Motors Insurance Company Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Motors Insurance Company

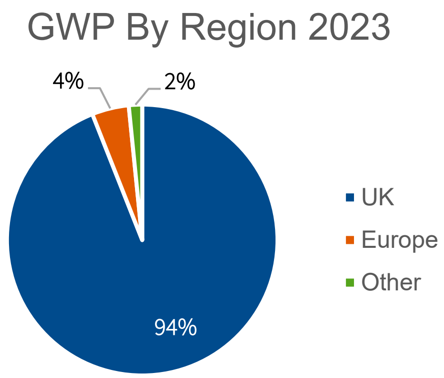
An AmTrust Financial Company

Contents

Summary

Business model

Motors Insurance Company Limited (MICL or the Company) is a UK registered insurance company, which predominantly underwrites or reinsures multiple lines of business across the UK and Europe. Its primary markets are shown in the chart below which shows Gross Written Premium (GWP) by region:



MICL's primary underwriting focus is in the motor add-on insurance market, offering the following types of insurance:

- Mechanical Breakdown Insurance (Miscellaneous Financial Loss)
- Guaranteed Asset Protection (Miscellaneous Financial Loss)[1]
- Alloy Wheel Repair, Cosmetic Repair and Tyre Insurances (Motor Other); and
- Roadside Assistance (Assistance).

MICL is a subsidiary of the AmTrust Financial Services Inc. (AFSI) Group. AFSI is a multinational property and casualty insurer.

Solvency II

As a regulated insurance company, MICL is subject to the regulatory rules and principles adopted by the UK and the European Union, which came into effect on 1 January 2016. Solvency II is a regulatory regime which is designed to set an appropriate level of capital that reflects the specific risk profile of insurance companies within the regime.

The biggest source of risk in MICL's business model relates to the underwriting activity undertaken by the business. Regulatory capital is designed to act as buffer, which is to be held within the Company's assets and liabilities and provides a safety mechanism to protect policyholders should MICL incorrectly estimate its future liabilities, or if unforeseen stress events occur which impact the markets in which MICL operates.

This report is a Solvency II requirement and is designed to give MICL's external stakeholders (including policyholders) an insight into the solvency and financial condition of the Company. This is the eighth SFCR completed by MICL, covering the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, with comparisons to the 2022 period. It is a document covering MICL's business only and therefore classed as a solo submission.

The 2023 SFCR is subject to external audit by virtue of MICL no longer qualifying as a small insurance company for audit purposes. The external review covers sections D and E of this report, excluding comparison to 2022 (as indicated in the relevant tables).

[1] With effect from 7 February 2024 MICL temporarily ceased offering GAP Insurance in the UK.

Business performance

2023	Motor (other classes)	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£,000
GWP – Direct	15,810	1,363	143,884	161,058
GWP – Proportional reinsurance	-	-	9,899	9,899
Reinsurers' share	(8,135)	(678)	(82,873)	(91,686)
Net premiums written	**7,675**	**686**	**70,910**	**79,271**
Gross premiums earned – Direct	13,077	935	130,141	144,153
Gross premiums earned – Reinsurance	-	-	12,583	12,583
Reinsurers' share	(5,667)	(454)	(68,033)	(74,153)
Net premiums earned	**7,409**	**482**	**74,691**	**85,582**
Gross claims incurred – Direct	7,209	553	86,210	93,972
Gross claims incurred – Reinsurance	-	-	5,240	5,240
Reinsurers' share	(3,745)	(279)	(49,584)	(53,608)
Net claims incurred	**3,464**	**274**	**41,866**	**45,604**
Expenses incurred	**3,762**	**56**	**26,857**	**30,675**
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
Net technical result	183	152	5,968	6,303

2023 GWP increased across all key products, ending 11% higher year on year. Mechanical Breakdown Insurance (MBI) accounted for 82% (2022: 81%) of total GWP and, whilst claims frequencies returned to pre COVID levels and claims severities increased due to global inflation, the MBI portfolio continued to be the largest contributor to the underwriting performance within the Company.

As represented previously, the UK market remains the largest market and accounts for 93% (2022: 93%) of the Mechanical Breakdown Insurance GWP.

Although mobility levels have to some extent been restored, claims frequencies and severities on Guaranteed Asset Protection (GAP)insurance have remained lower than anticipated due to fewer road traffic accidents and high residual vehicle values. As used car residual values began to drop towards the end of 2023, MICL began to see loss ratios on this line of business begin to increase.

Alloy, Cosmetic and Tyre (ACT) insurance underwriting profits have been inflation impacted but are still performing in line with target overall.

MICL seeks to adopt strong risk appetites and underwriting disciplines in the lines of business that it participates in and has a core team of experienced and professional underwriters that have a good track record of achieving target loss ratios over many years.

The primary objectives for the investment portfolio are capital preservation and maintenance of liquidity. Similar to 2022, 2023 experienced continued volatility, but with market expectations of interest rates stabilising, performance significantly improved year on year. Performance was broadly in line with its benchmarks as a result of the portfolio's high credit quality and short duration.

In addition, the size of the portfolio was reduced during the year as a result of the payment of dividends: £6m in January 2023, £10.0m in June 2023 and £10m in December 2023.

In May 2023, A.M. Best reassigned MICL a Financial Strength Rating of A- (Excellent) and a Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating of "a-" due to its balance sheet being assessed as very strong, as well as its strong operating performance, limited business profile and appropriate enterprise risk management.

Material changes to MICL's business model

In August 2022, MICL submitted an application to the PRA for the use of a Premium Risk Undertaking Specific Parameter (USP) for the Solvency II Miscellaneous Financial Loss (MFL) line of business. The MFL line of business is MICL's largest class and contains the MBI and GAP products. This application was approved by the PRA in June 2023. MICL uses the Standard Formula to calculate all the other components of its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), and it believes that the Standard Formula, with the USP, does not lead to an inappropriate capital requirement for the business. The Standard Formula figures in this document are calculated using the PRA approved USP rather than the standard parameter.

In July 2023, MICL (with other companies in the AmTrust Group), made the strategic decision to renew its Quota Share Reinsurance arrangement under which 50% of all written premiums (net of other reinsurances and similar deductions) and claims are ceded to a highly rated reinsurer. Whilst MICL's capital position has remained comfortably within the Board defined risk appetite since the implementation of Solvency II, the quota share provides additional capital coverage to support future growth. The arrangement has contributed to net written premiums reducing and Solvency II capital coverage improving across the reporting period. Additionally, from July 2022 MICL has purchased additional reinsurance for its GAP portfolio of business with a highly rated reinsurer, and this contract was renewed in July 2023.

With effect from 1st March 2023, the Company no longer underwrites Wholesale Floor Plan insurance.

Reinsurance arrangements with a fellow automotive insurer were terminated with effect from 31 December 2023, affecting inward reinsured business currently transacted in Europe. Total gross written premium for this line of business for the year ended December 2023 totalled £7.5m.

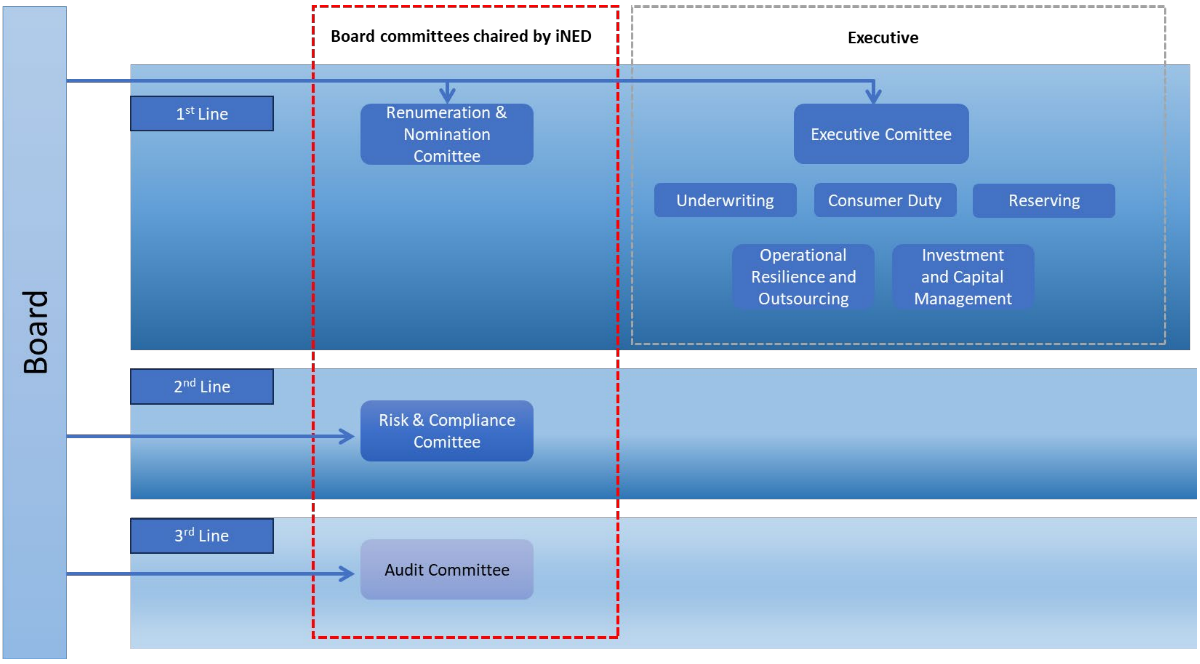
In February 2024, following an FCA review into GAP Insurance in the UK market, multiple insurance firms, including MICL, agreed to temporarily cease the sale of GAP Insurance.

Systems of Governance

MICL has developed a system of corporate governance to ensure that there is a clear process of decision making combined with accountability and transparency, which allows for the sound and prudent management of the business.

The Board has overall responsibility for setting and achieving MICL's strategy and putting in place appropriate systems and infrastructures to manage the associated risk in its business model. In line with established best practices within the insurance market, MICL follows the "Three Lines of Defence" model of risk management and internal control.

The Company's key committees are depicted below, with the Risk and Compliance Committee sitting within the 2nd line of defence, the Audit Committee in the 3rd line of defence, and all other committees within the 1st line of defence.



The Board of Directors, along with the Risk and Compliance Committee, provide oversight and control in relation to the evaluation of risk within the business. The membership of the Board and sub-committees comprises Executive Directors, Independent Non-Executive Directors and Parent Company representatives. All committees have terms of reference which define their roles and responsibilities.

Risk Profile

The Company calculates its required capital from both a regulatory and internal economic capital perspective by reference to certain risk categories that it is exposed to within its business model. The main risks that MICL is exposed to are:

- Underwriting risk – 63.7% (2022: 75.4%)* of the undiversified SCR
- Market risk – 30.8% (2022: 19.0%)* of the undiversified SCR
- Credit risk – 5.5% (2022: 5.4%)* of the undiversified SCR

*2023 figures audited, 2022 figures are unaudited

Underwriting Risk

MICL's largest risk exposure is in respect of underwriting risk, which is broken down into two main components: premium risk and reserve risk. Premium risk is the risk that premiums are insufficient to cover the value of claims made; and reserve risk is the risk that on-going claims are settled at a higher value than previously expected. Most of the Company's material underwriting risk exposure comes from the MBI product within the Miscellaneous Financial Loss class, which continued to represent the largest class of business during 2023. The proportion of total risk represented by underwriting risk has fallen in 2023 as a result of the use of the USP for premium risk as referred to above.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of income or decrease in the value of assets caused by movements in the level and prices of financial instruments. Market risk includes factors such as equity values, interest rates, foreign exchange and spread risk.

The Company's material exposures to market risk include concentration risk on intercompany loans, interest rate risk and spread risk on its bond portfolio, and foreign currency exchange risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates of various currencies. The proportion of total risk represented by market risk has increased in 2023 as a result of the use of the USP for premium risk as referred to above.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the potential loss arising from the failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to the Company.

In MICL, the main area of credit risk is in relation to amounts due from reinsurance companies, insurance intermediaries, clients and amounts held with banks and other financial institutions.

Other risks

MICL is also exposed to the following other risks:

- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk
- Legal and regulatory risk.

Historically, MICL has embedded climate change risk management within its ERM Framework. Throughout 2023, MICL has continued its focus in this area.

Other key areas of risk focus in 2023 included:

- Inflation – inflationary pressures continued in 2023, fuelled by the growing global geopolitical tensions.
- Value and Utility of GAP – during 2023 MICL responded to the FCA in relation to an investigation into GAP value and utility. In February 2024, MICL temporarily ceased the sale of GAP insurance.
- Cyber risk – increased risk due to the increase of AI in malicious cyber activity.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

MICL's assets and liabilities are valued differently when calculating its regulatory capital under Solvency II and when preparing its annual accounts for filing at Companies House. The former applies the valuation rules from the Solvency II Directive, and the latter applies valuation rules under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the UK.

The following is a summary level Solvency II Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 for comparison (note that throughout this document the values given in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds, the totals are rounded values of the actual totals):

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets Deferred acquisition costs	30,824	-	(30,824)	-
Investments				
Bonds				
Government bonds	105,863	450	-	106,313
Corporate bonds	78,153	1,063	-	79,216
Loans and mortgages	11,800	238	2,689	14,727
Reinsurance recoverables	100,534	30,135	(56,111)	74,558
Deposits to cedants	845	-	(38)	807
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	30,025	(27,393)	-	2,631
Reinsurance receivables	6,488	(2,742)	(7)	3,740
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	136	-	-	136
Cash and cash equivalents	14,896	-	-	14,896
Any other assets	1,751	(1,751)	-	-
Total Assets	381,315	-	(84,291)	297,025
Liabilities				
Technical provisions – non-life	194,454	36,958	(93,161)	138,251
Deposits from reinsurers	-	50,615	-	50,615
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	7,624	7,624
Insurance & intermediaries payables	21,906	(20,984)	-	921
Reinsurance payables	73,270	(66,589)	-	6,681
Payables (trade, not insurance)	10,681	-	-	10,681
Any other liabilities	21,625	-	(21,625)	-
Total Liabilities	321,935	-	(107,162)	214,773
Excess of assets over liabilities	59,380	-	22,871	82,252

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2022 (unaudited)	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets Investments				
Bonds				
Government bonds	118,530	427	-	118,958
Corporate bonds	58,633	862	-	59,495
Loans and mortgages	15,900	178	608	16,686
Reinsurance recoverables	81,280	25,463	(44,733)	62,009
Deposits to cedants	1,666	-	(104)	1,561
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	25,775	(21,871)	-	3,904
Reinsurance receivables	7,545	(3,592)	-	3,954
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	1,311	(69)	-	1,242
Cash and cash equivalents	13,882	-	-	13,882
Any other assets	1,467	(1,467)	-	-
Deferred acquisition costs	32,624	-	(32,624)	-
Total Assets	358,613	(69)	(76,853)	281,691
Liabilities				
Technical provisions – non-life	178,546	32,072	(88,102)	122,517
Deposits from reinsurers	-	41,303	-	41,303
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	6,280	6,280
Insurance & intermediaries payables	19,597	(16,567)	-	3,029
Reinsurance payables	62,167	(56,877)	-	5,290
Payables (trade, not insurance)	10,862	-	-	10,862
Any other liabilities	13,872	-	(13,872)	-
Total Liabilities	285,044	(69)	(95,694)	189,281
Excess of assets over liabilities	73,569	-	18,841	92,410

Assets and Other liabilities

The valuation of most of MICL's assets and other liabilities is the same under UK GAAP and Solvency II. The main differences are:

Insurance and intermediaries receivables and payables – Receivables from, and payables to intermediaries and ceding insurers where the amounts are past contractual payment terms are valued at the amount payable, and are discounted where it is expected that the balance will be paid after more than one year under Solvency II. Where the amounts are not past contractual payment terms, i.e., not yet due, they are transferred to reinsurance recoverables or technical provisions as appropriate. The UK GAAP balance also includes amounts owed in respect of profit-sharing agreements, which are included in technical provisions in the Solvency II balance sheet as the future amounts payable are directly affected by the future policy cash flows.

Deferred tax liability – The Company has no deferred tax liability under UK GAAP. However, the Solvency II balance sheet has a deferred tax liability balance in respect of the increase in own funds due to the recognition of future profits in technical provisions when calculated on a Solvency II basis.

Technical Provisions

There are significant differences in the way Technical Provisions (TPs) are required to be calculated under Solvency II in comparison with the UK GAAP provisions. Under Solvency II Claims Provisions and Premium Provisions must be calculated separately on a best estimate basis with no explicit margins included. They should include an allowance for all possible future cash flows, not just the foreseeable ones and include provisions for both allocated and unallocated expenses associated with the business written.

There is a requirement to discount the TPs using risk free yield curves for each currency, which means cash flows of the TPs have to be generated.

Finally, a Risk Margin, which reflects the uncertainty in the cash flows as the TPs run off, is added to the best estimate, which must be calculated using the prescribed cost of capital approach.

More details on the specific methodologies used by MICL in the calculation of its TPs and how they differ from the statutory provisions are provided in the main body of this report in section D.

The following table shows a summary of MICL's total Technical Provisions as of 31 December 2023:

Solvency II Class of Business	Best Estimate Technical Provisions	Solvency II Risk Margin	Solvency II Value	Reinsurance Recoverable	Net Technical Provisions
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Other motor insurance	15,685	156	15,841	8,393	7,448
Assistance	618	6	624	340	284
Miscellaneous financial loss	120,611	1,175	121,786	65,825	55,961
Total	**136,914**	**1,337**	**138,251**	**74,558**	**63,693**

The following table shows a summary of MICL's total Technical Provisions as of 31 December 2022 (unaudited):

Solvency II Class of Business	Best Estimate Technical Provisions	Solvency II Risk Margin	Solvency II Value	Reinsurance Recoverable	Net Technical Provisions
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Other motor insurance	12,780	362	13,142	6,801	6,341
Assistance	349	10	359	188	170
Miscellaneous financial loss	106,011	3,005	109,016	55,020	53,996
Total	**119,140**	**3,377**	**122,517**	**62,009**	**60,508**

Capital Management

MICL uses an external system, Solvency Tool, to calculate its SCR using the Standard Formula. As noted above, the Company now uses an Undertaking Specific Parameter (USP) for Premium Risk for the Miscellaneous and Financial Loss (MFL) line of business alongside the standard formula for the other components of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). It does not use simplified calculations for any of the risk modules. MICL's capital structure is 100% tier 1.

MICL maintains an internal minimum management target for the Solvency II ratio. The Solvency II ratio as at 31 December 2023 was 311% (2022: 157%), which is above the Company's internal risk appetite.

Capital Requirements 31 December	2023		2022 (unaudited)	
	£000	Coverage	£000	Coverage
Own Funds	82,252		86,410	
SCR	26,436	311%	55,100	157%
MCR	11,896	691%	19,296	448%

The reduction in Own Funds from 2022 to 2023 reflects the payment of total dividends in the period of £20m, offset by profit in the year (note that £6m out the total dividends paid in the year of £26m was identified as a foreseeable dividend in the 2022 figures) . The SCR coverage increased from 157% in 2022 to 311% in 2023. This increase is due to the PRA granting MICL the use of a USP in relation to non-life premium risk in the Miscellaneous financial loss line of business. Without the USP the SCR coverage would have been 156% in 2023. This remains well within the Board's risk appetite, both with and without the USP.

MICL's SCR, split by risk module as of 31 December 2023, is shown in the table below, with 2022 figures for comparison:

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
Counterparty Default Risk	2,005	3,704
Market Risk	11,244	12,731
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	23,292	50,422
Undiversified BSCR	**36,541**	**66,858**
Diversification Credit	(7,183)	(9,853)
Basic SCR	**29,358**	**57,005**
Operational Risk	4,702	4,376
Adjustment for Deferred Taxes	(7,624)	(6,280)
SCR	**26,436**	**55,100**

The value calculated for each individual risk is the estimated loss that would be incurred in an adverse scenario for that specific risk. As not all of these negative outcomes would be expected to occur within a short time frame the Standard Formula SCR calculation allows for a diversification benefit which is an estimate of the total reduction in the overall level of risk. The effect of diversification in 2023 has reduced the SCR by £7.2m (2022: £9.9m) with the reduced diversification benefit being due to the reduction in Non-Life Underwriting Risk.

Directors' statement in respect of the SFCR

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the SFCR in all material respects in accordance with the PRA rules and the Solvency II Regulations.

We are satisfied that:

- Throughout the financial year in question, the insurer has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the insurer
- It is reasonable to believe that the insurer has continued to comply subsequently and will continue to comply in the future.

Approved on behalf of the board by:

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Simon Wright

Chief Financial Officer

5th April 2024

External Audit Report

Report of the external independent auditor to the Directors of Motors Insurance Company Limited ('the Company') pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF THE SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

Opinion

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by Motors Insurance Company Limited ('the Company') as at 31 December 2023:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2023, ('**the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit**'); and

- Company templates S02.01.02, S17.01.02, S23.01.01, S25.01.21, S28.01.01 ('**the Templates subject to audit'**).

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

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

- The 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report;

- Company templates S05.01.02, S05.02.01, S19.01.21;

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

- the written acknowledgement by the Directors of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('**the Responsibility Statement**').

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2023 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which it is based, as modified by relevant supervisory modifications, and as supplemented by supervisory approvals and determinations in effect as at the date of approval of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)"), including ISA (UK) 800 and ISA (UK) 805, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – special purpose basis of accounting

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

Going concern

The Directors have prepared the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("the going concern period").

We used our knowledge of the Company, its industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

The risk that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Company's available financial resources over this period were:

- an increase in loss ratio across all business lines to reflect the effects of claims inflation on the entity's supply chain,
- a cessation of the entity's sale of guaranteed asset protection products following regulatory review, and
- a significant one-off event.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the liquidity in the going concern period by comparing severe, but plausible, downside scenarios that could arise from these risks individually and collectively against the level of the available financial resources and solvency indicated by the Company's financial forecasts.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is appropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the Directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks"), we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment included:

— Enquiring of Directors, internal audit and other key management personnel and inspection of documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including; the internal audit function, the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have any knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

— Reading board, audit and other sub-committee minutes.

— Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that Company management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as the Solvency II technical provisions. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the focus of this audit is on the balance sheet of the entity.

We identified a fraud risk in relation to the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions, due to the inherent judgement in the selection of assumptions. In order to address the risk of fraud specifically, we involved actuarial specialists to assist in our challenge of management.

To address the pervasive risk as it relates to management override, we also performed procedures including:

— assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias;

— identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those created and approved by the same individual, those posted without an approver or a user ID, those posted by individuals who typically do not post journals or are not authorised to do so, and those posted with descriptions containing key words or phrases.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report from our experience and through enquiries with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence. We discussed with the directors and management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the Solvency and Financial Condition Report including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Secondly, the Company is subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's license to operate. We identified the area of regulatory compliance as that most likely to have such an effect, recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

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

In connection with our audit of the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report or a material misstatement of the Other Information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other matter - prior period information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

We note that the prior period information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report was not audited. Consequently ISAs (UK) require the auditor to state that the corresponding figures contained within the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are unaudited. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA rules and Solvency II regulations which have been modified by the modifications, and supplemented by the approvals and determinations made by the PRA under section 138A of FSMA, the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based.

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Rule 4.1 (3) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms we are also required to consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit of the Company's statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

This engagement is separate from the audit of the annual financial statements of the Company and the report here relates only to the matters specified and does not extend to the Company's annual financial statements taken as a whole.

As set out in our audit report on those financial statements, that audit report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. The audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body for that audit work, for the audit report, or for the opinions we have formed in respect of that audit.

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

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

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

Umar Jamil

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, ***Statutory Auditor***

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

5 April 2024

Business and Performance

Section A

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business

Name and legal form of undertaking

Motors Insurance Company Limited (MICL)
Jubilee House
5 Mid-Point Business Park
Thornbury
West Yorkshire
BD3 7AG

MICL is a company limited by shares, authorised and regulated by the PRA and regulated by the FCA.

Supervisory authority

MICL is regulated by The Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). The PRA was created as a part of the Bank of England by the Financial Services Act (2012) and is responsible for the prudential regulation and supervision of banks, building societies, credit unions, insurers and major investment firms. The PRA's objectives are set out in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA).

Prudential Regulation Authority
Bank of England
20 Moorgate
London
EC2R 6DATel 020 7061 4878
PRA.FirmEnquiries@bankofengland.co.uk

MICL belongs to the AmTrust International Ltd (AIL) group of companies. The Group is also supervised by the PRA.

MICL is also regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The FCA's registered address is as follows:

Financial Conduct Authority
12 Endeavour Square
Stratford
E20 1JN

External auditor

MICL, together with the wider AmTrust Group, is audited by KPMG LLP. KPMG's UK office is located at:

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
Tel 020 7311 1000

Shareholders of qualifying holding in the undertaking

MICL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Car Care Plan (Holdings) Limited (CCPH), which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of the UK holding company, AmTrust International Limited (AIL) which is a UK limited company.

The Company's ultimate parent is Evergreen Parent GP, LLC ('Evergreen'), a Delaware registered US limited liability company.

Evergreen's registered address is as follows:

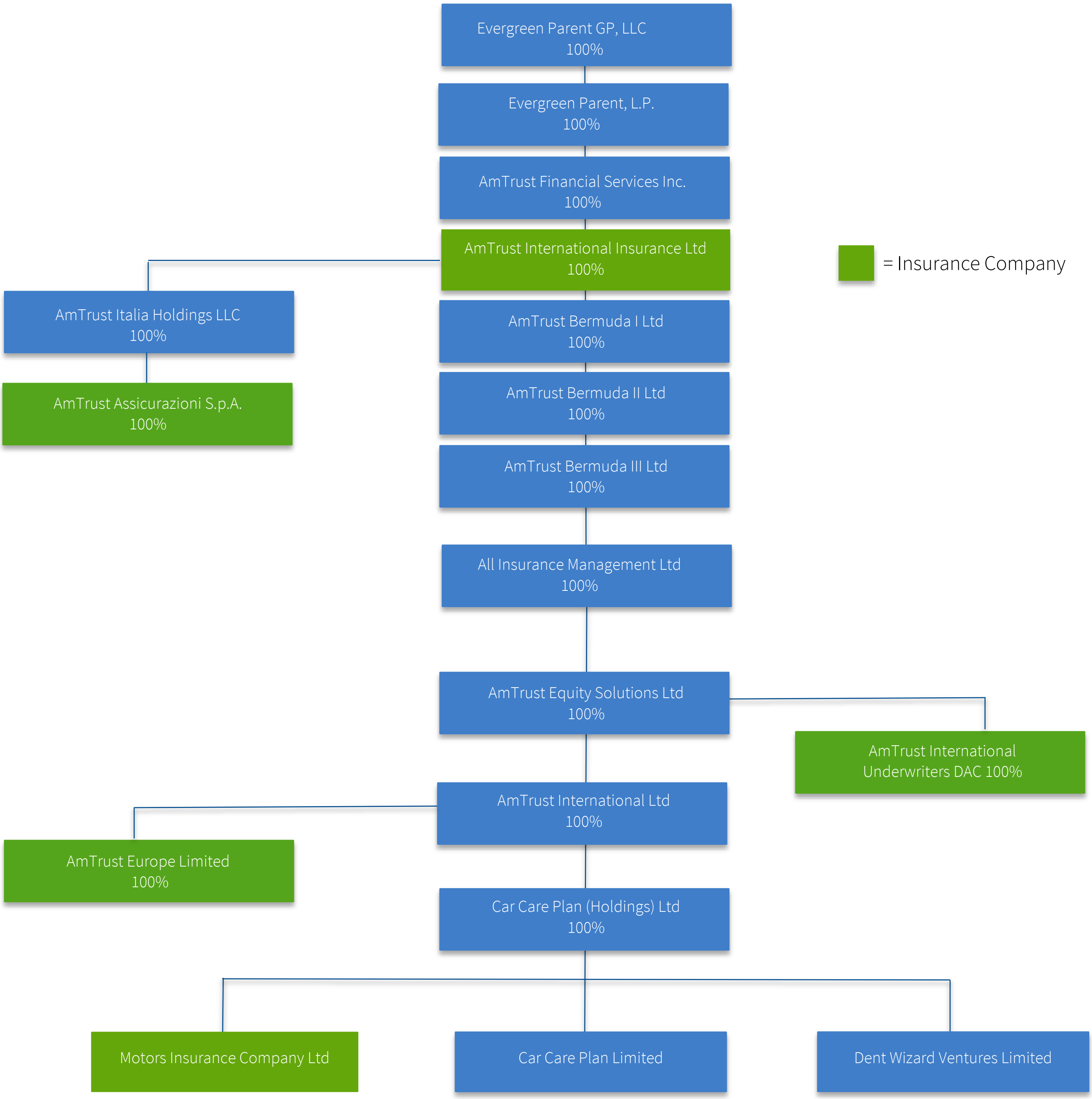
Evergreen Parent GP, LLC

59 Maiden Lane, 43rd Floor, New York, 10038

As a member of the AmTrust Group, the Company benefits from financial, operational and management support. The AmTrust Group is a multinational property and casualty insurer specialising in small to medium sized businesses. With extensive underwriting experience and a prestigious "A-" (Excellent) Financial Size "XV" rating from A.M. Best, the AmTrust Group has earned a reputation as an innovative, technology driven provider of insurance products. Commitment to excellence is a common thread connecting each of the AmTrust Group companies. The AmTrust Group's business model focuses on achieving targeted returns and profit growth with the careful management of risk. The AmTrust Group pursues these goals through geographic and product diversification, as well as an in-depth understanding of its insured exposure. The product mix includes, primarily: workers' compensation; extended warranty; and other commercial property/casualty insurance products, including title insurance. Workers' compensation and property/casualty insurance policyholders in the United States are generally small and middle market businesses. Extended warranty customers are manufacturers, distributors and retailers of commercial and consumer products. The AmTrust Group has also built a strong and growing distribution of extended warranty and specialty risk products, including liability and other property/casualty products, in Europe.

Position within the legal structure of the group

The following simplified group structure chart shows where MICL sits within the wider AmTrust Group:



Material lines of business and material geographical areas where MICL carries out business

In 2023 MICL's core product lines were Mechanical Breakdown Insurance (MBI) and Guaranteed Asset Protection (GAP), in the Miscellaneous Financial Loss Solvency II class of business, Alloy Wheel Repair Insurance, Cosmetic Repair Insurance and Tyre Insurance (ACT), in the Motor Other Solvency II class of business and a small amount of Roadside Assistance (RAS), in the Solvency II Assistance class of business.

The material geographic areas were UK and Europe. In 2024 there will be a material change in the amount of business written in Europe as a quota share reinsurance agreement with a European based partner has ceased.

Material events

In August 2022, MICL submitted an application to the PRA for the use of a Premium Risk Undertaking Specific Parameter (USP) for the Solvency II Miscellaneous Financial Loss (MFL) line of business. The MFL line of business is MICL's largest class and contains the MBI and GAP products. This application was approved by the PRA in June 2023. MICL uses the Standard Formula to calculate all the other components of its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), and it believes that the Standard Formula, with the USP, does not lead to an inappropriate capital requirement for the business. The Standard Formula figures in this document are calculated using the PRA approved USP rather than the standard parameter of 13%.

On 1st July 2023, MICL (with other companies in the AmTrust Group), made the strategic decision to renew its quota share reinsurance arrangement under which 50% of all written premiums (net of other reinsurances and similar deductions) and claims will be ceded to a highly rated reinsurer (AA- with Standard & Poor's). Whilst MICL's capital position remains comfortably within the Board defined risk appetite since the implementation of Solvency II, the quota share provides additional capital coverage to support future growth. The arrangement has contributed to net written premiums reducing and Solvency II capital coverage stability across the reporting period. The arrangement was renewed on 1st July 2023 on a 'funds withheld' basis.

In addition, as a risk mitigation surrounding volatility in residual vehicle values, a 50% quota share reinsurance agreement was renewed with another large European A+ rated reinsurer for the GAP portfolio, effective for all contracts written after 1st July 2023.

The Company paid the following dividends to its shareholder during 2023:

- £6m in February 2023
- £10m in June 2023
- £10m in December 2023

In May 2023, A.M. Best assigned MICL a Financial Strength Rating of A- (Excellent) and a Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating of "a-" due to its balance sheet being assessed as very strong, as well as its strong operating performance, limited business profile and appropriate enterprise risk management.

Inflationary pressures continued in 2023, fuelled by the growing global geopolitical tensions which fed through to MICL's underwriting performance. This was mitigated by strong underwriting controls, meaning the impact on profitability was minimal.

During the latter part of 2023 and early 2024, MICL, along with all other insurance companies underwriting GAP insurance, were in discussions with the FCA surrounding the FCA's concerns about the value and utility of GAP. In February 2024, MICL temporarily ceased the sale of GAP insurance.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The Company's Report and Financial Statements are prepared in compliance with UK Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland". The following information on performance is aligned to the position in the Company's Report and Financial Statements.

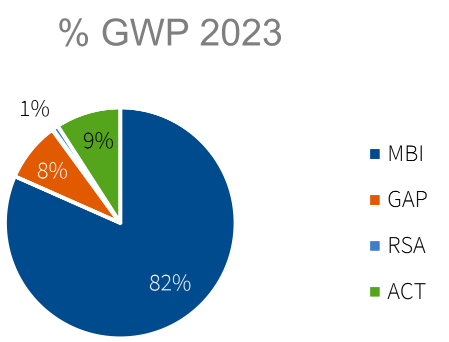
The table below shows the underwriting performance broken down by Solvency II class of business.

2023	Motor (other classes)	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
GWP – Direct	15,810	1,363	143,884	161,058
GWP – Proportional reinsurance	-	-	9,899	9,899
Reinsurers' share	(8,135)	(678)	(82,873)	(91,686)
Net premiums written	**7,675**	**686**	**70,910**	**79,271**
Gross premiums earned – Direct	13,077	935	130,141	144,153
Gross premiums earned – Reinsurance	-	-	12,583	12,583
Reinsurers' share	(5,667)	(454)	(68,033)	(74,153)
Net premiums earned	**7,409**	**482**	**74,691**	**85,582**
Gross claims incurred – Direct	7,209	553	86,210	93,972
Gross claims incurred – Reinsurance	-	-	5,240	5,240
Reinsurers' share	(3,745)	(279)	(49,584)	(53,608)
Net claims incurred	**3,464**	**274**	**41,866**	**45,604**
Expenses incurred	**3,762**	**56**	**26,857**	**30,675**
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
Net technical result	**183**	**152**	**5,968**	**6,303**

MICL Gross Written Premium (GWP) in 2023 was £171m (2022: £154m), representing growth of approximately 11% on 2022.

As noted above, MICL's core product lines are MBI and GAP, in the Miscellaneous Financial Loss Solvency II class of business, and ACT in the Motor Other Solvency II class of business and a small amount of Roadside Assistance (RAS), in the Solvency II Assistance class of business.

The split of GWP by product is shown below:

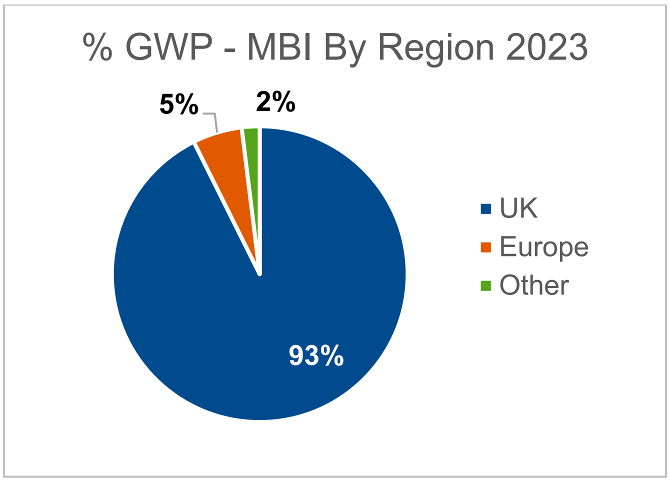


Assistance represents less than 1% of GWP. Assistance is only underwritten in the UK. Wholesale Floor Plan underwriting ceased on 1 March 2023.

In 2023, MICL delivered a strong technical result. Whilst underwriting performance in 2023 continued to be impacted by high residual values of vehicles on the GAP business there was a definite fall in residual values which impacted year on year performance adversely.

Inflationary pressure on the MBI book from parts and labour rate increases resulted in rating increases being applied across the MBI book during the year to ensure the loss ratios remained under control.

The split of MBI GWP by region is shown below:



Material events that affected performance in 2023, were:

- MBI GWP grew by 11% (2022: 23% increase) in MICL's largest market (UK). MBI GWP in mainland Europe increased by 27% (2022: 23% reduction). MBI GWP in other countries increased by 16% (2022: 76% decrease) which mainly related to the continued roll out of a key partner programme globally. All key MBI markets remained profitable.
- GAP is only underwritten in the UK and GWP grew by 9% in 2023 (2022: 32% increase). This product is primarily sold on new cars and the supply of new vehicles increased in 2023. High residual vehicle values continued in the first half of 2023 and therefore GAP once again produced an underwriting profit in the period. Residual values began to reduce in the second half of 2023 and this resulted in increased loss ratios towards the end of this period.
- ACT revenue increased during 2023, with GWP growing by approximately 13% (2022: 15% increase). This was the result of improved new car supply.
- WFP ceased from 1st March 2023 and MICL no longer underwrites this product. There were no losses that triggered the excess of loss cover, and the combined WFP portfolio continued to deliver a small underwriting profit.
- RAS grew by 13% in 2023 and again provided an underwriting surplus in line with prior years.

A.3 Investment Performance

MICL invests in a range of high-quality assets consisting primarily of fixed interest debt instruments in the form of corporate and government bonds, and interest-bearing intercompany loans. All of the investments through the reporting period and at the reporting date were directly held. The aim of the investment strategy is to maximise return to the Company whilst minimising risk with respect to the proportion of investments that match the technical provisions. At the reporting date, MICL's investments were as follows:

	2023		2022 (unaudited)	
	£'000	%	£'000	%
Corporate bonds	79,216	36.8%	59,495	28.5%
Government bonds	106,313	49.4%	118,958	56.9%
Loans and mortgages	14,727	6.8%	16,686	8.0%
Cash and cash equivalents	14,896	6.9%	13,882	6.6%
Total	**215,152**	**100%**	**209,020**	**100%**

The Company's fixed interest debt instruments are managed as a single portfolio. During the year the portfolio yielded £3,234k (2022: £2,795k) in coupons, £5,589k (2022: £6,112k losses) in unrealized gains and £1,799k (2022: £233k gains) in net realized losses. The investment management expenses in connection with the portfolio were not material.

In 2019 the Company made a loan to a wholly owned company within the AmTrust Group. The loan was made on an arm's length basis and accrues interest at a fixed amount above the SONIA interest rate. During the period the loan accrued £942k (2022: £482k) in interest. During the period, £4.1m (2022: £1.35m) of the principal of the loan was repaid.

The Company maintains cash balances to meet working capital requirements, and also as part of its asset and liability matching strategy in respect of foreign currencies. The Company received interest of £219k (2022: £8k) from its cash deposits during the period.

The Company did not recognise any investment gains or losses directly in equity during the period (2022: £nil).

A.4 Performance of other activities

There have been no other significant activities undertaken by MICL other than its insurance, investment and related activities.

A.5 Any other information

There is no other material information applicable to this section of the document.

System of Governance

Section B

B. System of Governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance

The Board and System of Governance

MICL has developed a system of corporate governance to ensure that there is a clear process of decision making, combined with accountability and transparency.

The Board bears the ultimate responsibility for setting and achieving MICL's strategy and putting in place appropriate systems and infrastructures to manage the associated risk in its business model. In line with established best practices within the insurance market, MICL follows the "Three Lines of Defence" model of risk management and internal control.

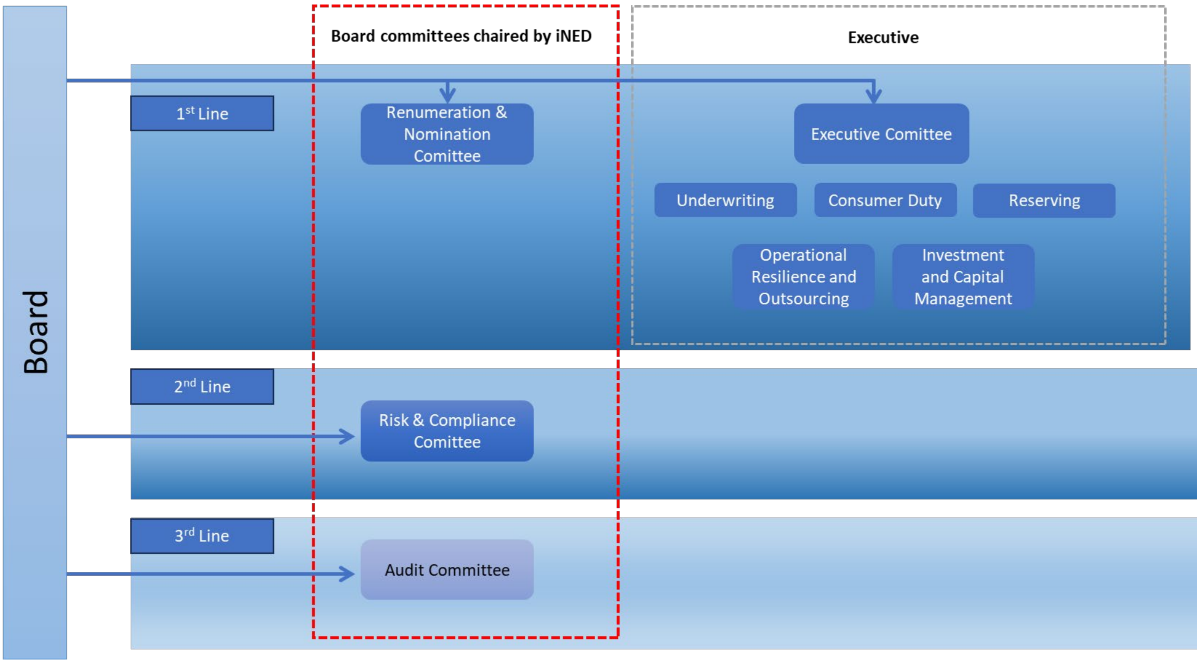
First Line Activities	Second Line Activities	Third Line Activities
Management has ownership, responsibility and accountability for identifying, assessing and managing risks. Functions and committees are designed by the Board and SMF 1 to: • Manage risks • Design and implement controls • Measure control effectiveness	Specialist functions provide oversight and challenge of First Line Activities. These functions monitor and assist with the implementation of effective risk management undertaken by First Line Activities and assist with the reporting of risk. The Compliance and Risk Management functions are Second Line Activities.	Internal Audit is an independent oversight function, providing assurance, via risk based internal audits, that the First and Second Line Activities are adequate. The Internal Audit function reports directly to the Audit Committee and provides oversight of First and Second Line Activities.

B.1.1.1 Board and Committee Structure

MICL currently has four Executive Directors, two Non-Executive Directors and two Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Executive Directors are heavily involved in the day-to-day running, governance and oversight of the business.

CCPH has its own corporate governance framework in place to meet the relevant regulatory requirements. This framework consists of its own Board and Committee structure and systems of internal control.

The Company's key committees are depicted below:



The tables below provide an overview of the purpose of each of the committees highlighted in the above diagram, identifying whether these sit within the first, second or third line of defence.

MICL BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
FIRST LINE	
Purpose: – Manage the business of the Firm in accordance with best practice in the insurance industry and applicable legal and regulatory obligations. – Agree and oversee the implementation of the Firm's culture, strategy, risk appetite, business plan and policies. – Establish a management structure, governance arrangements and an internal control framework that meet the applicable law and regulation, and that support the achievement of the Firm's strategic aims. – Oversee the management of the Firm in accordance with the goals of the Firm's parent company, especially with regard to optimising underwriting performance over the cycle. – Monitor and oversee the Firm's operations against the requirements set out in the Senior Managers and Certification Regime. – Ensure continuous compliance of the requirements and the appropriateness of the USP and provide review and approval of the USP SCR calculation.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Board

CCPH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	
FIRST LINE	
Purpose: – Deal with the day-to-day activities of the business. – Develop and implement business plans, policies, procedures and budgets that have been recommended and approved by the Board or relevant Committee. – Monitor the operating and financial performance of the business, including capital vs. solvency requirements. – Implement the policy and strategy adopted by the Board and deal with all operational matters affecting the business. – Of its own motion or at the request of the Board, promptly give or make available to the Board such information, reports and other documents to enable the Board to carry out its duties.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Board

CCPH REMUNERATION & NOMINATION COMMITTEE
FIRST LINE
Purpose: – Review and approve the applicable remuneration policy. – Review the composition of the Board, executive management, and Senior Manager Function holders. – Approve the appointment and remuneration terms of Senior Manager Function holders, Executive Committee members and other employees, including any Certification Function holder, with a proposed fixed base annual salary in excess of £150,000. – Comment on material changes to relevant pension and other benefit plans. – Annually review the Solvency II employee list and review their performance ratings and recommendations for performance related compensation. – Review the Succession Plan for the Board, Senior Manager Function holders and executive management.

– Review people and culture key performance indicators associated with employees and culture.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Board

CCPH CONSUMER DUTY COMMITTEE	
FIRST LINE	
Purpose: – Oversee the conduct of business across the entirety of CCP's operations, ensure appropriate management of conduct risk and safeguard the needs of CCP's customers; – Monitor the performance of outcomes testing in the four Consumer Duty outcomes; Product & Services, Price & Value, Consumer Understanding and Consumer Support; – Define and continuously review the Consumer Duty Framework and Consumer Duty Appetite and recommend approval to the CCPH Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board; – Take appropriate action, including escalation to the CCPH Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board, where the Committee judges CCP to be outside of its Framework or its stated Risk; – Oversee the Product Governance process within the business in compliance with the FCA PROD Rulebook. – Annually approve all products, and on an ad-hoc basis approve new and/or existing insurance products that have been significantly changed; – Regularly assess the value and utility offered under our Product Manufacturer responsibilities; and – On at least an annual basis identify and define the target market for CCP products and where a product sits outside this defined target market, take appropriate action.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Executive Committee

MICL RESERVING COMMITTEE	
FIRST LINE	
Purpose: – Ensure the Firm books appropriate loss ratios on a gross and net basis (i.e., after reinsurance) and hence maintains appropriate levels of reserves. – Ensure the accuracy of the Firm earning patterns and hence maintains appropriate levels of reserves. – Determine and recommend reserving methodology for the business underwritten by the Firm. – Ensure the reserving process for the firm is effective in providing the Board with the agreed level of comfort that the reserves in the Financial Statements are appropriate. – Ensure the process is conducted in accordance with agreed timelines. – Ensure that the process for establishing the Solvency II technical provisions is appropriate.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Executive Committee

MICL UNDERWRITING COMMITTEE
FIRST LINE
Purpose: To monitor: – Underwriting performance of each line of business against the approved risk appetite and business plan and report any exceptions to the Executive Committee. – Pricing adequacy of each line of business against the approved risk appetite and business plan and report any exceptions to the Executive Committee. – Reinsurance programme adequacy and usage.

– Adherence to underwriting policies, guidelines, authorities, processes and procedures, and to report any exceptions to the Executive Committee and / or the Conduct Committee, as appropriate. – The insurance and reinsurance underwriting risk profile, exposures at risk and aggregate level and the steps that have been taken to monitor and control such exposures. – Claims movements and large losses. – Bordereau receipt and processing. – Credit risk associated with underwriting, including counterparty default risk and credit exposure. – Independent Expert Review reports and recommended actions. – Review and approve new or renewal business on which any of the relevant terms of the deal exceeds the underwriting authority level of the Chief Executive Officer.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Executive Committee

OPERATIONAL RESILIENCE AND OUTSOURCING COMMITTEE	
FIRST LINE	
Purpose: – Developing and overseeing operational resilience framework. – Overseeing and monitoring outsourcing to AmTrust Management Services Limited (an AmTrust group company). – Overseeing and monitoring other operational outsourcing arrangements. – Approval of new outsourcing arrangements and the renewal of existing arrangements. – Reviewing and monitoring data quality and security.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Executive Committee

MICL INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	
FIRST LINE	
Purpose: – Supervise the day to day stewardship of invested assets by its appointed internal and external investment managers. – Establish the investment strategy, policies and procedures, and monitor these according to the Company's agreed risk appetite and risk tolerances supported by the Risk Management and Compliance functions. – Make recommendations to the MICL Board and CCPH Risk and Compliance Committee for those items requiring consultation and approval. – Review, approve and/or monitor capital model development, capital results and forecasts. – Ensure that the Firm's capital remains within the Risk Appetite approved by the Board. – Oversee, review and recommend for approval, the USP SCR calculation and communicate recommendation to the RCC and the Board.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Executive Committee

CCPH RISK AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE
SECOND LINE
Purpose: – Provide advice to the Board on risk strategy, including the oversight of the Firm's risk exposures, with particular, but not exclusive, emphasis on risks of regulatory concern. – Develop proposals for consideration by the Board in respect of the setting of risk appetite, tolerance levels and the metrics to be used to monitor CCP's risk management performance.

– Review the effectiveness of the Firm's risk management framework and compliance assurance programme. – Provide oversight and challenge of the design and execution of stress and scenario testing. – Provide oversight and challenge of the day-to-day risk management and oversight arrangements of the Executive Committee. – Provide oversight and challenge of the due diligence of risk issues relating to material transactions and strategic proposals that are subject to approval by the Board. – Provide advice to the Remuneration and Nominations Committee on risk weightings to be applied to performance objectives incorporated in the incentive structure for the Executive Committee members. – Oversee, review and recommend for approval, the USP SCR calculation and communicate recommendation to the RCC and the Board.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Board

CCPH AUDIT COMMITTEE	
THIRD LINE	
Purpose: To monitor: – Oversee the firm's policies and processes for financial and prudential regulatory reporting and ensure the propriety and effectiveness of internal and external audit arrangements. – Monitor the effectiveness of the internal financial controls regarding the financial report. – Approve the Internal Audit Plan and receive reports from Internal Audit on the effectiveness of internal controls. – Monitor the statutory audit of the annual financial statements. – Make a recommendation for the appointment of the external audit firm. – Review and monitor the external auditor's qualifications and independence. – Review and monitor the suitability of the provision of non-audit services to the firm. – Review and monitor compliance by the firm with legal and regulatory requirements relating to audit and financial reporting functions; and review and monitor the firm's internal audit function. – Review the adequacy and security of the firm's arrangements for its employees and contractors to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible wrongdoing in financial reporting or other matters.	
Reporting	To the CCPH Board

Senior Management Functions

Under the Senior Managers and Certification Regime, MICL is classed an enhanced firm. Senior Management Functions have been allocated as follows:

SMF Number	SMF Role	Allocation – MICL Role	Name
SMF 1	Chief Executive	Group Chief Executive Officer	Ben Russell
SMF 2	Chief Finance Function	Group Chief Financial Officer	Simon Wright
SMF 3	Executive Director	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
SMF 4	Chief Risk Function	Group Chief Risk and Compliance Officer	Gavin Tinch
SMF 5	Head of Internal Audit	Head of Internal Audit	Valisher Ibragimov
SMF 6	Head of Key Business Area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
SMF 7	Group Entity Senior Manager	AIL Chief Executive Officer	Peter Dewey

		AIL Head of HR	Helen Challis
		AIL General Counsel	Jeremy Cadle
SMF 9	Chair	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair	Liz Blythe
SMF 10	Chair of the Risk Committee	Independent Non-Executive Director	Bob Brannock
SMF 11	Chair of the Audit Committee	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair	Liz Blythe
SMF 12	Chair of the Remuneration Committee	Independent Non-Executive Director	Bob Brannock
SMF 13	Chair of the Nominations Committee	Not Applicable	Not Applicable[2]
SMF 14	Senior Independent Director	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
SMF 16	Compliance Oversight	Group Chief Risk and Compliance Officer	Gavin Tinch
SMF 17	Money Laundering Reporting Officer	Group Chief Risk and Compliance Officer	Gavin Tinch
SMF 18	Other Overall Responsibility	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
SMF 20	Chief Actuary	Group Chief Financial Officer	Simon Wright
SMF 23	Chief Underwriting Function	Group Chief Executive Officer	Tony Hayward
SMF 24	Chief Operations Function	Group Chief Operating Officer	Andrew Radi

Full details of their responsibilities are documented in MICL's Responsibilities Map.

Certification Regime Roles

The business has identified the Head of Finance, Head of Actuarial, CCPL Sales Director, and Operational Resilience and Outsourcing Manager as Certification Regime Roles. Full details of their responsibilities are documented in each individual's role profile.

Remuneration

B.1.1.2 The Key Principles of the Company's Remuneration Policy

- Provide market competitive pay, typically aimed at market median for the business sector, role and location of the relevant employees; Individual pay rates may fall above or below market median based upon experience, tenure and performance in role as well as the market supply and demand for a particular skillset.
- Enable the Company to attract and retain the right talent for the business at an appropriate and sustainable cost.
- Provide market-appropriate pay structures which include a role-appropriate level of variable pay in line with market norms and an appropriate benefits programme.
- Ensure that pay programmes are aligned to the Company's business strategy, culture, risk appetite statements, codes of conduct and applicable regulations and reward only behaviour with both short and long term performance taken into consideration as appropriate.
- Ensure the appropriate governance and independence as it relates to pay decisions and the appropriate scrutiny as it relates to key employees, including those designated as Solvency II employees.

[2] SMF 13 role not applicable due to FCA overlap rule

– No member of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee is involved in deliberations or decision making on his/her own pay or the pay of the other members of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee.

B.1.1.3 Variable Pay

– Variable pay and the associated programmes and awards are structured according to the nature of the role and its position within the business.
– Fixed and variable pay are broadly aligned to market norms, with a sufficiently high proportion of pay delivered in fixed form to be competitive with market median levels and appropriate on a role-by-role basis.
– The proportion of pay delivered through variable remuneration generally increases with seniority within the organisation. This reflects the increased ability to impact the success of the organisation with increased seniority and is in line with general market practice.
– Variable pay awards are designed to take into consideration both individual and Company performance as appropriate for the role. Individual performance is assessed based upon performance against objectives (financial and non-financial) and also in line with the Company's competency framework. Company performance is aligned to agreed financial metrics.
– All variable pay programmes allow for no awards to be made based upon either individual and/or Company performance.
– All programmes allow flexibility and discretion which permit the Board, Remuneration and Nominations Committee and management to ensure appropriate awards are made in all circumstances.
– To ensure that the Company's senior employees (including the Company's Solvency II Employees) are aligned not only to the annual goals of the Company but equally as importantly, the long-term success of the business and group, a substantial portion (50%) of any variable pay award in excess of a set threshold, is deferred and payable in equal amounts over a multi-year period, typically 3 years.
– To ensure alignment to risk, culture and performance of the business, provisions exist so that Remuneration and Nominations Committee has the ability not to permit payment of some or all of the tranches of the award.

B.1.1.4 Pensions

The Company's remuneration policy does not include any supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for members of the Board or other Senior Manager Functions.

Material transactions with shareholders, persons with significant influence and Board members

During 2019, the Company made a loan to another wholly owned company within the AmTrust Group. The loan was made on an arm's length basis and accrues interest at a fixed amount above the SONIA interest rate. In 2023, a £4.1m (2022: £1.35m) repayment of principal was made.

The Company paid the following dividends to its shareholder during 2023:

- £6m in February 2023
- £10m in June 2023
- £10m in December 2023.

In relation to remuneration, there were no material transactions during the reporting period with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence in the undertaking or with members of the Board, with the exception of usual compensation and incentive payments.

Adequacy of the system of governance

The Board is satisfied that the system of governance of the Company is adequate for the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

Fit and Proper Policy and Procedures

The purpose of the Fit and Proper Policy is to explain the rules and processes the Board has adopted to establish compliance with the regulatory requirements associated with the fitness, propriety, skills and knowledge of its employees. MICL is committed to ensure that:

- All employees have the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary for the discharge of the responsibilities allocated to them.
- The Company's systems and controls will enable it to satisfy itself of the suitability of anyone who acts for it. This includes assessing an individual's honesty and competence.
- Any assessment of an individual's suitability will take into account the level of responsibility that the individual will assume within the Company.
- Ongoing training and development of individuals within the business is completed to ensure they continue to possess the skills and knowledge to discharge their responsibilities.

B.2.1.1 Fitness

MICL will ensure that individuals promoted to, or recruited for, Senior Management Functions (SMFs) or Certification Regime Roles have relevant qualifications, knowledge and experience in the following areas (where applicable to the role):

- Insurance and financial markets
- Business strategy and business model
- Systems of governance
- Financial and actuarial analysis
- Regulatory framework and requirements.

B.2.1.2 Propriety

MICL will assess an individual's honesty and financial soundness based on relevant evidence regarding their character, personal behaviour and business conduct. This includes any criminal, financial or supervisory aspects, regardless of jurisdiction.

To help ensure the on-going fitness and propriety of those employees in SMFs or Certification Regime Roles, MICL conducts an annual Fit and Proper Assessment.

The assessment is completed by all employees designated as SMFs or Certification Regime Roles. This process is supported by:

- An up-to-date role profile, which details the individual's responsibilities, expected behaviours, skills and qualifications.
- Individual Development Plans (IDPs) to ensure on-going competence.
- Completion of any Continuing Professional Development (CPD) requirements applicable to the role.
- The annual performance review process, which includes mid-year reviews, annual reviews and the development of IDPs.

B.3 Risk management system including the own risk solvency assessment

Risk Management Strategy

Risk management at Motors Insurance Company Limited is an on-going process providing for the systematic analysis, management, monitoring and reporting of risks. This process ensures that the Board, Senior Management Functions, Certification Regime role holders and management have a current overview of the risk profile of the Company and allow sufficient time for the appropriate handling of risks at an early stage.

The overall risk management strategy of the Company is to support the Board in executing and monitoring the current and future business strategy, by the implementation of a robust and pragmatic risk management framework.

The Company's objectives for risk management are to:

- Provide the appropriate level of risk information to the Board and its committees to support the decision making process.
- Promote a risk culture which reflects that of the key stakeholders and the Board.
- Ensure that all significant risks to the business strategy and plan are identified, measured, assessed, prioritised, managed, monitored and treated in a consistent and effective manner across the organisation.
- Ensure that risks which have the potential to lead to poor outcomes for consumers are identified and managed appropriately.
- Support the Board in agreeing key risk appetite statements based on the Company's ability to bear risk.
- Provide appropriate and reliable risk management tools (including key risk indicators, loss databases, risk and control self-assessments and stress and scenario testing) are deployed to support risk management, particularly management reporting, decision making and capital assessment.
- Ensure the business remains well capitalised at all times via regular performance of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) of which risk management is a component.
- Ensure all directors, management and staff are accountable for managing risk in line with their roles and responsibilities in respect of risk management.
- Establish ongoing compliance with all relevant legislation, regulatory requirements, guidance and codes of practice.
- Provide key stakeholders with timely, dependable assurance that the organisation is managing the significant risks to its business within the risk appetites and tolerances agreed.
- Assess the efficiency of the policies and processes for countering the risk that the firm might be used to further financial crime.
- Ensure that the risk strategy aligns with the business strategy and desired culture of the organisation.

The risk management framework is designed to support the effective management of risk and to provide for Three Lines of Defence.

B.3.1.1 First Line of Defence

Accountability and Oversight

The Board of MICL has the ultimate accountability for the risk and related control environment, and approves the risk policies, risk appetites and the relevant tolerance limits.

Risk Ownership

All risks are assigned to a risk owner, who are typically Heads of Department. The risk owners are responsible for managing and co-ordinating all aspects of the risks, ensuring that appropriate controls are in place, ensuring that relevant information is available and assessed, and ensuring that management are aware of the risks and involved in decision making where appropriate in conjunction with the Risk Management Function.

Risk owners are required to ensure that the Risk Management Function is provided with any information that they think is relevant to the current risk environment. This would include any material changes to the perceived severity of the risk or likelihood, and any risk events or 'near misses' that have occurred.

Additional risk oversight is also provided by specified committees, or by senior individuals with recognised expertise and experience. This includes input to relevant risk policies and the control environment, ensuring that the interests and responsibilities of the stakeholders are reflected in the policy.

Control Ownership

Risk owners are responsible for the effective design and operation of suitable controls. The control owners are required to:

- Perform periodic control self-assessments as directed by the Risk Management Function.
- Inform the Risk Management Function of any material failure in the design, improvements needed or operation of a key control.
- Take any actions required to address control issues on a timely basis identified through day-to-day activities, control assessments, internal audits or other assurance activities.

MICL recognises the importance of successfully articulating and integrating risk management into the organisation's business culture.

B.3.1.2 Second Line of Defence

Risk and Compliance Committee

Daily management oversight is delegated to the Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC) and Risk Management Function.

The Board meets on a regular basis and is presented with an overview of key risks, as well as being informed of relevant information through functional reports. Feedback arising from discussions, as well as information on other risk developments is reported back to the Risk Management Function and incorporated into the framework where relevant.

The RCC is a sub-committee of the CCPH Board which operates under an agreed terms of reference that sets out the roles and authorities of the committee. The RCC responsibilities include:

- Oversight of senior management's responsibility to manage the risk profile within the risk tolerances and limits set by the Board.
- To be the owner of the corporate risk register and to be responsible for reviewing it on a regular basis to ensure that the key risks are recorded and are being effectively managed.
- To develop, implement and monitor the risk management policy and guidelines.
- To define risk appetites for review and approval by the Board.
- To advise the Board on the development and implementation of the risk management policy and guidelines and on related matters.
- Review and escalation, as appropriate, of all risk issues and violations.
- Provide details of its activities to the Board.

Risk Management Function

The role of MICL's Risk Management Function is to design and implement a Risk Management System appropriate to the size and complexity of the business.

The purpose of the SMF4, Chief Risk Function, is to lead the MICL Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework. The responsibilities include:

- Managing the implementation of all aspects of the risk function, including implementation of processes, tools and systems to identify, assess, measure, manage, monitor and report risks.
- Assisting in the development of and manage processes to identify and evaluate business areas' risks and risk and control self-assessments.
- Managing the process for developing risk policies and procedures, risk limits and approval authorities.
- Monitoring major and critical risk issues.
- Conducting compliance and risk assessments.
- Defining and producing policies, procedures, processes and other documentation as required.
- Ensuring the programme is effectively integrated into product development and delivery methodology; and
- Identifying and managing financial risks from climate change.

B.3.1.3 Third Line of Defence

Functions in the third line provide independent assurance and challenge across all business functions in respect of the integrity and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management. It is possible to view the second line of defence as providing pro-active control over risk and the third line of defence as providing more reactive control over risk. Internal Audit undertakes the third line of defence.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

B.3.1.4 ORSA Process

The ORSA is the responsibility of the Board, which provides leadership and challenge. Day to day administration of the ORSA is delegated to the RCC and to the Group Chief Risk and Compliance Officer.

The ORSA process is closely linked to the strategic business planning process. The business plan is constructed by analysing product and market specific factors, with realistic assumptions applied for development. New business opportunities are evaluated for each market and claims ratios are established based on historical performance and a realistic assessment of future performance, taking into account any relevant factors such as regulatory changes or policy revisions. The business plan is prepared on a three-year time horizon. The business plan includes a solvency forecast, which details the forecasts for MCR and SCR.

These figures are compared against projected Own Funds. It is intended that capital requirements will be assessed for each line of business, so that capital can be deployed more efficiently in the future.

The key objective of the MICL ORSA is to document the business' risk profile and capital requirements, and to assess whether the ERM framework and solvency position within the business is appropriate. The ORSA is also designed to provide a forward-looking assessment of the solvency position within the Company. The ORSA forms part of the broader ERM framework in place within the business and is based upon the Company's strategy and business plan for a 3-year forward-looking period.

The ORSA report documents the processes undertaken within MICL to assess its risks and describes the link between risk management and the capital assessment and strategic planning processes. Whilst MICL's Regulatory Capital is determined by the Standard Formula approach with the use of an Undertaking Specific Parameter (USP) on the premium risk element in the Miscellaneous Financial Loss (MFL) Line of Business (LoB), the ORSA is based on a Stochastic Capital Model, which supports the assessment of the Risk Based Capital required by the business.

The ORSA Policy outlines the requirements the MICL Board has put in place to establish:

- Compliance with the regulatory requirements;
- A formal process for the completion and submission of the ORSA Report;
- How the ORSA can be used within the business to inform business strategy and decisions; and
- The appropriate processes, assessment and documentation required when considering the nature, scale and complexities of the risks within the business.

The policy establishes the business rules and processes required to establish on-going compliance with the regulatory requirements. The policy sets out the Board's requirements in relation to the development of appropriate, adequate and proportionate techniques to establish continued compliance with the rules applicable to the Directive. The policy sets out to:

- Describe the processes in place to conduct the ORSA;
- Detail the frequency of the assessment and the timing for the performance of the ORSA and the circumstances which would trigger the need for a forward-looking assessment of own risks outside of the regular timescales;
- Describe what documentation must be retained for each ORSA and its outcome;

- Establish a process to ensure communication to all relevant staff of the results and conclusions regarding the ORSA, along with a Board approval process; and
- Explain how the results of the ORSA will be used within the business.

MICL completes its full ORSA process annually, on a 'business as usual' basis. This is considered appropriate because many of the key processes which form the ORSA process are carried out each quarter and this provides sufficient information to management.

Ad-hoc ORSAs are conducted whenever there are material changes to the risk profile. The circumstances that may trigger an additional ORSA include (but are not limited to):

- Material acquisitions impacting upon the current approved business plan of MICL;
- Material new business not previously identified within the current business plan;
- Intention to write new lines of business not previously identified within the current business plan;
- Solvency ratio within the red zone or below as identified in the MICL Risk Management Framework; and
- Significant risk event crystallisation.

An ad-hoc ORSA may not require the full process to be undertaken. It will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the event which has triggered it.

B.3.1.5 Capital Planning and Management

Capital planning combines and leverages a number of planning and risk management processes, including annual budgeting processes, strategic planning, stress testing, material risk identification, risk appetite, liquidity risk management, ORSA and economic capital.

Responsibility for the capital planning process in MICL lies with the MICL Board.

Responsibility for day-to-day execution and ownership of the deliverables for the MICL Board to make Capital Planning decisions lies with the Executive Committee and the Investment and Capital Management Committee.

MICL's capital planning framework incorporates the following key elements:

- An annual Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) will be developed and appropriately documented which will be based on MICL's Stochastic Capital Model and will incorporate stress tests and scenario analyses taking into account an appropriate range of adverse circumstances and events relevant to the Company's business and risk profile. This will be reviewed by the MICL Board on an annual basis, or more frequently if the risk profile of the business changes significantly.
- Reverse stress tests to evaluate the circumstances under which MICL's business model may fail. This will be reviewed and approved by the MICL Board on an annual basis as part of the ORSA process.
- Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) computations will be performed in line with PRA requirements quarterly and compared to the capital position held within a Solvency II balance sheet produced simultaneously. This comparison will be reviewed quarterly by management and shared, as required, with the regulator on a regular basis.
- 3 year forward looking projections of the SCR and Own Funds (to the next 3-year ends) will be prepared at least annually or more frequently as required.
- Details of any planned capital actions, including an assessment of those actions on MICL's capital adequacy and capital quality.
- Contingency plans in the event that sources of capital are no longer viable.

Capital, Financial Forecasting and Scenario Modelling is an outsourced AIL Group function, with the objectives of:

Capital

- Build and maintain the Capital Projection Models used to assess the forecast capital requirements of each entity
- Support to the Risk Management Functions of AIL Group companies to quantify the risks identified

- Use the model to assist in business decisions e.g., reinsurance purchasing
- Provide input into the financial planning process

Financial Forecasting and Scenario Modelling

- Build and maintain the Financial Forecast Model
- Provide three-year P&L and Balance Sheet Forecasts for annual business planning process and updated forecasts on a regular basis
- Provide GAAP inputs into the Capital Management Process
- Use the model to assist in business decisions e.g., reinsurance purchasing.

MICL manages its capital position within operating guidelines that have been approved by the MICL Board.

- All capital at the time of implementation of Solvency II has been assessed as to its classification under Articles 71, 73, 75 and 77 of the Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.
- If additional capital is required, the various classifications of capital would be considered, and the new capital created in such a way to create the desired output. Management will consider the various capital options on a tier-by-tier basis in making any decisions.
- Current capital items are not considered complex, and management are confident they are aware of the various restrictions and requirements associated with them. Any future capital items would need approval by the MICL Board and any terms attaching thereto would be considered by the relevant members of the management team as appropriate.
- In the event that these operating guidelines are breached, any breach will be reported to the MICL Board with appropriate supporting analysis and a recommended course of action to remedy the breach of MICL's operating guidelines.

Any dividend or capital distribution of any kind requires the approval of the MICL Board. MICL will also obtain any required regulatory approvals prior to the payment of any dividends or similar capital distributions.

The MICL Board's capital management activities will be subject to periodic review by internal audit. The review should include compliance with this framework, the accuracy and completeness of reporting, and other control elements.

During 2022, an independent validation exercise on MICL's Solvency II TPs and standard formula SCR processes was completed. The firm appointed:

- Performed a desktop review of documents provided and assessed against their understanding of the rules and requirements,
- Held walkthroughs to understand the process, approach assumptions, methodology and governance in place,
- Performed a deep dive review into the elements of calculation relating to multi-year contracts which include the premium provision in the TPs and the future premium elements of the SCR,
- Reconciled the key inputs to source for the standard formula calculation,
- Provided a report on key findings.

No material issues in terms of a potential misstatement of the solvency position were identified.

B.4 Internal control system

MICL's internal control system includes governance arrangements, policies, standards and procedures to ensure that the internal controls throughout the Company are effective and efficient in identifying, preventing, detecting and correcting operational deficiencies and any non-compliance with applicable rules and regulations. The Three Lines of Defence model, described previously, is adopted within the business.

The Compliance Function provides oversight to ensure that the Company and its employees are complying with regulatory requirements and internal policies and procedures. The Compliance Function is implemented based on a compliance strategy, framework and business processes. This includes the development of an annual Risk and Compliance Plan that reflects the Company's highest risks, a compliance monitoring programme, a policy framework, compliance training and an issue management system.

B.5 Internal Audit function

The key function holder for the Internal Audit function is the Head of Internal Audit.

The Internal Audit function is a global AmTrust Group function which reports independently to each entity's Audit Committee. Internal Audit provides senior management and the Audit Committees with information, analysis and recommendations about the adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of the business operations and internal control environment.

The mission of the Internal Audit function is to help the Board and Executive Management to protect the assets, reputation, and sustainability of the organisation. This is achieved by:

- Assessing whether all significant risks are identified and appropriately reported by Management and the Risk Management function to the Board and Executive Management;
- Assessing whether they are adequately controlled; and
- Challenging Executive Management to improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls.

Internal Audit is independent from the business and is directly responsible to the Chair of the Audit Committee, with a day-to-day administrative reporting line to the AmTrust Group Chief Audit Officer. Internal audit has free and unrestricted access to the Chair of the Board, the Chair of the Audit Committee and the CEO. The Head of Internal Audit has full and free access to the Audit Committee including attending all Audit Committee meetings, meeting privately with members at least annually (or more frequently as needed), and individual meetings on a regular basis.

Those working within the Internal Audit function are not permitted to perform day-to-day control procedures or take operational responsibility for any part of the Company's operations outside of Internal Audit. Management is responsible for the establishment and ongoing operation of the internal control system. The Audit Committee reviews the scope and nature of the work performed by Internal Audit to confirm its independence.

B.6 Actuarial function

The MICL Actuarial Function develops, implements and maintains the actuarial processes/systems that underpin the Company's underwriting activities.

The Actuarial Function has the following main responsibilities:

- Pricing of risks underwritten by the Company;
- Reserving estimates for all classes of business underwritten and monitoring the best estimates against actual experience;
- Developing and maintaining core management information/reporting/analysis on the business underwritten by the Company;
- Providing assistance for the preparation of Business Plans;
- Working with the Risk Management Function to facilitate the implementation of an effective risk management system – including reporting on underwriting performance to the MICL Underwriting Committee and reserve adequacy to the MICL Reserve Committee on a quarterly basis;
- Completing the annual Actuarial Function Report;
- Production of the TPs in accordance with Solvency II principles and ensuring that methodologies and underlying models used are appropriate. Reporting to the Board on the reliability and adequacy of the Technical Provisions calculation;
- Providing inputs into the calculation of the SCR;
- Maintaining an Internal Capital Model for the quantitative analysis requirements of the ORSA and completing the relevant sections of the ORSA document as they relate to the quantitative analysis (note that MICL's Regulatory Capital is determined by the Standard Formula approach as adjusted for the USP);

- Assisting the Finance department in the development and maintenance of robust and repeatable processes surrounding the calculation of regulatory capital requirements from an actuarial and TPs perspective;
- Assisting the Finance department in embedding effective solutions for the timely completion of regulatory reports, including all applicable Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs);
- Opining on the overall Underwriting Policy; and
- Opining on the adequacy of Reinsurance arrangements.

The Actuarial Function has representation on each of the Risk and Compliance, Reserve and Underwriting Committees. The Actuarial Function reports into the Group CFO, which maintains the function's independence and reduces the potential for any conflicts of interest from other functions within the business.

With the exception of the SMF20 (Chief Actuary), actuarial staff do not have any Finance, Underwriting, or Claims responsibilities and do not have the ability to create or approve underwriting, claims, or accounting transactions/adjustments, thus creating a segregation of duties within the overall technical underwriting process around activities relating to pricing, performance monitoring, reserving, and analysis.

The position of Chief Actuary (SMF20), under the Senior Managers and Certification Regime, is held by the Group CFO.

B.7 Outsourcing

The Outsourcing Policy describes the underlying framework for managing, overseeing, and governing third-party supplier relationships and performance.

The Policy details the business rules in relation to selection, due diligence, on-boarding, monitoring and enforcement. Its scope covers:

- Outsourced arrangements: a third-party that performs a process, a service, or an activity, whether directly or by sub-outsourcing, which would otherwise be undertaken by MICL itself.
- Intra-group outsourcing: as above except the third-party performing the service is either MICL's parent or a sibling company (including those outside the UK).
- Material third-party suppliers: while outside the definition of either an outsourced arrangement or intra-group outsourcing, these third-party suppliers are deemed as either high risk or provide a service which is material to the operation of MICL's business.

The key outsourcing relationships MICL has are:

Service Provider	Service Provided
Car Care Plan Limited	Policy Acquisition, Claims Administration, Claims Management and Policy Fulfilment
AmTrust International Limited	Capital Management, Human Resources, Information Technology, Internal Audit, Procurement and Legal Services
AmTrust Financial Services Inc.	Investment Management

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) has overall responsibility for outsourcing and chairs a quarterly Operational Resilience and Outsourcing Committee. The role of the Committee is to ensure that:

- An up-to-date register of all outsourcing, intra-group outsourcing and material third-party supplier arrangements is maintained
- Service level reporting is received for all suppliers on this register
- Regular supplier reviews are carried out to address any service issues

- Where corrective action is agreed, this is carried out within an agreed timescale

There is also a dedicated Operational Resilience and Outsourcing Manager responsible for day-to-day oversight of outsourcing. This role reports directly to the COO and is the Secretary for the Committee.

Quarterly updates on outsourcing, including a copy of the latest outsourcing register, are provided to the Board.

B.8 Any other information

MICL believes its system of governance to be proportionate when considering the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

Risk Profile

Section C

C. Risk Profile

C.1 Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is the risk that future insurance claims and benefits cannot be covered by premium and/or investment income, or that insurance liabilities are not sufficient, because future claims and expenses differ from the assumptions used in determining the best estimate liability.

MICL's underwriting risk capital requirement is split as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
Premium and Reserve Risk	22,469	49,415
Lapse Risk	-	-
Catastrophe Risk	2,702	3,559
Diversification Benefit	(1,879)	(2,551)
Total	**23,292**	**50,422**

Movement in Underwriting Risk since the previous valuation

There has been a £27.1m decrease in Underwriting Risk between the 2022-year end SCR calculation and the equivalent 2023 calculation. The main reason for the decrease is the PRA approval of the use of a USP by MICL in the calculation of premium risk in the Miscellaneous Financial Loss line of business. Without the use of a USP the decrease would have been £0.7m.

Material risk exposures

As at December 2023 MICL had an underwriting risk equivalent to 63.7% (2022(unaudited): 75.4%) of the undiversified SCR.

MICL underwrote the following main products in 2023:

- MBI - motor warranty and a small number of ancillary products
- GAP
- Alloy/Cosmetic/Tyre (ACT).

MICL also underwrote small volumes of Roadside Assistance (RAS) and Wholesale Floor Plan (WFP) in the UK. The WFP product was discontinued with effect from 1 March 2023.

C.1.1.1 Mechanical Breakdown Insurance

MBI is the largest line of business and is a significant driver of the strong underwriting performance, representing 82% (2022: 81%) of the Gross Written Premium at £140 million (2022: £124 million). The UK is MICL's largest market at £129 million (2022: £116 million). Material exposures are:

- Systemic component failure for vehicles of specific manufacturers or vehicles
- Significant dependence on an individual programme or client
- Future regulatory changes which could impact upon the existing business model, including the ability to offer a multi-country solution

- Failure to obtain timely and accurate data
- Failure to price accurately and provide appropriate terms.

MICL's MBI portfolio is a large and stable book of business. Although there have been some minor movements in premium income within individual regions, the geographic footprint remains fundamentally unchanged from 2022. The underlying vehicle mix (brands, models, age mix) also remained largely unchanged over the last 12 months. MICL's policy wordings exclude inherent defects and design failures to prevent significant losses arising from a catastrophic component failure. In addition, the diverse range of vehicles, including the significant variety of brands, models, and ages, means that the risks of any specific component failure impacting significantly upon the underlying profitability of the portfolio is diminished.

In 2023, MICL delivered another underwriting surplus on its MBI book, continuing to reinforce its strong track record in this area and in line with its business plan. The underlying loss ratio has been consistent over many years and generally in the region of 80% to 90% on a combined ratio basis.

There were no regulatory changes in 2023 that had any material impact on the MBI portfolio of business. Although significant consideration has been given to assessing the value and utility of the products MICL manufactures, including MBI.

There were no significant programmes lost in 2023 (2022: None). Reinsurance arrangements with a fellow automotive insurer were terminated with effect from 31 December 2023, affecting inward reinsured business currently transacted in Europe. Total gross written premium for this line of business for the year ending December 2023 totalled £7.5m.

Reserve Risk is not material for MICL because MICL's loss reserves are very short tailed with over 90% of claims being paid within a year. MBI business is short tail with claims being made during the policy term or shortly after expiration and loss emergence patterns are quickly established. The average period on risk in the UK for policies written in 2023 was 13 months (2022: 13 months).

C.1.1.2 Guaranteed Asset Protection

GAP represented approximately 8% of Gross Written Premium in 2023 (2022: 9%). It is currently only underwritten in the UK and all of the business is administered by MICL's sister company, Car Care Plan Limited (CCPL). MICL has access to all transactional data in a timely manner. GWP increased in 2023 by £0.2m (2022: £3.4m increase) to £14.2m (2022: £14.0m). This increase relates to the easing of the UK lockdowns and improvements in supply chain issues that had impacted new vehicle sales during prior years. The 2023 calendar year produced an underwriting profit due to a combination of factors, the most significant of which were the high residual values on used vehicles, but also as a result of rating actions taken in 2018 and 2019. The average period on risk in 2023 was 37 months (2022: 37 months).

The risk characteristics of GAP insurance are low frequency, high (relative) value. Severity is higher than warranty but often low compared to motor insurance total loss settlements, and risk premiums are therefore significantly lower than for warranty. In 2023, MICL made an underwriting profit on GAP and, aside from the impact of the pandemic, the performance continued to be influenced by a number of key market trends:

- Number of vehicle miles driven
- Higher retail prices and residuals, impacting severity
- Increasing use of Personal Contract Purchase
- Younger drivers driving newer/higher specification cars, often on the back of attractive PCP offers
- Increasing market share of motor insurers who do not provide a replacement vehicle for new cars in the first year.

As noted above, GAP underwriting performance has been positively impacted by increased residual values on used vehicles. This has been due to a lack of supply of new vehicles, caused by the global semi-conductor shortage, which is driving up demand on used vehicles. This has led to a reduction in claims severity. Claims frequency has also reduced, due to the decreased use of vehicles during the pandemic. It should be noted that these market trends are now normalising, with claim severities increasing in the latter part of 2023 and early 2024.

As previously highlighted, MICL has temporarily ceased the sale of GAP from February 2024.

C.1.1.3 Alloy Wheel Repair, Cosmetic Repair and Tyre Insurances (ACT)

ACT represented approximately 9% of Gross Written Premium in 2023 (2022: 9%). It is currently only underwritten in the UK and all of the business is administered by MICL's sister company, Car Care Plan Limited (CCPL). MICL has access to all transactional data in a timely manner. Risk premiums in 2023 were £15.6 million (2022: £10.3 million). The business is still immature but early years are profitable. The average period on risk in 2023 was 36 months (2022: 34 months).

The distribution channel is predominantly a number of large dealer group programmes and an open market product. The risk characteristics of ACT insurance are high frequency, low value. Product performance is influenced by:

- Type of tyre, e.g., standard or run-flat
- Type of vehicle e.g., prestige brand
- The nature of the vehicle ownership, e.g., PCP's
- The schedule of costs negotiated with the service provider.

Material Risk concentrations

In the UK, Car Care Plan Group has long-term contracts in place with existing manufacturer partners and dealer groups and is actively seeking to diversify further through the acquisition of new accounts. A number of the manufacturer programmes are large and pose some concentration risk.

Whilst MBI is MICL's biggest product line, the ACT business has grown substantially over the previous years (with the exception of pandemic-impacted years) and has led to better product diversification.

Material risk mitigation

MICL has a clearly defined risk appetite, together with a documented underwriting process and set of underwriting standards. The underwriting standards set out the characteristics of acceptable risks and the target loss ratios that should be used to achieve the required level of return. Underwriting protocols allow for a high level of interrogation and investigation work to be carried out and timely underwriting and pricing decisions to be made.

MICL mitigates its exposure to high frequency claims on specific components by specifically excluding losses relating to inherent design or manufacturing defect.

A full review of the GAP and ACT portfolios is regularly carried out and appropriate underwriting action taken. There are no material risk concentrations. MICL underwrites a broad portfolio of vehicles and drivers across the UK and products are distributed by a variety of dealers and intermediaries.

The success of these risk mitigation techniques can be demonstrated by the fact that the percentage of claims paid to earned risk premiums has remained within a very narrow band of variance over the last 10 years across the entire MBI portfolio and that timely action has been taken on the GAP portfolio to bring performance into line with KPIs.

In 2023 MICL continued to underwrite ACT, utilising a product and rating structure that meets its risk appetite. MICL receives timely and complete underwriting information and is able to review performance on a regular basis to ensure that these products perform in line with that risk appetite.

MICL performs regular risk-based audits of distributors and utilises comprehensive conduct risk management information to help identify any key risks or issues relation to the distribution of its products.

Over 90% of all business written is currently administered by CCPL and all transactional data is available to MICL. MICL utilises sophisticated data analysis tools to monitor performance and take appropriate and timely action. Throughout 2023, MICL received timely and accurate data from its administrators.

The performance of risk mitigation techniques is monitored by the RCC. Where a particular risk mitigation technique is determined to be ineffective, the RCC will request that alternative techniques are introduced and monitor ongoing effectiveness. The Company fulfils the Prudent Person Principle because it is able to properly understand its material risks.

Risk sensitivities

As part of its ongoing capital management and as part of the ORSA process, MICL uses capital modelling to establish losses arising from future exposure and the possibility of the combined ratio exceeding 100%. Reverse stress testing is carried out to assess the implications of potential mispricing, to ensure that the Company's capital position cannot be undermined.

In addition, MICL has performed a series of sensitivity tests on its solvency position. These are shown in section C7.1.

Other material Information

There is no other material information.

C.2 Market risk

MICL's market risk capital requirement is split as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
Concentration Risk	8,618	10,059
Interest Rate Risk	4,521	4,987
Currency Risk	1,920	2,627
Spread Risk	4,412	4,139
Diversification Benefit	(8,226)	(9,081)
Total	**11,244**	**12,731**

Material risk exposures

Market risk in MICL is the risk of adverse financial impact resulting directly from fluctuations in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign currency exchange rates, and concentrations of assets.

As at December 31st, 2023, market risk comprised 30.8% (2022 (unaudited): 19.0%) of the undiversified SCR.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises predominantly from fluctuations in the Company's bond portfolio and the Company's liabilities.

The Company's exposure to spread risk arises due to sensitivities in the value of investments and loans to volatility of credit spreads.

As at December 31st, 2023, investments are predominantly held in high quality bonds with an overall weighted average portfolio rating of A+ and a weighted average duration that is broadly in line with the duration of the liabilities.

The Company continues to hold approximately one third of its bond portfolio in government bonds to materially reduce concentration and spread risk exposures.

The Company has entered into an intercompany loan, which remains outstanding at the end of the year. During the year £4.1m (2022: £1.35m) of loan principal was repaid. The loan was established for the group to fund the acquisition of Dent Wizard Ventures Limited, a cosmetic and alloy wheel insurance repairer, which provided the group with end-to-end control of the customer experience. The Company believes that sufficient liquidity and dividend capacity exists within the group to fund the loan and ensure its recoverability.

Material risk concentrations

MICL's exposure to concentration risk arises as a result of positions taken in the investment portfolio, loans to other entities in the AmTrust Group and its cash holdings.

The exposure to concentration risk has decreased in the year due to a partial repayment of the loan principal and small shift in the bond portfolio towards government bonds. The corporate bond portfolio is sufficiently diversified that no single exposure constitutes a material concentration risk.

In addition, MICL operates internationally and, as a result, is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates of various currencies. Approximately 10% (2022: 8%) of the Company's premium income arises in currencies other than sterling, and 10% (2022: 5%) of the Company's own funds are denominated in a variety of foreign currencies, the largest of which are Euro and United States Dollar (2022: Euro and Turkish Lira).

Material risk mitigation

The MICL Board is responsible for monitoring investment strategy and performance, with formal reporting against a comprehensive set of investment guidelines on a quarterly basis. An Investment and Capital Management Committee was established in late 2020. At least annually, stress (where the risk factor is assumed to vary) and scenario testing (where combinations of risk factors are assumed to vary) is used to assess the market risk under stressed conditions.

There has been an increase in interest rate risk mainly over the second half of the year as Bank of England base rates, and risk-free rates have risen significantly above rates experienced over the last several years. The Company has a detailed set of investment guidelines to mitigate against significant mismatches between the asset and liability durations. These restrict the average duration of the portfolio in relation to the average liability duration.

MICL monitors currency risk through monthly management reporting information.

The Company has a detailed set of investment guidelines to mitigate exposure to any one entity. These incorporate restrictions on the maximum amounts that can be invested in a single entity.

The Company manages currency risk by aiming to maintain sufficient assets in local currency to meet local currency liabilities. Foreign exchange movements are monitored and managed in monthly management information.

A regular risk identification process is carried out by the RCC, which includes the consideration of emerging risks. Key risks, including key market risks, are brought to the attention of the RCC and mitigation strategies applied where appropriate.

Risk appetites have been established for market risks and these are reviewed and updated by the RCC on a quarterly basis with any breaches being reported as necessary with mitigating actions developed and implemented.

The Company considers the Prudent Person Principle in monitoring the interest rate risk and how the assets match the expected payment profile of the Company's TPs. A maximum duration limit is imposed on the bond portfolio to ensure that the interest rate exposure is broadly in line with the liability profile.

As noted above the bond portfolio primarily consists of liquid, high quality bonds with an average rating of A+, ranging from BBB- to AAA and with modified durations of between 0.05 and 7.4 years.

There are no investments in derivative instruments.

The RCC monitors the performance of risk mitigation techniques. Where a particular risk mitigation technique is determined to be ineffective, the RCC will request that alternative techniques are introduced and monitor ongoing effectiveness.

Risk sensitivities

MICL carries out stress and scenario testing at least annually as part of its ORSA process, which includes stress testing for interest rate risk. A stochastic capital model, which reads in economic data from an Economic Scenario Generator for each simulation, is used to calculate the Company's asset portfolio. In addition, through the Company's reverse stress testing process, more severe market risk shocks are tested – stresses by rating, sector and interest rate shocks. This showed that only a combination of severe interest rate shock and unprecedented cross-sector failure would result in a significant impact on the Company's ability to carry on business.

Exchange rate risk is covered by the modelling process but using a deterministic method to analyse the maximum movements in exchange rates to calculate the resulting loss. The results of this testing showed that the Company can withstand severe exchange rate risk shocks.

In addition, as documented later, MICL has performed a series of sensitivity tests on its solvency position.

Other Material Information

There is no other material information.

C.3 Credit risk

MICL's credit risk capital requirement is split as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
Type 1	1,657	2,211
Type 2	436	1,744
Diversification Benefit	(88)	(252)
Total	**2,005**	**3,704**

Material risk exposures

Credit risk in the Company is the risk of financial loss as a result of the default or failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to the Company.

As at December 31st, 2023, credit risk in the form of counterparty default risk, comprised 5.5% (2022 (unaudited): 5.5%) of the undiversified SCR.

There have been no material changes in credit risk over the course of the year.

Material risk concentrations

In MICL, the main area of credit risk is in relation to amounts due from insurance intermediaries and amounts held with banks and other financial institutions.

Reinsurance counterparty credit risk is monitored in the Company's quarterly Underwriting Committee and Board meetings. Credit rating and publicly available financial information are used to assess credit risks.

Credit risk is also identified, assessed and monitored through the Company's risk register.

Material risk mitigation

Credit risk from insurance contract holders and insurance intermediaries is mitigated by:

- Implementing alternative mitigation measures such as "pay as paid" clauses in the contract.
- The fact that MICL's main insurance intermediary is a connected party (CCPL, MICL's sister company).

– Carrying out appropriate due diligence on the financial stability of counterparties prior to entering business relationships.

Credit risk with its reinsurers is mitigated by only using rated reinsurers with very high Standard & Poor's (A minimum) or A M Best (A minus minimum) credit ratings and using a select number of reinsurers to mitigate contagion risk. Credit ratings are monitored on an on-going basis and reviewed at the Underwriting Committee on a quarterly basis. Where the Company uses reinsurers without credit ratings, credit risk is monitored through review of financial statements and Solvency Coverage Ratios.

MICL generally only uses banks with a minimum credit rating of A.

The Company considers the Prudent Person Principle in monitoring credit risk. Counterparties are selected by taking into account the credit rating and reputation of each entity.

The Risk and Compliance Committee monitors the performance of risk mitigation techniques. Where a particular risk mitigation technique is determined to be ineffective, the Risk and Compliance Committee will request that alternative techniques are introduced and monitor ongoing effectiveness.

Risk sensitives

At least annually, MICL carries out stress and scenario testing as part of its ORSA process, which includes stress testing for credit risk. The Company's stochastic capital model recreates the reinsurance programme and then simulates the transition between each reinsurance rating for all future calendar periods. It then calculates the probability that the reinsurer will default in that period.

The fact that MICL only uses reinsurers with high credit ratings and that the excess of loss reinsurance retention is at a reasonably high-level means that the probability of default is less than a 1 in 200-year event.

In addition, MICL has performed a series of sensitivity tests on its solvency position.

Other material information

There is no other material information.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Material risk exposures

Liquidity risk in the Company is the risk of not being able to make payments as they become due because there are insufficient assets in cash form.

The Company has limited liquidity risk as 93% (2022:92%) of its invested assets are held in cash in bank accounts and in relatively liquid high-quality bonds. The remaining 7% (2022: 8%) is held in a loan to another entity within the AmTrust Group.

Material risk concentrations

MICL's liquidity risk exposure is concentrated in financial assets (bonds), loans to other entities in the AmTrust Group and reinsurance contracts.

Material risk mitigation

Asset-liability duration matching profiles and tolerance limits as agreed by the Board are monitored and reported to the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board on a quarterly basis.

There has been no material change to liquidity risk during the year. The Company considers that the invested assets are sufficiently liquid to meet the ongoing outwards cash flows needs.

The Company seeks to ensure that it maintains sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due through the application of a liquidity risk policy and through the development of its capital and liquidity plan, which identifies available financing options and which, is reviewed on an annual basis.

In addition, MICL mitigates liquidity risk by developing short term cash flow forecasts and incorporating an appropriate level of buffer.

Premium payments are monitored regularly to ensure they are received within the terms of credit.

A Risk Appetite has been established for liquidity risks and this is reviewed and updated by the Risk and Compliance Committee on a quarterly basis with breaches being reported as necessary with mitigating actions developed and implemented.

The invested assets are prudently invested taking into account the liquidity requirements of the business and are held in such a way as to properly match the terms or duration of the liability profile.

The Risk and Compliance Committee monitors the performance of risk mitigation techniques. Where a particular risk mitigation technique is determined to be ineffective, the Risk and Compliance Committee will request that alternative techniques are introduced and monitor ongoing effectiveness.

Expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP)

The Company calculates EPIFP by projecting the expected future profits directly, using the insurance receivables not yet due at the reporting date. Due to the MICL business model, monies for policies underwritten are received up-front, and it has been concluded that there is no material Bound but Not Incepted (BBNI) exposure.

The expected profits included in future premiums as calculated in accordance with Article 260(2) for 2023 is £0.3m (2022 (unaudited): £0.5m).

Risk sensitivities

The Company carries out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process, which includes stress testing for liquidity risk.

Other material information

There is no other material information.

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failing internal processes, persons and systems, or from external events (including legal risk). The main areas where operational risks are incurred are operations, IT, outsourcing, integrity and legal issues.

MICL's operational risk capital requirement is split as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
Operational Risk	4,702	4,376

Material risk exposures

Whilst operational risks exist within MICL, this is not a risk area determined by the RCC to be material due to the level of risk mitigation controls in place. Operational risk is identified, assessed and monitored by the RCC with oversight from the Board, and recorded on the Risk Register.

A key area of operational risk relates to Outsourcing risk/Group risk. MICL outsources the majority of its policy acquisition, claims management and claims administration processing to its sister company CCPL; its Capital Management, IT, HR and Legal functions to its EU parent company AIL; and its investment management to a Group company, AmTrust Financial Services Inc.

There are various operational risks, which are associated with MICL's outsourced functions, including; claims leakage risk, regulatory risk, cyber risk, data security risk, mis-selling risk and IT infrastructure risk.

A key operational risk relates to the size of the business and the reliance on a small number of key individuals. Due to the nature and scale of the business, MICL will always face this type of risk. However, significant emphasis has been given to this area to ensure that skills and expertise are shared within the business.

Another key operational risk relates to data quality. Significant emphasis is placed on mitigating the risks associated with data quality to ensure that the data within the business complies with the requirements surrounding completeness and accuracy. Board and Audit Committee attention has identified that greater assurance is required surrounding some of the key IT operational risks, most significantly cyber security and data security.

In 2023, operational risks stemming from the worldwide pandemic had significantly less impact on MICL. Whilst the pandemic undoubtedly had an impact within the business and the operational risks the business faced in previous years, proactive management and mitigation of these risks allowed for business operations to continue effectively. Resourcing continued to be a key operational risk in 2023, more immediately impacting MICL's claims administration partners, although the second half of the year saw an improvement. As with many businesses, MICL and its partners have been impacted by a surge in demand for skilled workers in insurance and technology roles. Global political tensions remained high throughout 2023 with the continued Russian invasion of Ukraine, tensions between US and China, and the spreading conflict in the middle east. As a result, cyber risk continued to be an increased operational risk. AmTrust Group IT Security continued their increased focus surrounding cyber risk and are providing regular feedback to the business and its employees on the steps taken. The network team has been proactively working to block Foreign IP addresses at Amtrust's perimeter and has also taken proactive measures in endpoint protection systems based on the cyber intelligence feeds MICL subscribe to.

Material risk concentrations

There are no material operational risk concentrations.

Material risk mitigation

In addition to the standard risk management and mitigation techniques used within the business, the following additional risk mitigation techniques are in place for the Key Operational Risks identified above:

Outsourcing: The risks relating to outsourcing are mitigated through the maintenance of an Outsourcing Policy and the requirement to complete on-going due diligence and regular performance reviews and audits on outsourced providers.

Data: MICL continues to place significant focus on data accuracy and governance.

Human Resources: In 2022, to mitigate the impact of resourcing issues faced by many firms in the Financial Services sector, MICL enhanced its internal development programme. These enhancements were designed to allow a greater number of internal employees of the Car Care Plan Group to develop the skills, knowledge and understanding, with the goal of undertaking key roles within the business.

The RCC monitors the performance of risk mitigation techniques. Where a particular risk mitigation technique is determined to be ineffective, the RCC will request that alternative techniques are introduced and monitor ongoing effectiveness.

Risk sensitivities

The Company carries out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process which includes stress testing for operational risk.

In addition, as covered later, MICL has performed a series of sensitivity tests on its solvency position.

Other material information

Operational Losses, arising from the failure of people, processes or systems are recorded on the Compliance and Regulatory Issues List and reported to the RCC on, at least, a quarterly basis. This allows the RCC to assess the actual losses arising from Operational Risk, implementing appropriate mitigation techniques as appropriate.

C.6 Other material risks

Legal and Regulatory risks

This is the risk of non-compliance with regulation and legislation.

MICL does not seek to take on legal and regulatory risk in order to generate a return. However, the Company recognises that some degree of legal and regulatory risk is an unavoidable consequence of remaining in business. MICL therefore seeks to mitigate this risk through corporate governance and internal control mechanisms.

Awareness of the risks and the Company's control mechanisms are maintained through its policies and procedures framework and training programmes.

In relation to the PRA, the main risks relate to the overall capital position within the business. MICL made an application for use of an Undertaking Specific Parameter (USP) on the Premium Risk element of the Miscellaneous Financial loss (MFL) Line of Business (LoB), which was approved by the PRA in 2023. This allows MICL to match its capital requirement more closely to the risk profile of the business but puts more regulatory burden on the Company. The USP is also somewhat sensitive to ultimate loss ratios of MBI and GAP and the mix of business in the MFL LoB, which may introduce more variability to the overall capital position of the business. As a result, MICL increased its Solvency Risk Appetite to hold capital at a level of SCR +170% and introduced a Risk Tolerance to hold capital at a level of SCR +160%. This mitigates the impact of the potential increased variability of the SCR. Recovery and Resolution plans were also updated appropriately to set out the steps the Company would take at various actual and forecast SCR trigger points. The Solvency Risk Appetite and Tolerance, and the Recovery and Resolution plans are reviewed at least annually to maintain an appropriate control environment.

MICL outsources all claims management to CCPL, or other third-party administrators, that achieve the same operational standards. Its main regulatory risks in the UK are considered to relate to the distribution channel for its products (mainly UK motor dealers) and ensuring appropriate value and utility for consumers within its product range. This is covered in more detail in the "Conduct Risk" section below.

Conduct Risk

This is the risk associated to the way organisations, and their staff, relate to customers and the wider financial markets.

MICL, as part of the Car Care Plan Group, has focused on the development of a Consumer Duty Framework, to improve identification, management, and mitigation of the risks associated with the Company's behaviour that may impact customer outcomes. The implementation of Consumer Duty also included the development of MI and risk appetites to better monitor business performance and customer outcomes related to:

- Products and Services
- Price and Value
- Consumer Understanding
- Consumer Support

A key risk that MICL faces relates to the high conduct risk within its distribution channels, particularly relating to GAP and ACT products.

This risk materialised in 2023/4 with an FCA investigation into the value provided by GAP insurance. Due to significant, and unprecedented market factors, GAP insurance was highlighted as offering low value to consumers through the 2022 FCA Value Measures reporting. Following the FCA's investigation, MICL has temporarily ceased the sale of GAP until appropriate steps are taken to improve the product's value.

Strategic risk

This is the risk arising from failure to sufficiently define the direction and objectives of the entity, together with the resourcing and monitoring of the achievement of the same.

A key strategic risk that MICL faces is its reliance upon CCPL for administration and claims handling services. A loss of key customers, reputation, or market share for CCPL could have a significant impact on MICL's GWP and underwriting performance.

The regulatory focus on insurance add-on products and the future implications to the MICL business is another key strategic risk. Particularly, the increased regulatory burden is likely to lead to some motor dealers de-regulating and looking for alternative mechanisms to distribute insurance products.

MICL has a well-developed business planning process, and the Board approves its business plans. The business plans are also used in the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process.

Governance risk

This is the risk arising from the failure to demonstrate independent and proper stewardship of the affairs of the Company in order to safeguard the assets of the Company's shareholders and the overall interests of its stakeholders.

The Company regards a strong governance framework to be vital in the achieving its objectives as well as providing transparency and accountability to its various stakeholders. A system of internal control and governance has been developed using the “Three Lines of Defence” model, which the Board deems to be appropriate to the scale and nature of MICL’s activities and risks.

Group risk

This is the risk arising from other parts of its group, through parental influence or direct contagion.

MICL maintains a good relationship with its ultimate parent and expects that, at all times, it will remain suitably appraised of all of the material risks within the group that may, if crystallised, have negative impact upon the business strategy and/or cause detriment to its customers.

Solvency risk

This is the risk that the entity fails to maintain adequate levels of capital resources of sufficient quality and quantity in order to carry out its business objectives and in order to meet all domestic and international regulatory considerations regarding the capital resource requirements.

As previously mentioned, MICL had its application for the use of an USP on the Premium Risk element of the MFL LoB approved by the PRA in 2023. This allows MICL to match its capital requirement more closely to the risk profile of the business but is somewhat sensitive to ultimate loss ratios of MBI and GAP and the mix of business in the MFL LoB, which may introduce more variability to the overall capital position of the business. As a result, MICL increased its Solvency Risk Appetite and introduced an additional Risk Tolerance. This mitigates the impact of the potential increased variability of the SCR. Recovery and Resolution plans were also updated appropriately to set out the steps the Company would take at various actual and forecast SCR trigger points.

MICL ensures it is solvent at all times through monitoring of solvency position; management accounts; solvency forecasting in ORSA and prior to any strategic decision making.

Climate Change risk

The signs of climate change are increasing as the frequency of adverse weather events are becoming more common worldwide. In 2023, MICL conducted further work on assessing the Climate Change Financial Risk in the short, mid, and long term. The assessment indicated that MICL exposure to physical and transition risks is relatively low in the short and mid-term, but is likely to increase in the long-term making it important for MICL to consider its longer-term pricing strategies and how climate change may influence future claims performance. The current “low risk” assessment of physical and transition risks is based on the particular profile of risks underwritten and administered within MICL. The business written by MICL consists mainly of individual policies for private vehicle owners. These are widely distributed geographically and of low individual value as far as potential claim cost is concerned. Because of this, and also because of the details of the cover itself, these are not generally very vulnerable to adverse changes in climate.

The more immediate climate change financial risks identified are in relation to investment and reputation risk. A key investment risk relates to the loss of investment value from catastrophe/climate events due to the exposure to industries and sovereign debt susceptible to adverse climate events. In 2023, MICL introduced climate change investment guidelines to mitigate the risk.

The global reaction in tackling climate change has been significant, with many firms, including motor manufacturers, committing to net-zero emissions. A key reputation risk relates to the potential inability of MICL clients/partners to continue their relationship with the business due to the perceived or actual delay to the effort to reduce emissions and reach net-zero. The business is aware of the risk and is currently expanding its climate change strategy.

Cyber risk

This is the risk of financial loss, disruption or damage to the reputation of an organisation resulting from the failure of its information technology systems. MICL has identified cyber risk as a key area of focus within the business and continue to work with outsourced IT providers to ensure suitable controls are in place to mitigate this risk.

As mentioned in the Operational Risk section of this report, cyber risk continued to be increased due to the continued increased global geopolitical tensions in 2023, caused by the continued Russian invasion of Ukraine, tensions between US and China, and the spreading conflict in the middle east.

Supply Chain risk

Whilst the production of new vehicles has picked up in 2023 and the risks stemming from supply chain issues have mainly materialised, the global economy continues to be vulnerable which is further exacerbated by the growing global geopolitical tensions. The Russian conflict continues to impact global supply chains, where an escalation of the offensive or widening of the conflict could force world leaders to further extend their sanctions, impacting supply chains. The campaign by Houthi rebels against commercial ships in the Red Sea has also caused further disruption to global shipping. The worsening of the US and China relations may also contribute to increased supply chain issues.

Delays in the production of new vehicles already had an impact on MICL's premiums. Further detriment in the production of new vehicles could put more pressure on the business reducing its GWP. Whilst this is a risk to the sale of manufacturer products, MICL saw an increase in the demand for MBI products in the used vehicle market. Delays in new car production led to consumers either retaining their current vehicles for longer periods or buying used vehicles due to the lack of supply in the new vehicle market. This meant that the opportunity to provide MBI on used vehicles, either as part of a used vehicle sale or as a renewal product, increased. This contributed to the inflationary pressures experienced by MICL as the average vehicle age in the used car MBI programmes increased leading to higher frequency of claims. Further detriment to the supply of new vehicles could lead to further ageing of the average vehicle in the used Warranty programme calling for further price increases which ultimately could affect demand.

The reduced supply of new vehicles had a unique impact on the performance of GAP. Due to the decreased supply of new vehicles the demand for used vehicles increased, causing the residual values of used vehicles to increase, lowering the gap between the market value at time of loss and the original invoice of the vehicle. This had a major impact on the average GAP claim severity which substantially improved the underwriting performance of the product. In 2023, the average claim severity of GAP began to increase, and is expected to continue to increase throughout 2024. Although, a further decrease in the supply of new vehicles would have a positive impact on the underwriting performance of GAP, it could further affect the value and utility of the product.

Other Material Risk Concentrations

MICL is a participating employer of the group defined benefit scheme, which is primarily sponsored by MICL's immediate parent company. The company has followed the guidance in Supervisory Statement (SS 5/15) and there is sufficient unencumbered capital held elsewhere in the group to support the pension scheme and as such the pension scheme is not recognised in the Company Solvency II balance sheet when determining the Standard Formula SCR.

Other Material Risk Sensitivities

The Company carries out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process, which includes stress testing for operational risk.

In addition, MICL has performed a series of sensitivity tests on its solvency position. These are shown below.

C.7 Any other information

Risk sensitivities

MICL has performed sensitivity tests to show the impact on SCR and solvency coverage by changing the assumptions associated with each risk type in the SCR calculation. These are independent stresses to individual risks, although in practice risks may occur in combination, but the impact would differ from the combination of impacts of the individual stresses. It has been assumed that the current quota share arrangement, which MICL renewed on 1st July 2023, continues into the future on the same terms. The impacts of each stress are non-linear, and the results shown should not be used to extrapolate the effects of larger or smaller changes in the assumptions.

MICL has performed the following sensitivity tests on its solvency position.

Risk category	Test	SCR/Change (£m)		Own Funds/Change (£m)		Solvency Ratio/Change	
Underwriting	25% increase in volume of GWP in next 12 months	27.4	1.0	82.3	0.0	299.7%	-11.4%
Underwriting	25% decrease in volume of GWP in next 12 months	26.0	(0.5)	82.2	(0.0)	316.8%	5.7%
Underwriting	25% increase in Claims provisions	30.5	4.0	78.0	(4.2)	256.0%	-55.1%
Underwriting	25% decrease in Claims provisions	22.6	(3.9)	86.8	4.6	384.7%	73.5%
Market	25% increase in asset durations	27.0	0.6	82.3	-	304.4%	-6.7%
Market	25% decrease in asset durations	25.9	(0.6)	82.3	-	318.0%	6.9%
Market	10% increase in asset concentrations	30.6	4.2	82.3	-	268.6%	-42.5%
Market	Yield Curve Upshock	27.1	0.7	78.4	(3.8)	289.5%	-21.6%
Credit	Fall in rating of one credit step for three largest insurers	26.8	0.3	82.2	(0.0)	307.0%	-4.1%
Operational	50% increase in TP expenses	27.3	0.9	80.1	(2.2)	293.0%	-18.2%

The risk with the most material effect on the SCR is Market Risk, in particular to an increase in the concentration of assets. The Company closely monitors its portfolio of assets against its investment guidelines throughout the year.

The tests also show a material sensitivity, in terms of solvency ratio, to increases and decreases in claims provisions. As described previously, the Reserve Committee is responsible for ensuring adequate and reasonable reserves are in place.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Section D

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The following is a summary level Solvency II Balance Sheet:

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Notes	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets Deferred acquisition costs	D.1	30,824	-	(30,824)	-
Investments					
Bonds					
Government bonds		105,863	450	-	106,313
Corporate bonds		78,153	1,063	-	79,216
Loans and mortgages		11,800	238	2,689	14,727
Reinsurance recoverables		100,534	30,135	(56,111)	74,558
Deposits to cedants		845	-	(38)	807
Insurance & intermediaries receivables		30,025	(27,393)	-	2,631
Reinsurance receivables		6,488	(2,742)	(7)	3,740
Receivables (trade, not insurance)		136	-	-	136
Cash and cash equivalents		14,896	-	-	14,896
Any other assets		1,751	(1,751)	-	-
Total Assets		**381,315**	**-**	**(84,291)**	**297,025**
Liabilities					
Technical provisions – non-life	D 2	194,454	36,958	(93,161)	138,251
Deposits from reinsurers	D 3	-	50,615	-	50,615
Deferred tax liabilities	D 3	-	-	7,624	7,624
Insurance & intermediaries payables	D 3	21,906	(20,984)	-	921
Reinsurance payables	D 3	73,270	(66,589)	-	6,681
Payables (trade, not insurance)	D 3	10,681	-	-	10,681
Any other liabilities	D 3	21,625	-	(21,625)	-
Total Liabilities		**321,935**	**-**	**(107,162)**	**214,773**
Excess of assets over liabilities		**59,380**	**-**	**22,871**	**82,252**

D.1 Assets

Investments

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Government bonds	105,863	450	-	106,313
Corporate bonds	78,153	1,063	-	79,216
Total Investments	**184,016**	**1,513**	**-**	**185,529**

The UK GAAP financial statements balance for investments, which is made up entirely of bonds, is the market value only. The related accrued interest is disclosed under any other assets under UK GAAP but is reclassified on the Solvency II balance sheet to be included in the value reported under bonds. The invested assets are all quoted instruments in active markets and therefore the market price at the reporting date has been applied. The bonds are all directly held by the Company.

Deferred acquisition costs

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Deferred acquisition costs	30,824	-	(30,824)	-

Under Solvency II deferred acquisition costs are valued at nil, with appropriate associated adjustments made to the calculation of TPs.

Loans and mortgages

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Loans and mortgages	11,800	238	2,689	14,727

Loans and mortgages are measured at fair value using the income approach though the discounted cash flow method for the purpose of Solvency II. A valuation adjustment may be required from UK GAAP basis.

The Company's discounted cash flow method relies on the use of unobservable market inputs to reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on sources independent of the entity pricing the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk inherent in the asset or liability or inherent in the model used to estimate the price of the asset or liability).

Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the Company's own data and should consider all information about market participant assumptions that is reasonably available. In developing unobservable inputs, it does not need to undertake all possible efforts to obtain information about market participant assumptions in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company's own data used to develop unobservable inputs is adjusted if information indicating that market participants would use different assumptions is reasonably available without undue cost and effort. The unobservable valuation inputs are updated only when corroborated by evidence such as market transactions.

There was a valuation adjustment at the balance sheet date. The related accrued interest is disclosed under any other assets under UK GAAP but is re-classed on the Solvency II balance sheet to be included in the value reported under loans and mortgages.

The Company had no mortgages as at 31st December 2023.

Reinsurance recoverables

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Reinsurance recoverables	100,534	30,135	(56,111)	74,558

The reclassification of balances and valuation differences of this item are covered in the valuation of technical provisions in section D.2.

Deposits to cedants

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Deposits to cedants	845	-	(38)	807

Deposits to cedants are valued at the best estimate of the recoverable amount and are discounted where it is expected that the balance will be recovered after more than one year.

Insurance and intermediaries receivables, reinsurance receivables & non-insurance trade receivables

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	30,025	(27,393)	-	2,631
Reinsurance receivables	6,488	(2,742)	(7)	3,740
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	136	-	-	136

Receivables from intermediaries, ceding insurers and reinsurers where the amounts are past contractual payment terms are valued at the best estimate of the recoverable amount, and are discounted where it is expected that the balance will be recovered after more than one year. Where the amounts are not past contractual payment terms, i.e., not yet due, they are transferred to technical provisions.

Cash and other assets

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash and cash equivalents	14,896	-	-	14,896
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	1,751	(1,751)	-	-

Cash balances are valued at the amount held at the period end, translated using year end exchange rates where appropriate. There is no valuation difference between the two bases.

Any other assets are valued at the best estimate of the recoverable amount and are discounted where it is expected that the balance will be recovered after more than one year. The statutory accounts value includes accrued interest in respect of the Company's investments in bonds and loans, which are reclassified under Solvency II to be included within the value of bonds, and loans and mortgages respectively.

D.2 Technical Provisions

Technical Provisions

The value of MICL's Solvency II TPs at 31 December 2023 was £63.7m (2022 (unaudited): £60.5m). The table below shows how the TPs are broken down by Solvency II class of business:

Solvency II Class of Business	Best Estimate Technical Provisions	Solvency II Risk Margin	Solvency II Value	Reinsurance Recoverable	Net Technical Provisions
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Other motor insurance	15,685	156	15,841	8,393	7,448
Assistance	618	6	624	340	284
Miscellaneous financial loss	120,611	1,175	121,786	65,825	55,961
Total	**136,914**	**1,337**	**138,251**	**74,558**	**63,693**

The Company values its TPs as the sum of a best estimate and a Risk Margin and in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Solvency II Directive using standard actuarial techniques.

Solvency II Technical Provisions Methodology

There are significant differences in the way TPs are required to be calculated under Solvency II in comparison with the GAAP provisions. Under Solvency II Claims Provisions and Premium Provisions must be calculated separately on a best estimate basis with no explicit margins included. They should include an allowance for all possible future cash flows, not just the foreseeable ones and include provisions for both allocated and unallocated expenses associated with the business written. Cash inflows, such as future premiums and recoveries from reinsurers are also included in the calculation.

There is a requirement to discount the TPs using risk free yield curves for each currency, which means cash flows of the TPs have to be generated.

Finally, a Risk Margin, which reflects the uncertainty in the cash flows as the TPs run off, is added to the best estimate, which must be calculated using the prescribed cost of capital approach.

More details on the specific methodologies used by MICL in the calculation of its TPs and how they differ from the statutory provisions are provided in the sections that follow.

Segmentation

The Solvency II Directive requires that firms evaluate their TPs by Solvency II class of business as a minimum. MICL segments its business further in accordance with which external claims administrator handles the claims, the product type and the country and currency in which the claims originate. For the Premium Provision calculations, the MBI business is further segmented into more homogeneous groups before the calculations are performed.

Claims Cash flows

The largest proportion of MICL's TPs are made up of the future claims payments. As required by Solvency II, these are calculated separately for the Claims Provisions and Premium Provisions; the distinction being payments resulting from events before and after the valuation date respectively.

Claims Provisions are calculated on a gross basis from accident year triangles using a combination of standard actuarial techniques, namely the Chain Ladder, Cape Cod and Expected Loss Ratio approaches. Cash flows are generated from the payment patterns from the Chain Ladder calculations.

Premium Provisions are also calculated on a gross basis from underwriting year triangles using the same set of standard actuarial techniques used for the Claims Provisions, supplemented by the Average Cost Per Claim method. Cash flows are generated from the underwriting year triangles using the Chain Ladder analysis performed.

There is significant uncertainty in the future claims cash flows as the probability a claim will occur, the timing of the claim, the speed at which it is reported and paid and the ultimate amount that becomes payable are all unknown. Therefore, expert judgement is required in the selection of the ultimate claims amounts for the actuarial calculations performed. Selections are made on a Solvency II best estimate basis and are backtested against previous estimates. This feedback loop aids more accurate projections in future estimates of the TPs.

Reinsurance

MICL allows for the recent quota share, along with the two MBI programmes and the GAP products in the Miscellaneous Financial Loss class of business that have an outward quota share arrangement, by repeating the Claims Provisions and Premium Provisions calculations using net of reinsurance triangles. A check is made that the net ultimate claim amounts are not higher than the gross ultimate claim amounts. The difference between the gross and net claim amounts gives the best estimate of the reinsurance recoveries.

An assessment is made for reinsurance bad debt, using the simplified approach described in DA Article 61. Due to the short tailed nature of the liabilities, and the high rating of the reinsurance providers, the reinsurance bad debt is minimal, with a provision held of under £11k.

On the Other Motor Insurance Class, MICL had an Excess of Loss reinsurance programme in place with a relatively high retention such that on a best estimate basis MICL would not expect to make a claim. There are no outstanding claims on this reinsurance programme at the valuation date. This arrangement was discontinued at the end of February 2023, as MICL stopped writing the underlying business.

Discounting

All TPs cash flows are required to be discounted using the Risk-Free Discount Rates produced by the PRA by currency. Where Risk Free Discount Rates are not available from the PRA the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) Risk Free Discount Rates are used. As MICL writes business in multiple currencies, the TPs are segmented in such a way to enable the cash flows to be discounted using the appropriate currency discount rate.

Events Not in Data (ENID)

Solvency II TPs are required to include an allowance for all possible future events. This includes provisions for claims that may have never occurred in the claims history and so standard actuarial techniques will not automatically allow for such events. Estimation of the amount of ENID is not a straightforward process and there are significant expert judgements in the selection of the amount to include in the provisions.

MICL uses a stochastic bootstrapping method to generate a distribution of future claims provisions by class of business. A truncated distribution is selected from what is assumed to be the full distribution and the difference in the mean of the two distributions is considered to be the required ENID loading. 2023 ENID is £1.1m (2022 (unaudited): £1.2m).

Future Premium Cash flows

MICL receives all of its premiums at the time of the commencement of the policy or shortly afterwards so there are no material future premium cash flows to take account of in the TPs in this respect. For the inward reinsurance business that MICL accepts, any outstanding premium that is not past due is transferred into the TPs. Any premium that is past due is retained on the SII balance sheet as Insurance and intermediaries receivables. The outward reinsurance premium is netted off against the reinsurance recoveries and the resulting amount included in the TP cash flows.

Expenses

D.2.1.1 Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ALAE)

MICL outsources all of its claims handling to third parties, the majority of which is done by its sister company CCPL. As a result, no allowance for claims handling has been made in the TPs.

MICL does have some ALAE in the form of claim assessment costs for some claims. These are generally small in relation to the size of the claim and are included as part of the claims costs on an individual claim basis, therefore an allowance for them is included in the actuarial projections.

D.2.1.2 Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ULAE)

ULAE is taken from the business plan, the cash flows associated with the ULAE are required for discounting and are assumed to be in proportion to the run-off of the TPs.

Bound but not incepted (BBNI) business

Using a look-through approach MICL assumes that there is no material BBNI business to take into account in its TPs. MICL does write policies which have some form of delay before inception for which it receives the premium in advance of the inception of the policy. These polices are included within the Premium Provisions along with those policies which have incepted but still have a period of unexpired risk.

Risk Margin

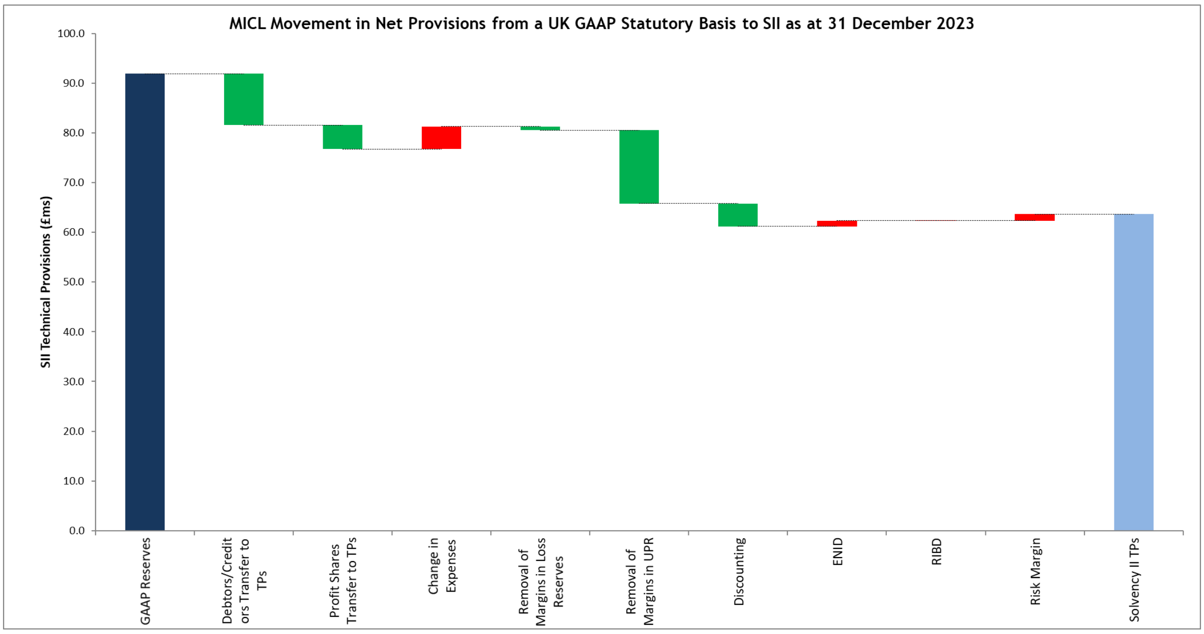
The Solvency II directive requires that a Risk Margin be added to the Best Estimate TPs using a defined cost of capital approach. MICL uses a simplification to the full calculation. The SCR is calculated using the standard formula for the reference undertaking (SCR_RU). The SCR_RU is assumed to run-off in proportion to the TPs in order to complete the calculation.

Other Liabilities

Some of the MBI programmes that MICL writes include some form of profit-sharing provision. Provisions for profit-share payments that are likely to be made in the future are calculated for each individual programme. These provisions are then split between the Claims Provisions and the Premium Provisions dependent on the timing of the accrual of the provision.

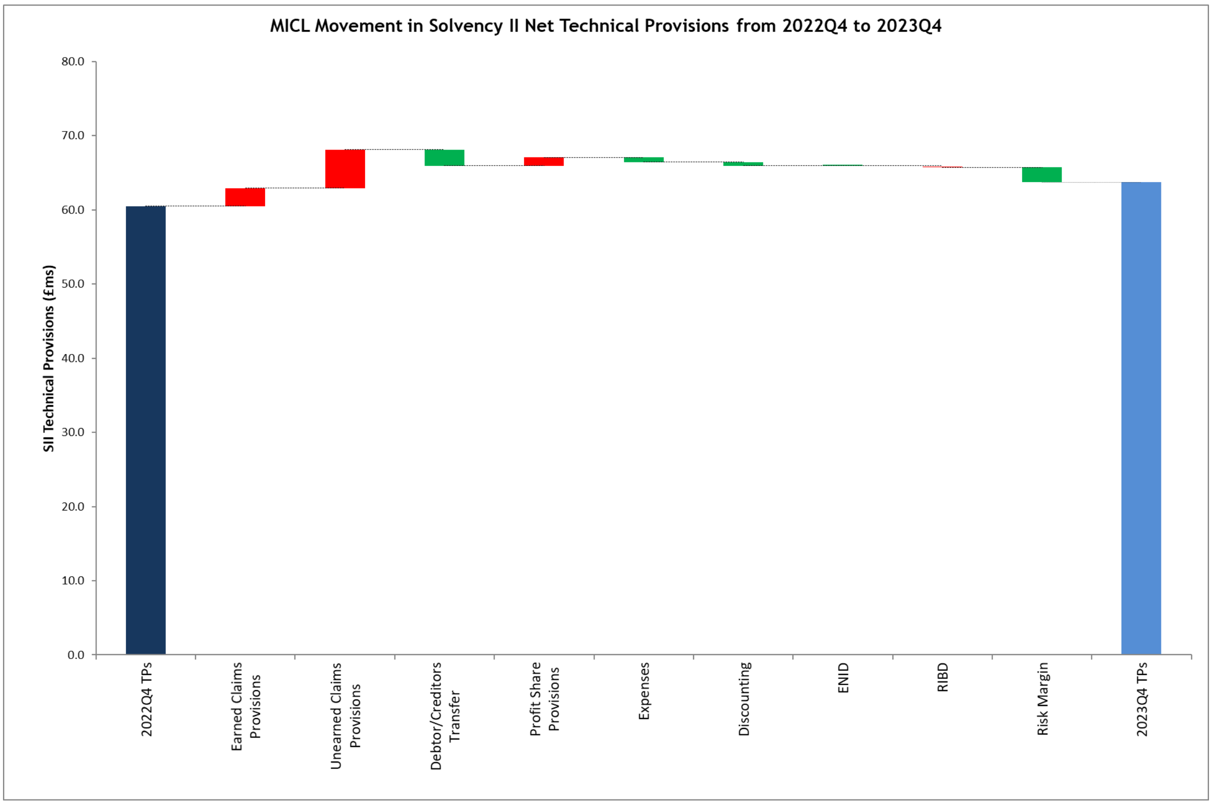
Movement of Provisions from Statutory to Solvency II

The waterfall chart below shows the movement in provisions from the statutory accounts to the Solvency II TPs.



Movement in Solvency II Technical Provisions since the Previous Valuation

The net TPs have increased by £3.2m since the last valuation date. The waterfall chart below shows the movement in provisions from the 2022 (unaudited) year end valuation to the current TPs.



The majority of movements in the Solvency II TPs over the prior 12 months have been relatively small. There has been an increase in both the earned and the unearned claims provisions resulting from a slight slowdown of claim payments and higher ultimate loss ratios respectively. This has been partially offset by a reduction in the Risk Margin and the impact of increased credit terms for clients in the Debtor/Creditor Transfer element.

The reduction in the Risk Margin figure has resulted from a combination of the impact of the USP for the Premium Risk element on the Miscellaneous Financial Loss line of business and the change in the Cost of Capital rate from 6% to 4%.

The remaining movements in the profit-share provisions, expenses, discounting, ENIDs and RIBD are very small individually and offset each other overall.

Adjustments to Technical Provisions

MICL did not apply the Matching Adjustment, Volatility Adjustment, Transitional Risk-Free Interest Term Structure or the Transitional Deduction when calculating its Solvency II TPs at 31 December 2023 (2022 (unaudited): no adjustments were made).

Material Changes since the last valuation

There are no material changes to the method or assumptions used in the calculation of the TPs to be reported.

D.3 Other liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	7,624	7,624

The Company has no deferred tax liability under UK GAAP. However, the Solvency II balance sheet has a deferred tax liability balance mainly in respect of the increase in own funds due to the recognition of future profits in technical provisions (unearned premium reserve) when calculated on a Solvency II basis.

Insurance and intermediaries, and reinsurance payables

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Deposits from reinsurers	-	50,615	-	50,615
Insurance & intermediaries payables	21,906	(20,984)	-	921
Reinsurance payables	73,270	(66,589)	-	6,681

Payables to intermediaries, ceding insurers and reinsurers are valued at amortised cost, consistent with the approach under UK GAAP, which is not considered to be materially different to the Solvency II valuation principle since creditor balances are short term, with no discounting impact and convertible into cash.

Where the amounts are not past contractual payment terms, i.e., not yet due, they are transferred to technical provisions. The UK GAAP balance also includes amounts owed in respect of profit-sharing agreements, which are included in technical provisions in the Solvency II balance sheet as the future amounts payable are directly affected by the future policy cash flows.

Payables (trade, not insurance) and other liabilities

Solvency II Balance Sheet As at 31st December 2023	Statutory Accounts Value	Reclassification Adjustments	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments	Solvency II Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Payables (trade, not insurance)	10,681	-	-	10,681
Any other liabilities	21,625	-	(21,625)	-

Payables (trade, not insurance) are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effect of movement in own credit risk on the valuation is not expected to be material, therefore no adjustment to the UK GAAP values is needed.

Trade payables solely comprises of amounts which fall due within 12 months and are considered to be held at fair value under UK GAAP. Trade payables include amounts due to suppliers, other Group companies, public entities, etc. and which are not insurance related.

Any other liabilities consist of deferred revenue. The valuation difference between the two bases relates to deferred revenue on reinsurance ceded.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

As there are no quoted market prices for the Company's holdings in loans and mortgages, deposits to cedants, insurance and intermediaries receivables and reinsurance receivables alternative valuation methods, as defined in the Solvency II regulations, are used to determine the fair values of these assets.

The details for these alternative valuation methods are disclosed in section D.

D.5 Any other information

There is no other material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities.

Capital Management

Section E

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own funds

Capital Requirements 3	2023		2022 (unaudited)	
	£000	Coverage	£000	Coverage
Total eligible and available own funds eligible to meet SCR and MCR	82,252		86,410	
SCR	26,436	311%	55,100	157%
MCR	11,896	691%	19,296	448%

The objective of the Company in managing own funds is to maintain, at all times, sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and MCR with an appropriate margin. Own funds should be of sufficient quality to meet the eligibility requirements in Article 82 of the Delegated Regulation. The Company holds regular meetings of senior management, which are at least quarterly, in which the ratio of eligible own funds over SCR and MCR is reviewed. The Committees that review solvency are described in more detail in section B. The responsibility ultimately rests with the Company's board of directors. As part of own funds management, MICL prepares ongoing annual solvency projections and reviews the structure of own funds and future requirements. The business plan, which forms the base of the ORSA, contains a three-year projection of funding requirements and this helps focus actions for future funding.

	Tier 1 – Unrestricted (£000)	
	2023	2022 (unaudited)
Ordinary share capital	11,700	11,700
Total reconciliation reserve	70,552	74,710
Total eligible and available own funds eligible to meet SCR and MCR	82,252	86,410

MICL's share capital and reconciliation reserve are all available as tier 1 unrestricted own funds as per Article 69 (a)(i) of the Delegated Regulation. The ordinary share capital is not subordinated and has no restricted duration. As dividends are foreseen and subsequently paid, this reduces the own funds of the Company. The reconciliation reserve is equal to the excess of assets over liabilities less other basic own fund items including foreseeable dividends at the reporting date.

The Company's own funds are all tier 1 unrestricted and are available to cover the SCR and MCR. MICL has no tier 1 restricted own funds, no tier 2 own funds, and no tier 3 own funds.

The table below analyses the difference between the equity in the financial statements and the Solvency II value of excess of assets over liabilities as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022:

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
Equity per UK GAAP financial statements comprising:		
Ordinary share capital	11,700	11,700
Retained earnings	47,680	61,869
Total equity as reported in the financial statements	**59,380**	**73,569**
Adjustments between annual financial statements and excess of assets over liabilities for solvency purposes:		
Assets	(84,291)	(76,922)
Technical provisions	56,203	56,030
Deferred tax liability	(7,624)	(6,280)
Any other liabilities	58,583	46,013
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	-	(6,000)
Excess of assets over liabilities for solvency purposes (reconciliation reserve before deductions plus ordinary share capital)	**82,252**	**86,410**

E.2 Solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement

At the reporting date MICL's SCR was £26.4m (2022 (unaudited): £55.1m). The table below shows the SCR by risk category.

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	23,292	50,422
Market Risk	11,244	12,731
Counterparty Default Risk	2,005	3,704
Undiversified BSCR	36,541	66,858
Diversification Credit	(7,183)	(9,853)
Basic SCR	29,358	57,005
Operational Risk	4,702	4,376
Adjustment for Deferred Taxes	(7,624)	(6,280)
SCR	26,436	55,100

As noted elsewhere in this document, MICL has made use of undertaking specific parameters (USPs) in the calculation of non-life underwriting risk module of the SCR. It has not used any simplified calculations in any risk module or sub-module in calculating the SCR. The final amount of the SCR remains subject to supervisory assessment.

The significant decrease in non-life underwriting risk has been driven by the use of the USP. The adjustment for deferred taxes has increased due to the impact of higher risk-free rates in 2022 on the discounting of liabilities, widening the gap between UK GAAP and Solvency 2 Own funds.

At the reporting date, the MCR was £11.9m (2022 (unaudited): £19.3m). The reduction in the MCR is due to the SCR being much lower in 2023, which has triggered the MCR cap. This sets a maximum value for the MCR of 45% of the SCR.

The table below shows the inputs into the MCR calculation. In the table, the AMCR is the absolute floor of the MCR and is the sterling equivalent of €2,500. The Linear MCR is based on a predetermined calculation with reference to net written premium and net technical provisions. The Combined MCR is the higher of the Linear Non-Life MCR plus the Linear Life SCR, or the MCR floor/cap if the Linear MCR falls outside of the range of >25% of the SCR and <45% of the SCR.

	2023 £'000	2022 (unaudited) £'000
AMCR (€2,500)	2,358	2,153
Linear MCR	20,074	19,296
SCR	26,436	55,100
Combined MCR	11,896	19,296
MCR	**11,896**	**19,296**

E.3 Use of duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

The duration-based equity risk sub-module is not applicable to MICL.

E.4 Difference between the standard formula and the internal model used

MICL does not utilise an Internal Model, therefore this section is not applicable.

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

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

The Company's plans to ensure that compliance with each is maintained are detailed within Capital Planning and Management in section B.

E.6 Any other information

There is no other material information regarding MICL's capital management.

QRTs

Section F

F. QRTs

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Intangible assets	**R0030**	0
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	0
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**	0
Property, plant & equipement held for own use	**R0060**	0
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked	**R0070**	185,529
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	0
Equities	**R0100**	0
Equities - listed	**R0110**	0
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	0
Bonds	**R0130**	185,529
Government Bonds	**R0140**	106,313
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	79,216
Structured notes	**R0160**	0
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	0
Derivatives	**R0190**	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	0
Other investments	**R0210**	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	0
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	14,727
Loans on policies	**R0240**	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	0
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	14,727
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	74,558
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	74,558
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	74,558
Health similar to non-life	**R0300**	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-	**R0310**	0
Health similar to life	**R0320**	0
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0330**	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	**R0340**	0
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	807
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	2,631
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	3,740
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	136
Own shares (held directly)	**R0390**	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not	**R0400**	0
Cash and cash equivalents	**R0410**	14,896
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	0
Total assets	**R0500**	297,025

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		**C0010**
Technical provisions - non-life	**R0510**	138,251
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	138,251
TP calculated as a whole	**R0530**	0
Best Estimate	**R0540**	136,914
Risk margin	**R0550**	1,337
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	0
TP calculated as a whole	**R0570**	0
Best Estimate	**R0580**	0
Risk margin	**R0590**	0
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	0
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	**R0610**	0
TP calculated as a whole	**R0620**	0
Best Estimate	**R0630**	0
Risk margin	**R0640**	0
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-	**R0650**	0
TP calculated as a whole	**R0660**	0
Best Estimate	**R0670**	0
Risk margin	**R0680**	0
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	0
TP calculated as a whole	**R0700**	0
Best Estimate	**R0710**	0
Risk margin	**R0720**	0
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	**R0750**	0
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	0
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**	50,615
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	7,624
Derivatives	**R0790**	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	**R0820**	528
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	7,075
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	10,680
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	0
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	**R0860**	0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	**R0870**	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	0
Total liabilities	**R0900**	214,773
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	82,252

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

		Line of Business for: **non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional**								
		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
		C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**	0	0	0	0	15,810	0	0	0	0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	**R0130**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**	0	0	0	0	8,135	0	0	0	0
Net	**R0200**	0	0	0	0	7,675	0	0	0	0
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**	0	0	0	0	13,077	0	0	0	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	**R0230**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**	0	0	0	0	5,667	0	0	0	0
Net	**R0300**	0	0	0	0	7,410	0	0	0	0
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**	0	0	0	0	7,209	0	0	0	0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	**R0330**									
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**	0	0	0	0	3,745	0	0	0	0
Net	**R0400**	0	0	0	0	3,464	0	0	0	0
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross - Direct Business	**R0410**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0420**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance	**R0430**									
Reinsurers'share	**R0440**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	**R0500**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	0	0	0	0	3,762	0	0	0	0
Other expenses	**R1200**									
Total expenses	**R1300**									

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

		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
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0100	**C0110**	**C0120**	**C0130**	**C0140**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0200**
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**	0	1,364	143,884					161,058
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**	0	0	9,899					9,899
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	**R0130**				0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**	0	678	82,873	0	0	0	0	91,686
Net	**R0200**	0	686	70,910	0	0	0	0	79,271
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**	0	935	130,141					144,153
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**	0	0	12,583					12,583
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	**R0230**				0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**	0	454	68,033	0	0	0	0	74,153
Net	**R0300**	0	482	74,691	0	0	0	0	82,582
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**	0	553	86,210					93,972
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**	0	0	5,240					5,240
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	**R0330**				0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**	0	279	49,584	0	0	0	0	53,608
Net	**R0400**	0	274	41,866	0	0	0	0	45,604
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross - Direct Business	**R0410**	0	0	0					0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0420**	0	0	0					0
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance	**R0430**				0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers'share	**R0440**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	**R0500**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	0	56	26,857	0	0	0	0	30,675
Other expenses	**R1200**								0
Total expenses	**R1300**								30,675

Annex I
S.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country
		C0010	C0070
	R0010		
		C0080	C0140
Premiums written			
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	160,689	160,689
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	86,905	86,905
Net	R0200	73,783	73,783
Premiums earned			
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	143,835	143,835
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	69,855	69,855
Net	R0300	73,981	73,981
Claims incurred			
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	93,747	93,747
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R0340	50,895	50,895
Net	R0400	42,852	42,852
Changes in other technical provisions			
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0	0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	0	0
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430	0	0
Reinsurers'share	R0440	0	0
Net	R0500	0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550	25,931	25,931
Other expenses	R1200		0
Total expenses	R1300		25,931

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance									Direct business and accepted			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
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010					0						0	0					0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050					0						0	0					0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																		
Best estimate																		
Premium provisions																		
Gross	R0060					13225						511	83627					97363
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140					7158						287	49747					57192
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150					6067						225	33880					40171
Claims provisions																		
Gross	R0160					2460						107	36986					39553
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240					1235						53	16078					17366
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250					1226						53	20908					22187
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260					15686						618	120613					136916
Total Best estimate - net	R0270					7293						278	54788					62358
Risk margin	R0280					156						6	1175					1337
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																		
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290					0						0	0					0
Best estimate	R0300					0						0	0					0
Risk margin	R0310					0						0	0					0

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance									Direct business and accepted			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
Technical provisions - total																		
Technical provisions - total	R0320					15842						624	121787					138254
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330					8393						340	65825					74558
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340					7449						284	55962					63696

Annex I
S.19.01.21
Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	Accident Year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)
(absolute amount)

	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100												R0100		
N-9	R0160	28244	3397	30	11	1	1	0	0	1	0		R0160	0	31684
N-8	R0170	34462	3638	73	3	1	1	0	1	0			R0170	0	38179
N-7	R0180	37432	4625	26	-1	2	0	-2	0				R0180	0	42082
N-6	R0190	42695	6278	28	-2	5	-1	0					R0190	0	49004
N-5	R0200	49481	7025	141	15	17	0						R0200	0	56677
N-4	R0210	54204	8075	129	39	2							R0210	2	62448
N-3	R0220	51869	9067	252	42								R0220	42	61229
N-2	R0230	62350	10476	271									R0230	271	73096
N-1	R0240	74836	12989										R0240	12989	87826
N	R0250	80869											R0250	80869	80869
												Total	R0260	94173	583094

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

	Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		Year end (discounted
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		C0360
Prior	R0100												R0100	
N-9	R0160			6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		R0160	0
N-8	R0170		82	13	0	0	0	0	0	0			R0170	0
N-7	R0180	19716	142	9	0	0	0	0	0				R0180	0
N-6	R0190	22984	152	14	0	0	0	0					R0190	0
N-5	R0200	22238	120	300	304	0	0						R0200	0
N-4	R0210	24955	572	448	9	0							R0210	0
N-3	R0220	29017	286	51	12								R0220	12
N-2	R0230	30971	382	106									R0230	101
N-1	R0240	32515	455										R0240	430
N	R0250	40948											R0250	39010
												Total	R0260	39553

Annex I
S.23.01.01
Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	11,700	11,700		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0	0		0	
Iinitial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	R0070	0	0			
Preference shares	R0090	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	70,552	70,552			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0				0
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0	0	0	0	0
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220	0				
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0	0	0	0	
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	82,252	82,252	0	0	0
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0			0	0
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0			0	0
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0			0	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0			0	0
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0			0	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0			0	0
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0			0	0
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0			0	0

Annex I
S.23.01.01
Own funds

Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	82,252	82,252	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	82,252	82,252	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	82,252	82,252	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	82,252	82,252	0	0	
SCR	R0580	26,436				
MCR	R0600	11,896				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	311%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	691%				

		C0060	
Reconciliation reserve			
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	82,252	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	0	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	11,700	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	0	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	70,552	
Expected profits			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	0	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	528	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	0	

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

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	11,244		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	2,005		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0	0	0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	0	0	0
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	23,292	0	0
Diversification	R0060	-7,183		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	29,358		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	4,702
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-7,624
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive	R0160	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	26,436
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	26,436
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment	R0430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0

Annex I
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
MCR_{NL} Result	R0010	20,074

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	0	0
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	0	0
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	0	0
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	7,292	7,675
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	0	0
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	0	0
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	0	0
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	0	0
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0	0
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	278	686
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	54,785	70,910
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	0	0
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	0	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	0	0

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCR_L Result	R0200	0

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	0	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	0	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	0	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	0	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		0

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	20,074
SCR	R0310	26,436
MCR cap	R0320	11,896
MCR floor	R0330	6,609
Combined MCR	R0340	11,896
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	2,359

		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	11,896

Motors Insurance Company
An AmTrust Financial Company