings with all the proposed service providers, it was recommended to the Board to approve Bank J. Safra Sarasin (Gibraltar) Ltd. ("the Bank") as a new asset manager and custody service provider.

Investment portfolio will remain as a key matter of monitoring and control by both Executive and Board with discretionary management of the assets by portfolio managers from Bank J. Safra Sarasin (Gibraltar) Ltd.

Future Developments

The Company will continue to be one of a highly valued and reliable partner for AIG UK to support their business portfolio of the Uzbek risks and projects through the reinsurance arrangements existing between the companies whilst being a loyal to other business partners and complying with the regulatory environment.

The Company's 2023 Business Plan and budgeting process covers a 2-year strategy. The vision of the business remains committed to being the specialised insurer for foreign companies investing with or having business in the Republic of Uzbekistan, differentiating our value to customers through a unique and tailored underwriting and claims capabilities of our local outsourcing partner AIG UK, as well as client servicing excellence.

In line with prior years, the vision for the Company is to remain the niche-market insurer in the UK marketplace, with the target to maintain its volume of business within the range of the previous years. Our expectation is driven by the following external and internal factors:

- The stable and positive economic growth of Uzbekistan with increase of investment inflows into the economy for the next few years, as well as the continued implementation of structural reforms, liberalizing certain economic sectors and enhancing the private sector's prospects are to be considered as a main driver of growth of business opportunities for the Company.

- Further integration of Uzbekistan into the global trade and economy through WTO accession should intensify implementation of investment and foreign trade projects, that gives more opportunities for foreign commercial banks which are interested in supporting these projects.

- The company retains close coordination and affiliation with the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade of Uzbekistan (MIIT) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF), as well as with the biggest Uzbek commercial bank – National Bank of Uzbekistan (NBU). That gives the Company a better position on the Uzbek market to provide services to foreign investors and business partners.

Hasan Mamadjonov
Chief Executive Officer

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the Company's financial year were:

S U Umurzakov (appointed 14 February 2018)
S A Vafaev (appointed 25 February 2009 - resigned 24 January 2024)
H Mamadjonov (appointed 31 March 2016)
S O Abdurashidov (appointed 5 June 2020)
R B Khalikov (appointed 5 June 2020)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Solvency Financial Condition Report, including the attached public quantitative reporting templates, in all material respects in accordance with PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations.

The Solvency II Directive, the Delegated Acts, related Implementation Rules, Technical Standards and Guidelines, as well as PRA rules provide the regulatory framework in which the Company operates. The Solvency II rules and regulations include, but are not limited to, the recognition and measurement of its assets and liabilities including Technical Provisions and Risk Margin, the calculation of its capital requirement and the reporting and disclosures of the Solvency II results.

Compliance with PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the SFCR in all material respects in accordance with the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations.

The directors are satisfied that:

a) throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the Company; and

b) it is reasonable to believe that, at the date of publication of the SFCR, the insurer has continued so to comply, and will continue so to comply in the future.

On behalf of the Board,

29 July 2024

Director

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 - BUSINESS

Company Information

Uzbekinvest International Insurance Company Limited (the Company) was set up in November 29, 1994 to offer political risk insurance to potential and existing investors, thereby removing many of the uncertainties of investing in an unknown market. The main objective of the company is to offer political risk insurance to encourage new foreign investment in the infrastructure, natural resource development and industrial production in Uzbekistan.

Since creation of the company and until mid-September 2009 it was a joint venture company with the American International Group Inc. (AIG), and with more than 30 years no-claims history, the Company became strong and well-known company in the political risks insurance market.

All business insured by the Company is accepted on its behalf by an underwriting agency – AIG Uzbekinvest Limited, established for this purpose. The use of such an agency enables the company to be established in a cost-effective way and to employ the considerable world-wide resources of AIG to assist in the production of business. Underwriting process, claim handling and other insurance issues are managed in the United Kingdom. AIG Uzbekinvest Limited is a member company of AIG Group.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The Company's ultimate parent company is the Ministry of Industry, Investment and Trade of Uzbekistan (MIID) and National Bank of Uzbekistan (NBU) who hold shares of 83.3% and 16.7% respectively.

The Company's registered office and principal place of business and the contact details of its external auditors and supervisory authority are shown below:

Registered Office	External Auditors	Supervisory Authority
The AIG Building 58 Fenchurch Street London EC3M 4AB +44 (0) 20 7954 8397	Forvis Mazars LLP 30 Old Bailey London EC4M 7AU United Kingdom+44 (0) 20 7063 4000	Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) 20 Moorgate London EC2R 6DA +44 (0) 20 7601 4444

The Company is a relatively small entity. The gross premium written for 2023 amounted to $315k (2022, $303k). In line with the EU Solvency II Directive of the European Parliament, Article 4 (1)(a) concludes that the Directive shall not apply to an insurance undertaking with an annual gross written premium income below EUR5m. However, in line with Article 4 (1) (d), the Company writes political risk, under Solvency II ('SII') this falls under credit and suretyship line of business. Thus, this removes the exemption of the EU Directive on the basis of line of business written.

The Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) is presented in thousands of USD, and the attached public quantitative reporting templates (QRT's) in Section F are presented in thousands of USD as set out in Article 2 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452.

The SFCR has been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 July, 2024.

Country Branches

The Company does not have any branches.

MATERIAL LINES OF BUSINESS BY OPERATING SEGMENT AND SOLVENCY II

The Company writes one line of business, political risk. For Solvency II purposes, political risk falls under credit and suretyship insurance line of business.

A.2 - UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

Underwriting performance by material lines of business and geographical areas

The Company writes one line of business, political risk. Under Solvency II, political risk falls under credit and suretyship insurance. Consistent with prior years no claims have been notified in 2023. The Directors are of the view that no potential claims were incurred but not reported (IBNR) during the year. As a result no reserve for outstanding claims or IBNR has been established under UK GAAP.

Underwriting performance by Solvency II lines of business

The table below provides key performance indicators for major Solvency II lines of business.

Key Performance Indicators, Credit and Suretyship (SII LoB)	$'000 (USD) 2023	$'000 (USD) 2022
Gross Premium Written	315	303
Change in gross provision for unearned premiums	(18)	51
Net Premium Earned	**297**	**354**
Claims incurred		
Expenses incurred	(669)	(1,081)
Underwriting performance	**(372)**	**(727)**

All premiums relate to the political risk business transacted and underwritten in the United Kingdom. The policy risk location is the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Company's future presence and activity on the market would heavily depend on both global investment flows into the region and demand on insurance of political risk on Uzbekistan.

A.3 - INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

The Company holds a diversified and prudent investment portfolio consisting of government bonds and corporate bonds. The custodian of the investment held by the Company as at 31 December 2023 is Bank J. Safra Sarasin (Gibraltar) Ltd., based in London. The entire portfolio is held in USD.

Investment Return	$'000 (USD) 2023	$'000 (USD) 2022
Investment Income		
Interest on other financial investments	**1,117**	**895**
Investment expenses and charges		
Investment management expenses including interest expense	(118)	(130)
Gains on the realisation of investments	21	(1,507)
	(97)	**(1,637)**
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	**2,085**	**(3,512)**
Total investment (loss)/income	**3,105**	**(4,254)**

The investment portfolio structure can be split as follows:

Investment Portfolio – Solvency II Valuation Basis	$'000 (USD) 2023	$'000 (USD) 2022	Accrued Interest 2023	Accrued Interest 2022	% of Portfolio 2023	% of Portfolio 2022
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,866	1,277	0	5	4%	3%
Bonds	47,393	45,749	246	197	95%	97%
Collective investment undertakings	370	0	0	0	1%	0%
Portfolio Total	**49,629**	**47,026**	**246**	**202**	**100%**	**100%**

In line with the prudent investment approach over 76% of bonds have investment grade A or greater which is highlighted in the below rating overview:

Bonds – Investment Grade Solvency II Valuation Basis	$'000 (USD) 2023	$'000 (USD) 2022	% of Portfolio 2023	% of Portfolio 2022
AAA	13,623	6.687	28,7%	14.6%
AA	3,967	3,343	8.4%	7.3%
A	18,443	16.992	38.9%	37.1%

BBB	11,360	15,445	24.0%	33.8%
NR	0	3,282	0%	7.2%
Total	**47,393**	**45,749**	**100%**	**100%**

A.4 - PERFORMANCE FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

The ‘Performance from other activities’ subsection of the report aims to provide an overview of the qualitative and quantitative information regarding income from other activities and other expenses.

OTHER MATERIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

Other Material Income and Expenses	$’000 (USD) 2023	$’000 (USD) 2022
Administrative expenses	669	1,081

Administrative expenses are incurred to support the infrastructure of the organisation and include but are not limited to personnel costs and service provider fees. Administrative expenses also include audit fees in respect of the audit of the Company.

During 2023 all adminsirative expenses have been made within the budgeted figures. Although this indicator was reduced almost by half from prior year, tt should be noted that the voulume of administrative expenses in 2022 had been affected by the release of prepaid amounts at the beginning of 2022 related to a business event which was actually conducted at the end of 2021 (the Expo 2022 Dubai).

A.5 - ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

Despite the change in asset management, the Company’s Investment Risk Profile remains moderate. To minimize a risk of insufficient funds required to cover the operating expenses, as well as to prevent a liquidity risk, the Investment Strategy has returned to Fixed income from Mixed Portfolio with a focus on capital preservation and income generation.

B - SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 – GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The ‘General Information on the System of Governance’ subsection of the report aims to provide details of the Company’s management structure, Board, Chief Executive Officer and the outsourced functions.

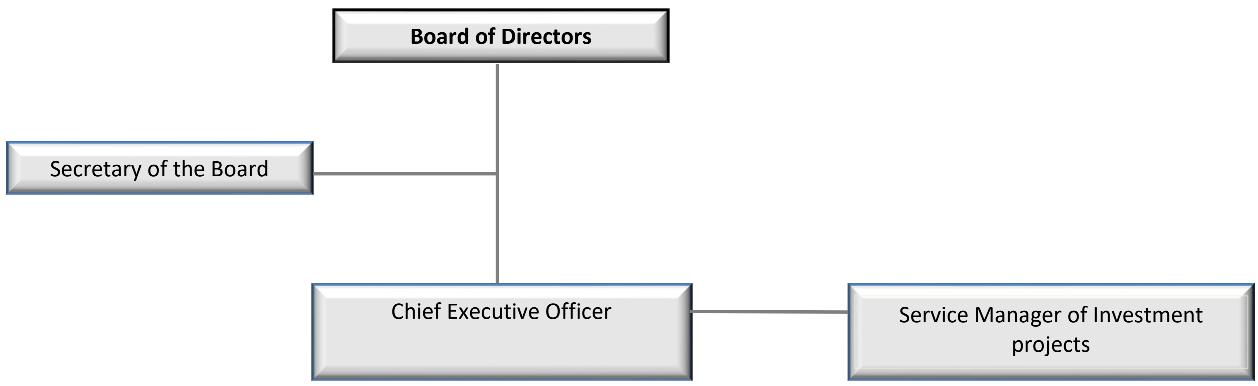
The Company depends on AIG Uzbekinvest Limited who acts as its agent for business development and also manages the outsourcing arrangements with AIG UK (Services) Limited such as accounting, actuarial, claims, company secretary, risk management and underwriting. The investment managers and custodian of the asset portfolio is outsourced to Bank J.Safra Sarasin (Gibraltar) Ltd. (as at 31 December 2023).

Governance starts with the Company’s Board, which has overall responsibility for management of the company by overseeing the operations of the company and providing leadership.

The Company has two employees as per the organisation chart below. The Chief Executive Officer manages the operations and outsourcing activities of the Company and also sits on the Board of Directors. The Service Manager of Investment projects reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

The governance structure has been designed to ensure that the Chief Executive Officer is able to provide the appropriate levels of oversight to business development and outsourcing arrangements.

Organisation chart



The Board of Directors

The main objective of the Board is to provide effective oversight of the Company and ensure risk is properly monitored and managed. The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to Board approval and ongoing review by management. Compliance and regulations, legal and technical standards is a high priority for the Company. The Company’s Risk Register is reviewed internally by the company on a regular basis.

B.2 – FIT AND PROPER

The ‘Fit and Proper’ subsection of the report aims to provide a description of the Company’s processes for assessing the fitness for persons who run the Company or who have key functions. Persons who effectively run the Company or have other key functions are required to meet the fit and proper requirements which comply with the current Approved Persons regime.

The Senior Insurance Managers Regime (SIMR) came into force on 7 March 2016 and replaces the Approved Persons regime. The regime applies to the most senior executive management and directors who are subject to regulatory approval. Under section 59 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA), authorised firms are required to ensure that individuals seeking to perform one or more of the PRA- designated Senior Management Functions seek PRA approval prior to taking up their position.

B.3 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to Board approval and ongoing review by management. Compliance with regulations, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the Company. The Company’s Risk Register is reviewed internally by the CEO on a regular basis and by the Board on an annual basis.

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) provides details of the Company's current and forward looking risk profile and is completed annually. The ORSA process has been developed to draw together the suite of risk management activity carried out at the entity to ensure the most material risks the firm faces are identified, assessed, monitored, managed and mitigated.

This ORSA specifically highlights to the entity's senior management the set of current and emerging risks faced by the Company and the steps being taken to address these.

The Company conforms to a proper internal control framework which exists to manage financial risks and ensures that controls operate effectively Through this process the Company identifies the risks to which it is exposed, and assesses their impact on economical capital. This process is risk based to manage the Company's capital requirements and ensure it has the financial strength and capital adequacy to support the growth of the business and to meet the requirements of policyholders, regulators and rating agencies.

In particular, the Company is vulnerable to various political or economic events within the Republic of Uzbekistan, which if triggered could result in insurance claims. In addition, the Company is exposed to financial risks through its financial assets and financial liabilities.

B.4 – B.6 - KEY FUNCTIONS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the management of all functions within the Company. This involves ensuring that all functions are compliant and support each other and combine to meet the strategy of the Company. The role of the CEO also involves the establishment and ongoing review of internal systems and internal controls that is appropriate to the scale, nature and complexity of the company.

The duties of the CEO are summarised below by function:

1. Commercial Lines

- Adherence to profit centre targets both in term of overall booking of premium, and for successful identification of new clients, cross selling and renew business.
- Management of ongoing broker relationships to ensure maximum opportunity presented for business.
- Close integration with broker and client strategy to ensure UIIC product and price offering competitive.

2. Finance

- Implementation and ongoing review of agreed business plans.
- Oversight of management information and effective review of functions performance as per business plan.
- Adherence to all statutory financial requirements for the Company.

3. Legal and compliance

- Has responsibility for represent the UIIC at Appropriate levels in the Industry, Government and Press. Specifically on the FCA/PRA.
- Management of reporting and control of the businesses to ensure compliance with both legal and regulatory requirements.
- Commits and adheres to the FCA/PRA Code of Practice and Statement of Principle for Approved Persons in respect of the controlled functions for which the job holder is registered and approved.
- Adherence to the requirements of being an Approved Person for the "Chief Executive Officer" and "Apportionment & Oversight" Controlled Functions.

4. Claims

- Oversight of terms negotiated with principals third part suppliers.
- Oversight of claims management procedures.
- Monitoring and analysis of major losses, trends and developments.

5. Marketing

- Ensures Corporate image is enhanced and protected by adherence with UIIC and AIG Corporate standards.
- Provides support for industry/business seminar of Uzbekistan.

6. Operations & systems

- Ensures IT strategy fits and support the business strategy.
- Ensures the building and infrastructure is adequate and conforms to levels of security and Health & Safety.

- Establishes and maintains systems and operational practice appropriate to the scale, nature and complexity of the UK Operation and subsidiary companies which cover exposures from underwriting, clams reserving, investment and other business activities and ensure compliance with Group, Legal and Regulatory requirements including both Statutory FSA and Voluntary GISC codes.
- Oversight of terms negotiated with principal third party suppliers.

The Company's business activity is expected to increase when the global economy is fully stabilised and foreign investors return to the country, however the Company anticipates that implementation of current structural reforms and new market incentives of the Government (e.g., internal currency market liberalization, tax benefits, business registration and licencing easing), while reducing bureaucratic and legal barriers, will contribute substantially to growth of trade and investment attractiveness of Uzbekistan and, therefore, to the growth of business and premiums of the Company.

For the above reason, the Company will continue to outsource the key functions of the business. Refer to outsourcing subsection for a detailed listing.

B.7 – OUTSOURCING ARRANGEMENTS

The 'Outsourcing' subsection of the report aims to provide a description of the Company's outsourcing activities and the outsource service providers. The Company utilises outsourcing arrangements in order to reduce operational costs and gain access to qualified professionals.

The Chief Executive Officer of the company liaises and manages all of the outsourced relationships. An established relationship between the Company and the outsourcing providers has been built upon over the years.

Administrative and Service Providers	Nature of Outsourced Service	Jurisdiction
Accommodation	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Accounting and Tax Function	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Actuarial Function	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Asset Management Function	Bank J.Safar Sarasin (Gibraltar) Ltd (from 14 December 2023)	United Kingdom
Claims Function	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Company Secretarial	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Internal Audit Function	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Investment Custodian	Bank J.Safra Sarasin (Gibraltar) Ltd	United Kingdom
IT Management and Support	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Risk Management	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
Underwriting Function	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom
HR Services	AIG Europe (Services) Limited	United Kingdom

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of the Company is decided by the Board due to the limited number of employees. The entitlement of each employee is decided on a case by case basis depending on experience and qualifications.

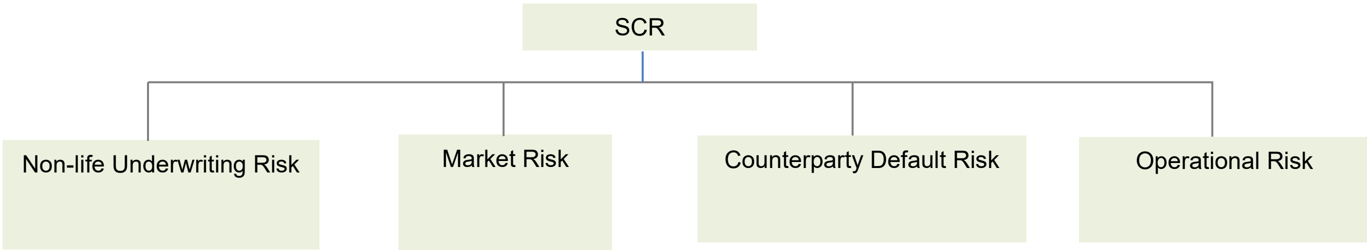
B.8 - ANY OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

There were two directors who were paid an emolument during the year (in the prior year there was one Director paid). No Directors exercised share options or received shares in respect of qualifying services under any long-term incentive scheme. No compensation was paid to the Directors during the year for loss of office. There have been no post-employment benefits under defined benefit pension scheme during the year.

C - RISK PROFILE

The Company believes that a strong, effective and embedded risk management framework is crucial to maintaining successful business operations and delivering sustainable, long-term profitability.

The Company's Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) is calculated using the Standard Formula.



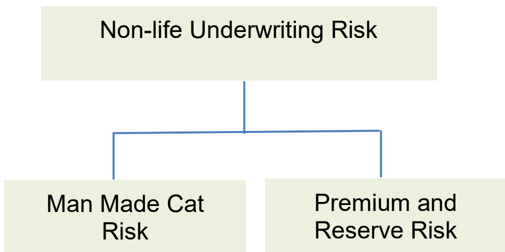
Risk Profile, Measurement and Assessment

The Company's Risk Management Framework supports the identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting of the four major risk groupings the Company is exposed to, including:

- Underwriting Risk;
- Market Risk;
- Counterparty Default Risk;
- Operational Risk.

C.1 - INSURANCE RISK (UNDERWRITING RISK)

Insurance Risk encompasses the risks the Company is exposed to arising from its insurance underwriting operations and is broadly split and assessed between the following risk categories:



Insurance risk exposures

1. **PREMIUM AND RESERVE RISK**

Premium risk arises from the failure of pricing, product or strategy. It encompasses the risk of loss due to the potential timing, frequency and severity of covered loss events differing from that assumed at the time of underwriting and pricing a risk. Premium risk arises during market and/or investment cycles where there is pressure on pricing margins, which results in being unable to charge an appropriate price without undermining its market position.

Reserve risk arises from adverse reserve development through failing to set sufficient cash reserves or through failing to adopt a robust and consistent reserve strategy offered to insureds and countries. It represents the difference between the actual versus expected variability in the timing or amount (size/severity and count/ frequency) of loss costs including indemnity, legal and loss adjustment expenses.

PROCESS FOR MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MARKET RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Risk measurement is the process used to assess the Company's exposure to insurance risk. The Company uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to measure potential exposure, depending on the nature of the risk.

Risk monitoring is the process used to ascertain that the Company's exposure to insurance risk is within its appetite. A list of measurement methods by key risk, and the monitoring procedures in place, follows below:

Selection of risks

The potential impact of inappropriate risk selection is assessed by past history, market developments, and changes in statute and case law. Risk selection is monitored both locally through regular audit.

Appropriate contractual provisions are assessed by:

- Considering past history, market developments, and changes in statute and case law.
- Underwriting guidelines, which contain guidance on the appropriate contractual provisions to be used

Adequacy of risk pricing

Actuarial reviews are carried out on written business and actuarial input is obtained on the pricing of new products. Cross-product subsidies are not acceptable.

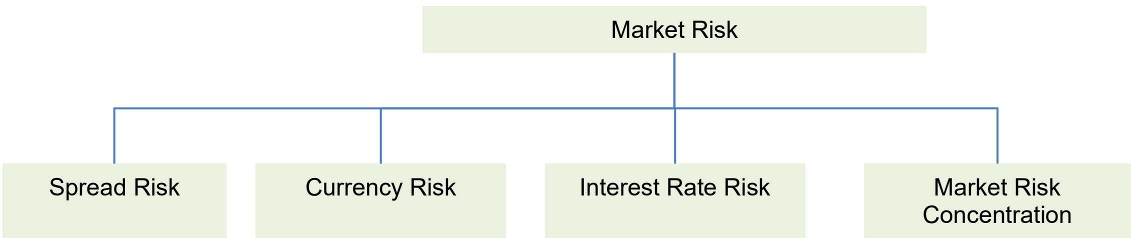
All policies have a complaints procedure for customers.

C.2 - MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the Company is adversely affected by movements in the fair value of its financial assets arising from market movements, such as credit spreads, interest rates and foreign exchange rates or other price risks.

The Company is exposed to Market Risk on the asset side of its balance sheet, through balance sheet exposures including, but not limited to:

- Assets in the Company's investment portfolio includes both Government and Corporate bonds..



MARKET RISK EXPOSURE

A description of the Company's components of Market Risk is shown below:

Market Risk Components	Description
Spread risk	The potential financial loss due to the increase in the spread that an asset trades at relative to a comparable government bonds hence a decrease in the asset's market value.
Currency risk	The potential financial loss arising from the change in value of currency exchange rates or from closing out a currency position at a loss due to adverse movements in exchange rates.
Interest rate risk	The potential financial loss arising from the reduction in the value of the investment portfolio and liabilities due to changes in the level of interest rates.
Market Risk Concentration	The potential financial loss arising from the accumulation of exposure with the same counterparty. The concentration risk does not include other types of concentration risks, such as geographical or sector concentrations of the assets held.

The CEO monitors the overall market risk landscape and the implications of changes thereof via reports issued by the investment manager.

MARKET RISK CONCENTRATION

The Company holds and maintains a diversified investment portfolio in corporate bonds and government bonds. The Company has a well-defined Risk Appetite for Market Risk (and its Investment activities) and it manages its Investment portfolio so that the Total Return is maximized.

Market Risk Concentration – by Credit Rating

Bond Ratings	**Market Risk Concentration $'000 (USD)**	**Market Risk Concentration %**
AAA	13,623	28.7%
AA	3,967	8.4%
A	18,443	38.9%
BBB	11,360	24.0%
Total	**47,393**	**100%**

Bonds (government and corporate) comprise the the Company's investment portfolio out of which 76% were rated AAA, AA, or A in 2023.

Market Risk Concentration – by Issuer

The top exposures (by Solvency II market values) are:

Issuer names	Market Risk Concentration $'000 (USD)	Market Risk Concentration %
US Government	10,918	23%
Credit Suisse AG London	3,933	8%
Saudi International Bond	1,558	3%

The largest concentration is with the U.S. Government which are majority from A to AAA rated government bonds. Therefore, the associated market risks are considered to be low.

Market Risk Concentration – by Currency

The base currency of the Company's portfolio is US dollars. As at 31 December 2023, the Company held investments only in US dollars. The Company's main currency risks include its trading cash accounts, debtors and creditors relating to net operating expenses which are held in pound sterling.

PROCESS FOR MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MARKET RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

The Company manages its investment portfolio with respect to the market risk profile of its liabilities in order to minimise the impact on its solvency position due to adverse market movements. Risk mitigation of market risk is executed through the combined use of investment limits, guidelines and principles detailed below.

Risk Mitigation and the Prudent Person Principle

The Company's investment management policy ensures its continued compliance with the Prudent Person Principle (PPP) as laid down in Article 132 of the Directive 2009/138/EC.

The company's investment limits are set out in the Investment Portfolio Guidelines. The Guidelines are reviewed on an annual basis. The investment limits are set by the Board.

C.3 - COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT RISK

Counterparty Default Risk (Credit Risk) is defined as the change in the value of assets and liabilities caused by unexpected default or deterioration in the credit standing of independent counterparties and debtors.

Counterparty Default Risk excludes investments which are assessed within the Market Risk profile.

COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT RISK EXPOSURE

The Company is exposed to Credit Risk on both asset and liability side of its balance sheet and its Credit Risk is categorised into two components below:

Type 1 exposures include cash at bank and short term deposit.

Type 2 exposures include receivable from intermediaries, policyholder debtors etc.

CREDIT RISK CONCENTRATION

Credit Risk concentration is associated with any single exposure or group of exposures with the potential to produce large losses to threaten the Company's core operations. It may arise in the form of single name concentration.

The Company's most material Credit Risk concentration relates to type 1 exposure of Cash at Bank on the balance sheet and Short Term Deposit that amounted to $1,866k as at 2023.

The details of the cash balances by counterparties are:

Counterparty	Credit Risk Concentration $'000 (USD)
Credit Suisse Bank	1,437
Citi Bank	386
JSS	43
Total	**1,866**

C.4 - LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity refers to the ability to generate sufficient cash resources to meet the Company's payment obligations. It is defined as unencumbered cash and assets that can be monetized in a short period of time at a reasonable cost in both normal and stressed market conditions.

The company has a large portfolio of very liquid and marketable assets in relation to the size of the liability on the balance sheet.

C.5 - OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss, or other adverse consequences, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events.

Operational risks can have many impacts, including but not limited to unexpected economic losses or gains, reputational harm due to negative publicity, regulatory action from supervisory agencies, operational and business disruptions and damage to customer relationships.

OPERATIONAL RISK CONCENTRATION

The only Solvency II line of business that is exposed to Operational Risk is Credit and Suretyship which is also the only business the Company writes.

OPERATIONAL RISK MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

The Company Board of Directors bears ultimate responsibility for the management of Operational Risk. The management of Operational Risk includes the following elements:

- Overseeing the establishment of an appropriate risk management strategy;
- Ensuring the Company maintains adequate financial resources;
- Ensuring that management has the requisite skills to manage Operational Risks;
- Monitoring the Operational Risk profile of the Company on a regular basis;
- Taking reasonable steps to ensure that material Operational Risk is adequately identified, measured, monitored and controlled.

- Operational risk is controlled through the avoidance, transfer, prevention or reduction of the likelihood of occurrence or potential impact of a material operational risk exposure. This includes:
- Embedding a risk culture throughout the Company
- Ensuring robust internal processes and systems are maintained
- Utilising outsourcing/Third Party Administrator ('TPA') arrangements, where appropriate
- Accepting operational risks within the stated risk tolerance level.

C.6 – OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

There are no other other material risks to report.

C.7 – ANY OTHER INFORMATION

There is no additional material information to present as at year end.

D - Valuation for Solvency Purposes

VALUATION BASIS, METHODS AND MAIN ASSUMPTIONS

In accordance with Article 75 of the Solvency II Directive, the Company's assets and liabilities other than technical provisions are measured in accordance with principles of an arm length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties using market consistent valuation methods.

Solvency II Economic Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023, $'000 (USD).	Notes	UK GAAP	Revaluation & Reclassification	Solvency II	Solvency II
		2023	2023	2023	2022
Assets					
Deferred acquisition costs	2	25	(25)	-	-
Intangible assets					
Deferred tax assets		407	-	407	1,530
Pension benefit surplus					
Property, plant & equipment held for own use					
Investments	1	47,763	-	47,763	45,749
Property (other than for own use)					
Participations					
Equities					
Equities – listed					
Equities – unlisted					
Bonds	1	47,393	-	47,393	45,749
Government Bonds	1	15,067	-	15,067	9,334
Corporate Bonds	1	32,326	-	32,326	36,415
Structured notes					
Collateralised securities					
Collective Investments Undertakings	1	370	-	370	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents					
Loans & mortgages					
Other loans & mortgages					
Reinsurance recoverable from:					
Non-life excluding health					
Health similar to non-life					
Life excluding Health and index-linked and unit-linked					
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	3	726	-	726	422
Reinsurance receivables					
Receivables (trade, not insurance)		13	-	13	13
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,868	(2)	1,866	1,277
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown					
Total assets		**50,802**	**(27)**	**50,775**	**48,991**
Liabilities					
Technical Provisions		99	(99)	-	-
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	5	-	(288)	(288)	(64)
TP Calculated as a whole					
Best Estimate		-	(295)	(295)	(75)
Risk Margin		-	7	7	11
Liabilities other than Technical Provisions					
Provisions other than technical provisions					
Pension benefit obligations					
Deposits from reinsurers					
Deferred tax liabilities					
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions					
Insurance & intermediaries payables					
Reinsurance payables					
Payables (trade, not insurance)	6	757	-	757	592
Subordinated liabilities					
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF					
Subordinated liabilities in BOF					
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown					
Total Liabilities		**856**	**(387)**	**469**	**528**
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		**49,946**	**360**	**50,306**	**48,463**

D.1 - ASSETS

NOTE 1: INVESTMENTS

Under Solvency II, investments are measured using fair value principles. The valuation difference between UK GAAP and Solvency II are as follows:

- Accrued interest has been reclassified from Receivables (trade, not insurance) to Investments.

The Company's investments are segregated into the following categories:

- Government Bonds,
- Corporate Bonds,
- Collective Investments Undertakings,
- Cash,
- Short term deposits.

In line with the Company investment portfolio, the following valuation hierarchy is used:

- Level 1 – quoted market prices in active markets for same assets. Level 1 valuation hierarchy is applied to cash and short term deposits.
- Level 2 – quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets. Level 2 valuation hierarch is applied to government and corporate bonds.

NOTE 2: DEFERRED ACQUISITION COST

Deferred acquisition costs are defined as acquisition costs relating to contracts in force at the balance sheet date which are carried forward from one reporting period to subsequent reporting periods, relating to the unexpired periods of risks. In accordance with Article 12 of the Solvency II Delegated Acts, deferred acquisition costs are valued at nil for Solvency II purposes.

All cash-flows arising from expenses that will be incurred in servicing all recognised insurance and reinsurance obligations over their lifetime should, therefore, be considered in determining the best estimate technical provisions. The relevant adjustment is made in the Economic Balance Sheet under technical provisions.

NOTE 3: INSURANCE AND INTERMEDIARIES RECEIVABLES

This represents debtor balances which are past due. Insurance and intermediaries balances that are not past due are future cash flows and hence are reclassified to Solvency II Technical Provisions.

NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and in hand.

D.2 - TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

NOTE 5: TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The technical provisions are defined as the probability-weighted average of future cash flows, discounted to take into account the time value of money considering all possible future scenarios.

Technical provisions are grouped into the following key components:

- Gross premium provisions: Best estimate of provisions that relate to the unearned exposure (i.e. driven from unearned premium and policies which are bound but not yet incepted (BBNI) at the valuation date.
- Gross claims provisions: Best estimate of provisions that relate to the earned exposure.
- Risk margin: Additional provision to bring the best estimates to the level required to transfer the obligations to a third party undertaking.

GROSS PREMIUM PROVISION

The Unearned Premium Reserve (UEPR) is used as the starting point to estimate gross best estimate premium provisions before the following adjustments are applied:

- Application of budget loss ratios to reduce the unearned premium reserve for claims liability
- Bound but not Incepted (BBNI) business
- Expenses
- Events Not in Data (ENID)
- Discounting credit
- Future premium (payables and receivables)

The calculation of premium provision involved benchmark loss ratios, ENID loadings and expenses assumptions. No BBNI was recognised as policies do not automatically renew. No cash flow projections are needed to calculate the premium provision. No unbundling was used to calculate the technical provisions.

The premium provision was reduced by the insurance receivables amount and increased by the insurance payables amounts.

The Company does not have any reinsurance ceded.

CLAIMS PROVISION

UK GAAP claims reserves are used as the starting point to estimate gross claims provisions before the following adjustments are applied:

- Expenses
- ENID
- Discounting credit
- Reinsurance recoveries (less bad debt)
- Any segmentation required to complete the calculations.

There are no claims reserves under UK GAAP reporting. No claims have been notified during 2020 or since the inception of the Company. As a result, no reserve has been established for outstanding claims or IBNR.

The political risk ENID was applied to the gross written premium as the reserve value for the Company is zero.

The Company does not have any reinsurance ceded.

SOLVENCY II ADJUSTMENTS

The Solvency II adjustments that are applied to UK GAAP reserves to determine Best Estimates of Technical Provisions are as follows:

A. EXPENSES

Solvency II requires the best estimates to take into account expenses which relate to recognised insurance obligations of insurance and reinsurance undertakings.

Assumptions on the percentage loadings of Solvency II expenses are based on Gross Operating Expenses. Key assumptions are applied around the proportion of administration expenses to include in the Solvency II expense loading.

B. EVENTS NOT IN DATA (ENID)

The ENID adjustment is designed to capture those potential future claims that do not exist in the historical data used for UK GAAP reserves calculation. These claims are typically caused by low-frequency, high-severity man-made hazards. Historical events which are contained within the Company's historical loss experience are also considered to ascertain whether further scenarios or loadings need to be applied.

C. DISCOUNTING CREDIT

Claims and premium provisions are converted to future cash flows by application of payment patterns to determine how much of the provisions will be paid out in each of the future calendar years.

The risk-free yield curves (with no volatility adjustment and matching adjustment) provided by EIOPA for each currency are used to discount future cash flows of premium and claim provisions to the valuation date, to take account of the time-value of money. The cash flows are discounted mid-year which assumes that the average claim is paid mid-year.

D. FUTURE PREMIUM (PAYABLES AND RECEIVABLES)

The Solvency II regime allows liability cash flows to be offset by premium receivables cash flows that are expected to be received but are not overdue, in the technical provisions calculation. Similarly, premiums payables which have not yet been paid by the Company also need to be taken into account.

Due to nature of the business, premium receivables and payables relate to first year of projected cash flows and therefore, are not discounted. Premium receivables are much higher than premium payables and therefore, result in reduction of premiums provision.

RISK MARGIN

The risk margin was calculated as a percentage of the unhedgeable SCR. The percentage used is the cost of capital prescribed in the Delegated Acts.

UNCERTAINTY IN THE CALCULATION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Since there has been no claims since the inception of the Company and therefore the claim experience has been very stable, the uncertainty is at a very low level.

UNCERTAINTY IN THE EXPENSES ESTIMATE

The expense allocation is based on incurred historical expenses and expert judgement is applied to convert these expenses to a Solvency II valuation basis.

VALUE OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR EACH MATERIAL LINE OF BUSINESS

The Company only writes Credit and Surteyship business. Therefore, all technical provisions relate to Credit and Surteyship lines of business. In 2023, there were no methodology updates in the calculation of Solvency II technical provisions.

D.3 - OTHER LIABILITIES

NOTE 6: PAYABLES (TRADE, NOT INSURANCE)

Payables (trade, not insurance) are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade payables include amounts due to suppliers, public entities and UK tax authorities and which are not insurance-related.

D.4 - ALTERNATIVE VALUATION METHODS

The Company did not use the alternative methods for valuation treatment during 2023.

D.5 - OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

There is no additional material information to present as at year end.

E – CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 - OWN FUNDS

The Company's basic own funds are comprised of ordinary share capital and the reconciliation reserve. The Company has no off balance sheet items. This sub-section of the report aims to provide an overview of the capital management of the Company including capital structure, amount and quality of own funds.

The objective of the Company is to have sufficient working capital to meet projected liabilities without requiring additional capital contributions. The provision for claims was recorded at nil due to lack of policyholders notifications. The Company continues to review the need for claims provision on a policy by policy basis.

The ratio of eligible own funds for SCR and MCR calculated using the standard formula as at 31 December 2023 amounts to 1,620% and 1,755% respectively. The Company is steadfast in its approach in maintaining a strong capital position and thus safeguarding the solvency level.

The Company advocates capital preservation. The Company identifies the risks to which it is exposed, and assesses their impact on own funds over the business planning period. This process is risk based to manage the Company's capital requirements and ensure it has the financial strength and capital adequacy to support the growth of the business.

COMPOSITION AND QUALITY OF OWN FUNDS

For 2023, the Company holds Tier 1 capital only which consists of ordinary share capital and reconciliation reserve. The composition and total available own funds for the Company as at 31 December 2023 is provided below:

Own Funds, $'000 (USD)	Tier 1- Unrestricted	Tier 1 – Restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Ordinary Share Capital	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Share Premium Account related to Ordinary Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation Reserve	306	-	-	-	306
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of Credit (Ancillary Own Funds)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Own Funds	**50,306**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50,306**

The Company's ordinary share capital and reconciliation reserve are classified as Tier 1 capital. There are 500 authorised, issued and fully paid ordinary shares of $100,000 each. The Company currently has no restricted tier 1 capital (paid-in subordinated mutual member accounts, paid-in preference shares and the related share premium account, paid-in subordinated liabilities and items that are included in tier 1 basic own funds under the transitional arrangements).

For comparative purposes, the 2022 Own Funds is presented below:

Own Funds, $'000 (USD)	Tier 1- Unrestricted	Tier 1 – Restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total
Ordinary Share Capital	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Share Premium Account related to Ordinary Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation Reserve	(1,537)	-	-	-	(1,537)
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of Credit (Ancillary Own Funds)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Own Funds	**48,463**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,463**

ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

The classification into tiers is relevant to establish eligible own funds. These are the own funds that are eligible for covering the regulatory capital requirements – the solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement. As at reporting date, the Company only holds tier 1 capital which is eligible to cover both the SCR and MCR.

ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS TO COVER CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) reflects a level of eligible own funds that enables the Company to absorb significant losses and that gives reasonable assurance to policyholders and beneficiaries that payments will be made as they fall due.

The minimum capital requirements should ensure a minimum level below which the amount of resources should not fall. It is necessary that it is calculated in accordance with the standard formula, which is subject to a defined floor and cap based on the risk-based Solvency Capital Requirement.

The table below presents the ratio of eligible own funds that the Company holds to cover the solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement:

Eligible Own Funds	**$'000 (USD)**	**$'000 (USD)**
	2023	**2022**
SCR (SF Calculation)	`3,104	3,863
MCR	2,867	2,677
Ratio of eligible own funds to SCR	1,621%	1,254%
Ratio of eligible own funds to MCR	1,755%	1,811%

MATERIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EQUITY IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES

Capital resources are calculated differently under Solvency II and UK GAAP. This results in a difference between equity shown in the annual financial statements and the own funds QRT for Solvency II purposes. The most prominent difference is the calculation of technical provisions. Under Solvency II, technical provisions are recalculated on a discounted best estimate basis.

Excess of Assets over Liabilities – Attribution of Valuation Difference	**$'000 (USD)**	**$'000 (USD)**
	2023	**2022**
Difference arising from Solvency II valuation of assets	(27)	(26)
Difference arising from Solvency II valuation of technical provisions	387	(158)
Difference arising from Solvency II valuation of other liabilities	-	-
Total of reserves and retained earnings from financial statements	(54)	(1,669)
Reserves from financial statements adjusted for Solvency II valuation differences	**306**	**(1,537)**
Ordinary share capital	50,000	50,000
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital		
Excess of assets over liabilities	**50,306**	**48,463**
Add: Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Less: Foreseeable dividends	-	-
Basic own funds	**50,306**	**48,463**
Add: Letter of Credit	-	-
Total own funds	**50,306**	**48,463**

CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS AND RING FENCED FUNDS

During the period, no capital instruments were issued or redeemed. In addition, there were no restricted own funds due to ring fencing

E.2 - SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The SCR and MCR requirement section of the report aims to provide a comprehensive view to assess the adequacy of the Company's capital in line with regulatory requirements.

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (SCR)

The SCR is the amount of funds that the Company is required to hold in line with the Solvency II Directive. The SCR calculation is a formula based figure calibrated to ensure that all quantifiable risks are taken into account.

The assessment of the SCR using the standard formula approach is based on a modular approach consisting of; non-life, market, and counterparty default risks with associated sub-modules. These are aggregated in the standard formula using correlation matrices, both at the sub-module and the main module level. The operational risk component and adjustments for risk absorbing effect of future profit sharing and deferred taxes are then allowed for, to give the overall SCR.

The table below highlights the capital requirements for each risk module:

Capital requirement for each risk module	**Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)**	**Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)**
	2023	**2022**
Market risk	2,971	3,718
Counterparty default risk	261	301
Non-life underwriting risk	127	151
Diversification	(273)	(324)
Intangible asset risk		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**3,086**	**3,852**
Operation Risk	18	11
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-	-
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-	-
Diversification effect due to RFF in SCR aggregation for article 304	-	-
Solvency Capital Requirement	**3,104**	**3,863**

INSURANCE RISK MODULE (UNDERWRITING RISK MODULE) NON-LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK SUB-MODULE:

$127k of Premium and Reserve Risk driven by earned premiums and forecast premiums.

Non-Life Underwriting Risk	**Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)**	**Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)**
	2023	**2022**
Non-life premium and reserve risk	127	151
Non-life lapse risk	-	-
Non-life catastrophe risk	-	-
Diversification benefit	-	-
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	**127**	**151**

MARKET RISK MODULE

Market Risk is the largest component of SF-SCR and it mainly arises from:

The Market Risk component of SF-SCR is driven by risks inherent within the Company's assets and liabilities portfolio and the details of the changes over the reporting period are as follows:

- $2,971k of Market Risk SF-SCR arises from:
- $1,268k Spread Risk mainly driven by the Company's investments in bonds.
- $2,687k Interest Rate Risk driven by exposures to fixed income securities.

Market Risk	**Standard Formula $'000 (USD)**	**Standard Formula $'000 (USD)**
	2023	**2022**
Spread risk	1,268	2,282
Currency risk	-	-
Interest rate risk	2,687	2,935
Concentration risk	-	-
Diversification within market risk module	(984)	(1,499)
Total Market Risk	**2,971**	**3,718**

COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT RISK MODULE (CREDIT RISK MODULE)

$261k Counterparty Default Risk SF-SCR arises from risk of default of the Custodian Bank and Cash at Bank.

Credit (Counterparty default) Risk	**Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)**	**Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)**
	2023	**2022**
Credit (Counterparty default) Risk	261	307

OPERATIONAL RISK SCR

Operation Risk SF-SCR amounts to $18k, which is mainly driven by premiums.

Operational Risk	Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)	Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)
	2023	2022
Operational risk	18	11

MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (MCR)

The Company uses the Standard Formula to calculate its Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR). The amount of the MCR for the reporting period is $2,677k.

The following table shows the MCR calculation:

Overall MCR Calculation	Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)	Standard Formula, $'000 (USD)
	2023	2022
Linear MCR	36	36
SCR	3,104	3,863
MCR cap	1,397	1,738
MCR floor	776	966
Combined MCR	776	966
Absolute floor of the MCR	2,867	2,677
Minimum Capital Requirement	**2,867**	**2,677**

INFORMATION ON THE INPUTS USED TO CALCULATE THE MCR

The MCR is based on factors applied to net premiums written amounts in the previous 12 months and the net best estimate technical provisions, where posititive, both split by Solvency II class of business. The charge for premium and technical provision elements are then summed to create a total charge.

Calculation of MCR (inputs)	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole. $'000 (USD)	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months. $'000 (USD)	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole. $'000 (USD)	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months. $'000 (USD)
	2023	2023	2022	2022
Medical Expenses				
Income protection insurance				
Workers' compensation insurance				
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance				
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance				
Fire and other damage to property insurance proportional reinsurance				
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance				
Credit and surteyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	-	315	-	303
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance				
Assistance and proportional reinsurance				
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance				
Non-proportional health reinsurance				
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance				
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance				
Non-proportional property reinsurance				

APPROACH TO CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company advocates capital preservation and therefore requires investment in high quality, fixed interest bonds. The Company is prudent in its approach to investment and this is reflected in the agreements it has with its investment manager.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The intention of the plan is to ensure the Company meets regulatory capital requirements and other business expectation. It is the aim of the Company to have sufficient working capital to meet projected liabilities of existing policyholders in one year's time, without requiring additional capital.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS AND POLICY

The Company maintains an efficient capital structure of shareholders' funds, consistent with the Company's risk profile and the regulatory and market requirements of its business.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are:

- to maintain financial strength to support new business growth;
- to satisfy the requirements of its policyholders and regulators;
- to retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets;
- to allocate capital efficiently to support growth.

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

The Company did not make use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the reporting during the reporting period.

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

The Company uses the Standard Formula to calculate the SCR and therefore no differences exist.

E.5 - NON-COMPLIANCE

During the reporting period, there were no instances of non-compliance with the Solvency II capital requirements. In addition, the Company held Own Funds in excess of the SCR/MCR requirements over the reporting period.

E.6 – ANY OTHER INFORMATION

There is no additional material information to present as at year end.

F - APPENDICES TO THE SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

General information

Undertaking name	Uzbekinvest International Insurance Company
Undertaking identification code	213800PW548AU92DES43
Type of code of undertaking	LEI
Type of undertaking	Non-life undertakings
Country of authorisation	GB
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31 December 2023
Currency used for reporting	USD
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	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: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations
S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations
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

		Solvency II value
	Assets	C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	407
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	47,763
R0080	*Property (other than for own use)*	0
R0090	*Holdings in related undertakings, including participations*	0
R0100	*Equities*	0
R0110	*Equities - listed*	
R0120	*Equities - unlisted*	
R0130	*Bonds*	47,393
R0140	*Government Bonds*	15,067
R0150	*Corporate Bonds*	32,326
R0160	*Structured notes*	0
R0170	*Collateralised securities*	0
R0180	*Collective Investments Undertakings*	370
R0190	*Derivatives*	
R0200	*Deposits other than cash equivalents*	0
R0210	*Other investments*	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	*Loans on policies*	0
R0250	*Loans and mortgages to individuals*	
R0260	*Other loans and mortgages*	
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	0
R0280	*Non-life and health similar to non-life*	0
R0290	*Non-life excluding health*	0
R0300	*Health similar to non-life*	0
R0310	*Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked*	0
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	726
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	13
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	1,866
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	
R0500	**Total assets**	50,775

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Liabilities	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	-288
R0520	*Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)*	-288
R0530	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0540	*Best Estimate*	-295
R0550	*Risk margin*	7
R0560	*Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)*	0
R0570	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0580	*Best Estimate*	0
R0590	*Risk margin*	0
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	*Technical provisions - health (similar to life)*	0
R0620	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0630	*Best Estimate*	
R0640	*Risk margin*	
R0650	*Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)*	0
R0660	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0670	*Best Estimate*	
R0680	*Risk margin*	
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0710	*Best Estimate*	
R0720	*Risk margin*	
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	
R0830	Reinsurance payables	
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	757
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	*Subordinated liabilities not in BOF*	
R0870	*Subordinated liabilities in BOF*	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	
R0900	**Total liabilities**	469
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	50,306

S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		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	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
	Premiums written																	
R0110	Gross - Direct Business									315								315
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0140	Reinsurers' share																	0
R0200	Net									315								315
	Premiums earned																	
R0210	Gross - Direct Business									297								297
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0240	Reinsurers' share																	0
R0300	Net									297								297
	Claims incurred																	
R0310	Gross - Direct Business																	0
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0340	Reinsurers' share																	0
R0400	Net									0								0
	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
R0550	**Expenses incurred**									1,911								1,911
R1200	**Other expenses**																	
R1300	**Total expenses**																	1,911

S.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations			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	315						315
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0140	Reinsurers' share							0
R0200	Net	315						315
	Premiums earned							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	297						297
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0240	Reinsurers' share							0
R0300	Net	297						297
	Claims incurred							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0340	Reinsurers' share							0
R0400	Net	0						0
	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
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	1,911						1,911
R1200	**Other expenses**							
R1300	**Total expenses**							1,911

S.17.01.02
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
R0010	**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**									0								0
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																	0
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
	Best estimate																	
	Premium provisions																	
R0060	Gross									-295								-295
R0140	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default																	0
R0150	**Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions**									-295								-295
	Claims provisions																	
R0160	Gross									0								0
R0240	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default																	0
R0250	**Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions**									0								0
R0260	**Total best estimate - gross**									-295								-295
R0270	**Total best estimate - net**									-295								-295
R0280	**Risk margin**									7								7
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
R0290	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole																	0
R0300	Best estimate																	0
R0310	Risk margin																	0
R0320	**Technical provisions - total**									-288								-288
R0330	**Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total**									0								0
R0340	**Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total**									-288								-288

S.19.01.21
Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020 Accident year / underwriting year: Accident 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											0	0	0
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
R0190	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
R0200	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	0
R0210	-4	0	0	0	0	0							0	0
R0220	-3	0	0	0	0								0	0
R0230	-2	0	0	0									0	0
R0240	-1	0	0										0	0
R0250	0	0											0	0
R0260												Total	0	0

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											0	0
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
R0190	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0200	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0						0
R0210	-4	0	0	0	0	0							0
R0220	-3	0	0	0	0								0
R0230	-2	0	0	0									0
R0240	-1	0	0										0
R0250	0	0											0
R0260												Total	0

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)	50,000	50,000		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	
R0050	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	306	306			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	0				0
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**	50,306	50,306	0	0	0
	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				
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	0			0	0
	Available and eligible own funds					
R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	50,306	50,306	0	0	0
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	50,306	50,306	0	0	
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	50,306	50,306	0	0	0
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	50,306	50,306	0	0	
R0580	**SCR**	3,104				
R0600	**MCR**	2,867				
R0620	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**	1620.89%				
R0640	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**	1754.57%				

	Reconciliation reserve	C0060
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	50,306
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	
R0730	Other basic own fund items	50,000
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	0
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	306
	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)**	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	2,971		
R0020	Counterparty default risk	261		
R0030	Life underwriting risk	0		
R0040	Health underwriting risk	0		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	127		
R0060	Diversification	-273		
R0070	Intangible asset risk	0		
R0100	**Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**	3,086		

USP Key

For life underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
9 - None

For health underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk
3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk
9 - None

For non-life underwriting risk:
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk
7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk
8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk
9 - None

	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	C0100
R0130	Operational risk	18
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
R0200	**Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on**	3,104
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	0
R0220	**Solvency capital requirement**	3,104
	Other information on SCR	
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	0
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	0
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	0
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	C0010
R0010	MCR_{NL} Result	36

		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	0	
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
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	
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	315
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
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 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	36
R0310	SCR	3,104
R0320	MCR cap	1,397
R0330	MCR floor	776
R0340	Combined MCR	776
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	2,867
R0400	**Minimum Capital Requirement**	2,867