

# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Year ended 31 December 2017

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# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

### Summary

The purpose of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) is to provide information required by the Solvency II (SII) regulatory framework and in particular the capital position of The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited (the Company) at 31 December 2017.

The report sets out different aspects of the Company's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation methods used for solvency purposes and its capital management practices.

#### Business and Performance

The Company is a limited company registered in England and Wales and member of the Aviva plc group of companies (the Group). The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be the management of the Company's existing general insurance claims liabilities through to run-off. The Company ceased to accept business in the London Market in 1995 and is currently not writing (nor projected to write) new business.

All business is wholly reinsured through reinsurance agreements entered into with National Indemnity Company (NICO) in 2000. The Company has an Adverse Reserve Deterioration (ARD) agreement with its parent company, Aviva Insurance Limited (AIL). This agreement provides an extra £1bn of reinsurance cover to protect against circumstances in which the reinsurance with NICO is exhausted or otherwise fails to satisfy claims. Together these arrangements provide substantial protection in excess of current gross liabilities.

The Company's profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2017 of £nil (2016: £2m) comprises an underwriting result of £nil (2016: £nil), net investment income of £1m (2016: £2m) and other costs of £1m (2016: £nil). The underwriting result is £nil (2016: £nil) due to the Company's reinsurance arrangements. Net investment income in the year primarily comprises interest income. Other costs arose in the year from unrealised foreign exchange losses on US Dollar (USD) interest bearing assets.

There have been no significant business or other events during the year which have had a material effect on the Company.

Section A of this report sets out further details about the Company's key operations and financial performance over the reporting period.

#### System of Governance

The Board's responsibilities include ensuring that an appropriate system of governance is in place throughout the Company. To discharge this responsibility, the Board has established frameworks for risk management and internal control using a 'three lines of defence' model. However, the Board sets the Company's risk appetite itself. A strong system of governance throughout the Company aids effective decision-making and supports the achievement of the Company's objectives for the benefit of customers, shareholders and regulators. Key features of the Company's System of Governance are as follows:

- The roles and responsibilities of the Board are well defined;
- The Company's Board has delegated responsibilities to management within the Group to assist in its oversight of risk management and the approach to internal controls;
- The Company has implemented four key control functions – Risk, Actuarial, Compliance and Internal Audit;
- The Company has in place a remuneration policy, skills requirements and procedures for assessing the fitness and propriety of senior management and key function holders;

- The Company's risk strategy, appetite and framework, its approach to its Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), and its governance over the use of its Internal Model (IM) are set out in its Risk Management Framework policy and its risk policies and business standards;
- The Company's outsourcing strategy is supported by its Procurement and Outsourcing Business Standard.

There have been no material changes in the system of governance during the year

Section B of this report provides further details of the Company's System of Governance.

### Risk Profile

The Company's business is about protecting its policyholders from risk. As an insurer, the Company accepted the risks inherent to its core business line of non-life insurance.

The Company received premiums which are invested in order to maximise risk-adjusted returns, so that the Company can fulfil its promises to customers while providing a return to its shareholder. In doing so, the Company has a preference for retaining those risks which it believes it is capable of managing to generate a return.

The types of risk to which the Company is exposed have not changed significantly over the year and remain credit, liquidity and operational risks. The Company's exposure to underwriting and market risk continues to be immaterial.

For those risk types managed through the holding of capital, the Company measures and monitors its risk profile on the basis of the SII Capital Requirement (SCR). Some categories of risk are not measured and managed solely by holding capital, principally liquidity risk, which is measured through absolute liquidity coverage relative to pre-defined appetites and the quantum of certain liquid assets.

Section C of this report further describes the risks to which the Company is exposed and how it measures, monitors, manages and mitigates these risks.

### Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Assets, Technical Provisions and Other Liabilities are valued in the Company's SII Balance Sheet according to the SII regulations. The basis of the valuation principle that underlies the methodology for SII purposes is the amount for which they could be exchanged, transferred or settled by knowledgeable and willing third parties in an arm's length transaction. The value of Technical Provisions under SII is equal to the sum of a Best Estimate Liability and a Risk Margin.

At 31 December 2017, the Company's excess of assets over liabilities was £114m (2016: £114m) on a SII basis which is £1m (2016: £1m) lower than the value under IFRS.

Section D of this report provides further description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used in the valuation of assets, Technical Provisions and other liabilities for each material asset/liability class. In addition, it also provides an explanation of the material differences between the IFRS and SII bases of valuation.

### Capital Management

The Company manages its Own Funds in conjunction with solvency capital requirements. In the calculation of the SCR, the Company has chosen to implement an IM to calculate solvency capital requirements for its business.

In managing capital, the Company seeks, on a consistent basis, to:

- Match the profile of its assets and liabilities, taking into account the risks inherent in the business;
- Maintain sufficient, but not excessive, financial strength in accordance with risk appetite, to satisfy the requirements of the Company's regulators and other stakeholders, giving the Company's policyholders assurance of its financial strength;
- Retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity; and
- Allocate capital rigorously to repatriate excess capital where appropriate.

At 31 December 2017, the total eligible Own Funds to meet the SCR was £114m (2016: £114m), all of which was represented by unrestricted tier 1 capital. The Company's SCR, at 31 December 2017, was £5m (2016: £5m). The overall surplus position was £109m (2016 restated: £109m) which translates to a regulatory cover ratio of 2,398% (2016: 2,283%).

Section E of this report further describes the objectives, policies and procedures employed by the Company for managing its own funds. The section also covers information on structure and quality of Own Funds and calculation of SCR, including information about the Company's IM.

# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

### A. Business and Performance

#### [In this Chapter](#)

A.1 Business

A.2 Underwriting Performance

A.3 Investment Performance

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

A.5 Any Other Information

A. Business and Performance

The Business and Performance section of the report sets out the Company’s business structure, key operations, and financial performance over the reporting period.

A.1 Business

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited is a limited company, registered in England and Wales, and is a member of the Aviva plc group of companies.

Qualifying holdings

The Company’s shares and the associated voting rights are wholly owned by AIL, being a qualifying holding in the Company.

Supervisor

The Company is authorised by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA). The Company and the Group are regulated by the PRA and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in the UK. The PRA is part of the Bank of England. Contact details for the PRA are as follows:

Address 20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DA  
Telephone number +44 (0) 20 7601 4444

External auditor

The Company’s external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Contact details are as follows:

Address 7 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2RT  
Telephone number +44 (0) 20 7583 5000

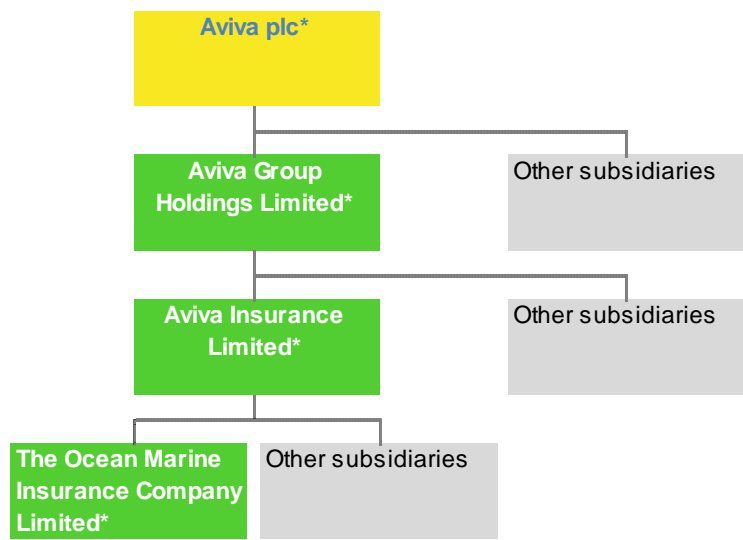
Financial statements

The Company’s financial statements are available from the Company Secretary, Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited, St Helen’s, Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ.

The SFCR is presented in pound sterling rounded to the nearest million which is consistent with the presentation in the IFRS financial statements. The Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRT) are presented in pound sterling rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding differences of +/- one unit can occur.

A.1.1 Organisation

The following chart shows, in simplified form, the Company’s position within the structure of the Group as at 31 December 2017:



\* Incorporated in the United Kingdom

AIL is the immediate parent entity of the Company and is registered in Scotland, and Aviva plc is the ultimate controlling parent entity, registered in England and Wales. The Company is wholly owned by AIL.

## A.1.2 Business operations and events occurring in the year

### Business operations

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be the management of the Company's existing general insurance claims liabilities through to run-off. The Company ceased to accept business in the London Market in 1995 and is currently not writing (nor projected to write) new business. All business is wholly reinsured through reinsurance agreements entered into with NICO in 2000.

The Company has an ARD agreement with its parent company, AIL. This agreement provides an extra £1bn of reinsurance cover to protect against circumstances in which the reinsurance with NICO is exhausted or otherwise fails to satisfy claims. Together these arrangements provide substantial protection in excess of current gross liabilities.

## A.2 Underwriting Performance

The table below summarises the information presented in the premium, claims and expenses QRT S.05.01, see Appendix F.1.2.

£m	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	General liability insurance	Non-Prop Reinsurance	Total
<b>Year ended 31 December 2017</b>				
<b>Premiums written</b>				
Gross Written Premium	-	-	-	-
<b>Claims incurred</b>				
Gross - Direct Business	(1)	(2)	-	(3)
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-	(1)	-	(1)
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	(1)	(1)
Net	-	-	-	-
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016</b>				
<b>Premiums written</b>				
Gross Written Premium	-	-	-	-
<b>Claims incurred</b>				
Gross - Direct Business	(4)	(17)	-	(21)
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	(1)	(4)	-	(5)
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	-	-	(8)	(8)
Net	-	-	-	-
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	-	-	-	-

The Company's profit before tax is £nil (2016: £2m). The Company's underwriting result for the year, net of reinsurance, is £nil (2016: £nil). Items which comprise the Company's net investment income of £1m (2016: £2m) and other costs of £1m (2016: £nil), are excluded from the underwriting result, and detailed in sections A.3 and A.4 respectively.

The Company's net claims incurred in the year are £nil (2016: £nil) due to the reinsurance arrangements. Gross claims incurred in the year of £5m credit (2016: £34m credit) relate to favourable movements on actuarial estimates of claims provisions and paid claims.

## A.3 Investment Performance

Net investment income, as shown in the Company's financial statements, is used as the measure to report the Company's investment performance.

Investment income	2017	2016
£m		
Interest income	1	1
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	-	1
Investment income	1	2

In 2016, investment income included unrealised foreign exchange gains from USD interest bearing assets. In 2017, unrealised foreign exchange losses arose from these USD assets. These losses are included within performance from other activities in section A4.

#### A.4 Performance of Other Activities

As described in section A.2, performance of other activities comprises those items of other income and expense, other than net investment income, excluded from underwriting result.

Other costs of £1m were incurred during the year (*2016: £nil*) primarily driven by foreign exchange losses on USD interest bearing assets.

Favourable economic assumption changes, gross of reinsurance, of £1m (*2016: adverse changes of £8m*) arose during the year. These are covered by the Company's reinsurance arrangements and therefore the impact, net of reinsurance, is £nil (*2016: £nil*). These changes arise in relation to latent claim reserves, due to an increase (*2016: reduction*) in the discount rates used to assess the discounted value of claims liabilities.

In addition unrealised foreign exchange gains, gross of reinsurance, of £20m (*2016: losses of £38m*) arose during the year on claims provisions held in USD. These foreign exchange losses are covered by the Company's reinsurance arrangements and therefore the impact, net of reinsurance, is £nil (*2016: £nil*).

#### A.5 Any Other Information

There is no other material information to report regarding the Company's Business and Performance.



# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

### B. System of Governance

#### [In this Chapter](#)

- B.1 General Information on the System of Governance
- B.2 Fit and Proper Policy
- B.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
- B.4 Internal Control System
- B.5 Internal Audit Function
- B.6 Actuarial Function
- B.7 Outsourcing
- B.8 Any Other Information

## B. System of Governance

This section of the report sets out information regarding the 'System of Governance' in place within the Company. Details of the structure of the undertaking's 'administrative, management or supervisory body' (defined as the Board) are provided. The roles, responsibilities and governance of key functions (defined as the Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial Functions) are also provided. Other components of the system of governance are also outlined, including the risk management system and internal control system implemented across the business.

### B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

#### B.1.1 Board structure

The Company's Board is responsible for promoting the long-term success of the Company and for setting its strategy. It sets the Company's risk appetite and satisfies itself that financial controls and risk management systems are robust. A strong system of governance throughout the Company aids effective decision making and supports the achievement of the Company's objectives for the benefit of policyholders and the shareholder.

The duties of the Company's Board are set out in its terms of reference. The terms of reference lists both those items that are specifically reserved for decision by the Board and those matters that must be reported to the Board. The Company's Board is composed of senior management from within the Group.

The Company's Board has delegated responsibilities to management within the Group to assist in its oversight of risk management and the approach to internal controls.

#### The 'three lines of defence model', and roles and responsibilities of key functions

Roles and responsibilities for risk management in the Company are based around the three lines of defence model.

##### The first line

Management are responsible for the application of the Risk Management Framework and for implementing and monitoring the operation of the system of internal control, and for providing assurance to the Board.

##### The second line

- The Risk Function is accountable for the quantitative and qualitative oversight and challenge of the identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting of principal risks and for developing the Risk Management Framework;
- The Actuarial Function is accountable for actuarial methodology, and reporting to the relevant governing body on the adequacy of reserves and capital requirements, as well as on underwriting and reinsurance arrangements; and
- The Compliance Function supports and advises the business on the identification, measurement and management of its regulatory, financial crime and conduct risks and is accountable for monitoring and reporting on the Company's compliance risk profile.

##### The third line

The Internal Audit Function provides independent and objective assessment on the robustness of the Risk Management Framework and the appropriateness and effectiveness of internal control to the Board.

Sections B.3.2, B.4.2, B.5 and B.6 detail the roles, responsibilities, authority, resources, independence and reporting lines of the Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial Functions respectively, and how their independence is ensured.

### B.1.2 Material changes in the system of governance

There have been no material changes in the system of governance during the year.

#### B.1.3 Adequacy of the Company's system of governance

An assessment of the effectiveness of the governance, internal control and risk management systems of the parent company and several of its subsidiaries, including the Company, was conducted at the end of 2017, leading to the parent company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) certifying that:

- There are sound risk management and internal control systems that are effective and fit for purpose in place across the business; and
- The business operates in a manner which conforms to the minimum requirements outlined in the Company's risk policies and business standards.

The Company's Chief Risk Officer (CRO) provided his own certificate which states that:

- The Risk Function has reviewed and challenged the process supporting the CEO's certification and is satisfied that it can provide reasonable assurance of the material accuracy and completeness of the CEO's assessment; and
- No material gaps exist in the Risk Management Framework.

Any material risks not previously identified, control weaknesses or non-compliance with the Company's risk policies and business standards or local delegations of authority are highlighted as part of this process. The results of the certification process and details of key failings or weaknesses are reported to the Board to enable them to carry out an effectiveness assessment. The Board last carried out a full review of the effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control and risk management in March 2018.

## B.1.4 Remuneration policy and practices

All Aviva staff acting on behalf of the Company are subject to the Group's remuneration policy designed to incentivise and reward employees for achieving business goals in a manner that is consistent with the Group's strategy, business plans, values and behaviours, sound and effective risk management and good governance.

The directors of the Company receive no remuneration from the Company.

### Executive directors

The Group's remuneration policy provides market competitive remuneration. Remuneration of executive directors includes a basic salary, variable components, pension contributions and benefits including relocation and mobility. This incentivises executive directors to achieve both the annual business plan and, through significant levels of deferral, the longer-term strategic objectives of the businesses for which they are responsible. As well as rewarding the achievement of objectives, variable remuneration can be zero if performance thresholds are not met.

Remuneration of EDs is split between the following components:

- Basic salary informed by individual and business performance, levels of increase for the broader UK employee population and relevant pay data;
- Variable components (refer to section 'Variable components' below for further details);
- Pensions;
- Benefits;
- Relocation and mobility; and
- Shareholding requirement.

### Variable components

The main forms of variable remuneration for the EDs are:

- Annual Bonus: Awards are based on performance in the year. Performance is assessed against a range of relevant financial, employee, customer and risk targets designed to incentivise the achievement of strategy as well as individual strategic objectives. Targets are set annually and pay-out levels are determined based on performance against those targets. A significant proportion of any bonus award is deferred into shares which vest in three equal tranches; and
- Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP): Shares are awarded which vest over a three year period, in some cases dependent on the achievement of performance conditions over that period.

### Employees

Remuneration arrangements for Aviva employees that are not executive directors take account of the seniority and nature of the role, and individual performance. The aim is to provide employees with remuneration packages that are clear and simple to understand, transparent, consistent and fair. Remuneration includes a basic salary, variable components and pension contributions.

The variable components are discretionary and fully flexible as opposed to a contractual entitlement, and there is a possibility of zero awards being made should the performance of the relevant businesses or individuals require this. Individual awards are based on a calibrated assessment of performance of individuals relative to peers.

The remuneration of employees in Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial Functions is determined independently of the financial results of the business areas they oversee. This reinforces the independence of these Functions.

### Performance criteria for share awards

Shares in Aviva plc can be awarded to both executive directors and employees. These vest after three years, in some cases dependent on performance conditions. Current performance targets are based on two measures. The first measures return on equity and is set as a percentage. The second compares total shareholder return to other similar companies.

### Pension and early retirement schemes

There were no enhanced pension arrangements or early retirement schemes for members of the Board or key function holders in place during 2017.

## B.1.5 Material transactions with the shareholder, persons with significant influence on the Company and members of the Board

The Company has an ARD agreement with its parent company, AIL. This agreement provides an extra £1bn (2016: £1bn) of reinsurance cover to protect against circumstances in which the Company's reinsurance with NICO is exhausted or otherwise fails to satisfy claims. The Company also has receivables of £61m from its parent company, which are not secured and are not subject to guarantees.

The key management of the Company are considered to be the statutory directors. Note 4 to the financial statements gives details of their remuneration.

## B.2 Fit and Proper Policy

### B.2.1 Requirements for the persons who run the Company or who are other key function holders

The membership of the Board is designed to provide skills necessary to manage the Company's underlying business activities and key risks. Specific skills considered within Board appointments include knowledge and experience in respect of:

- Insurance and financial markets;
- Business strategy and business models;
- System of governance;
- Financial and actuarial analysis; and
- Regulatory framework and requirements.

The Company's requirements in respect of skills, knowledge and expertise for key function holders are set following engagement with both internal and external subject matter experts in each specialism. These requirements and qualifications are captured within individual role descriptions for each key function role.

### B.2.2 Process assessing fitness and propriety

The Company has implemented processes to ensure that individuals acting on its behalf are both fit and proper in line with the PRA Fit and Proper requirements for individuals subject to the Senior Insurance Managers Regime and the FCA requirements for Approved Persons. This means that as part of recruitment and employee screening an individual's career history will be assessed and validated to establish whether an individual's skills and knowledge are appropriately matched to the role. It also means that checks are in place to ensure that an individual is honest, of good reputation, has integrity and is financially sound.

The governance over the fitness and propriety of individuals includes recruitment, performance management and training. To ensure that the Company protects itself against employing individuals who potentially could threaten its customers, properties, facilities or reputation, the majority of its fitness and propriety processes take place at recruitment and more specifically at pre-employment screening. A minimum set of basic screening requirements has been agreed and implemented. Additional enhanced screening requirements are applied for individuals who will run the Company or become key function holders.

Compliance with the initial and ongoing fitness and propriety minimum requirements is reported on a half-yearly basis by the CEO of the parent company to the Group People function.

## B.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

### B.3.1 Risk Management Framework

The Risk Management Framework forms an integral part of management and Board processes and the decision-making framework across the Company. The key elements are:

- Risk appetite;
- Risk governance, including risk policies and business standards and roles and responsibilities; and
- The processes used to identify, measure, manage, monitor and report risks (IMMMR), including the use of risk models and stress and scenario testing.

For the purposes of risk identification and measurement risks are usually grouped by risk type: credit, market, liquidity, general insurance and operational risk. Risks falling within these types may affect a number of metrics, including those relating to balance sheet strength, liquidity and profit. They may also affect the performance of service provided to customers, which can be categorised as risks to brand and reputation or as conduct risk.

To promote a consistent and rigorous approach to risk management the Company has adopted a number of risk policies and business standards which set out the risk strategy, appetite, framework and minimum requirements for its operations. Compliance with these policies and standards is confirmed annually.

A regular top-down key risk identification and assessment process is carried out by the Risk Function. This includes the consideration of emerging risks and is supported by deeper thematic reviews. The risk assessment processes are used to generate risk reports which are shared with the Board.

Risk models are an important tool in the measurement of risks and are used to support the monitoring and reporting of the risk profile and in the consideration of the risk management actions available. A range of stress (where one risk factor, such as interest rates, is assumed to vary) and scenario (where combinations of risk factors are assumed to vary) tests are undertaken to evaluate their impact on the business and the management actions available to respond to the conditions envisaged.

The Risk Function is accountable for quantitative and qualitative oversight and challenge of the IMMMR process and for developing the Risk Management Framework. Internal Audit provides an independent assessment of the risk framework and internal control processes.

Board oversight of risk and risk management across the Company is maintained on a regular basis. The Board has overall responsibility for determining risk appetite, which is an expression of the risk the business is willing to take. Risk appetites are set relative to capital and liquidity.

The Company's position against risk appetite is monitored and reported to the Board on a regular basis. Long-term sustainability depends upon the protection of franchise value and good customer relationships. As such, the Company will not accept risks that materially impair the reputation of the Company and requires that customers are always treated with integrity.

### B.3.2 Risk Function

The Risk Function is responsible for the design and implementation of the Risk Management Framework, and the design, implementation and independent validation of the IM. The Risk Function reports to the Company's Board on material risks, together with any other specific areas of risk requested by the Board, and assists the Board and management in the effective operation of the Risk Management Framework including, amongst other things, the provision of specialist analysis and quality reviews, an aggregated view of the risk profile, and an assessment of the key risks associated with the business's strategy, major projects, strategic investments and other key decisions.

The Risk Function has authority to review all areas of the Company and has full, free and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property and personnel necessary to complete its work. The CRO has direct management accountability for the Risk Function.

### B.3.3 ORSA

The Company considers that its ORSA comprises all the processes and tools that underpin the consideration of risk and capital implications in key decisions, including business planning. It provides a continuous and forward-looking assessment of the short-term and long-term risks that the Company faces, or may face, and ensures that its capital requirements are met at all times.

The ORSA therefore comprises a number of elements of the Risk Management Framework, which are embedded in the business through the requirements of the business standards around capital allocation, strategy, business planning and stress testing. These elements create an overview of the impact of risk on the business, which are taken into account by management in day-to-day decision making. In particular, using economic capital in decision making ensures risk and capital management are connected. The outcomes of the ORSA processes provide the Company's Board and management with insights on the key risks and current and future capital requirements.

The CEO and his direct reports are responsible for the majority of the underlying ORSA processes set out above. The Risk Function is responsible for the design of the Risk Management Framework, including the ORSA, the ORSA Policy and annual ORSA reporting.

#### Review and approval

The outputs from the ORSA processes are reported to and reviewed by the Board regularly during the year. The Board sets the approach to the ORSA and oversees the ORSA processes including the identification of risk, the methodology and assumptions used in the IM, and the results of the IM validation exercise. The results of the Company's ORSA processes are considered by the Board when reviewing the Company's strategy and plans.

The annual ORSA Report brings together and summarises a high level description of the key components of ORSA, together with key developments and outcomes during the year. This is submitted to the Board, and subject to its approval, shared with the PRA.

The Board has decided that the SII risk appetite should be expressed as a fixed capital buffer above the Solvency II SCR to ensure appropriate protection of policyholders noting the long term risks to which the Company is exposed.

Economic capital (as a risk based capital measure) is embedded in the Company's Risk Management Framework and is used as a key input to a wide range of business and strategic decisions. The framework, supported by risk policies and business standards, sets out the areas where economic capital management information must be used as part of decision making and risk management processes. This ensures that requirements to use economic capital are embedded within the relevant processes including, but not limited to, strategy and planning. Economic capital is calculated using the IM.

### B.3.4 Governance of the IM

The CRO is the ultimate owner of the IM, with day to day responsibilities delegated to the Chief Risk Actuary. The Chief Risk Actuary gives assurance to the Board that the IM is appropriate for use on an ongoing basis. He also confirms the IM adequately reflects the Company's risk profile, is accurate and works effectively.

The SII IM and Data Governance Business Standards are part of the overall Risk Management Framework. These combine to ensure that the Company operates within a controlled environment when developing methodologies and assumptions and when running processes and systems.

The Board is responsible for approving any material IM changes before submission to the College of Supervisors for approval. The quarterly model change reports and supporting evidence provide the required information to support Board and the College of Supervisors' approval.

There has been no material change to the governance of the IM during 2017.

#### Validation process

The Company's IM is validated by testing the individual calibrations and methodologies that are input into the model and the results that are output from the model. The validation tests applied comprise both mathematically defined tests and those based on qualitative judgement. Key tests include benchmarking, back-testing and sensitivity testing. The validation tests are run, documented and assessed against criteria which are designed to draw conclusions on the appropriateness of the IM.

The Internal Model Independent Validation (IMIV) Business Standard defines the scope of IMIV. The Enterprise Risk Director of the parent company reviews the findings of the exercise and provides an opinion to the Board as to whether the IM is suitably accurate and fit for purpose, and determines whether it can be recommended for approval by the Board.

## B.4 Internal Control System

### B.4.1 System of Internal Control

The Company's principles for ensuring effective internal control are set out in the Risk Management Framework and, in particular, the Internal Control Business Standard. These include:

- An appropriate "tone from the top". This supports the effective management of exposures, adequate resourcing, effective communication, malpractice reporting, a business ethics code that is annually signed up to by employees, and a commitment to integrity, ethical behaviour and compliance;
- A clear organisational structure that supports the system of internal control and includes the effective operation of an adequately resourced three lines of defence model, appropriate and proportionate segregation of duties, a clear system of delegated authorities, clearly defined roles and responsibilities for staff, and the consideration of risk management and control responsibilities when setting objectives for and reviewing the performance of all staff;
- Implementation of Risk Policies and Business Standards, and consistent IMMMR of all risks;
- Effective controls for each of its core business processes which are regularly monitored and reported on; and
- A risk oversight process that provides adequate challenge to the completeness and openness of internal control and risk assessment.

### B.4.2 Compliance Function

The primary purpose of the Compliance Function is to assess and manage exposure to regulatory risk. The Compliance Function is an integral part of the Risk Management Framework and constitutes a key part of the Company's corporate governance, including relationships with the FCA and the PRA, and other regulatory bodies. The Compliance Function is a critical contributor to the safe and sound operation of the Company and underpins the achievement of its strategy and business goals. The key processes that comprise the Company's compliance activity are:

- Conduct regulatory risk management (including monitoring regulatory developments), performed by the Compliance Function and including activities such as:
  - Setting conduct and financial crime policy framework;
  - Providing advice, support, guidance and challenge on conduct and financial crime risk; and
  - Managing conduct and financial crime regulatory engagement.
- Prudential regulatory risk management (including monitoring regulatory developments), performed by the Risk Function and including activities such as:
  - Setting prudential regulatory risk policy framework;
  - Providing advice, support, guidance and challenge on prudential regulatory risk; and
  - Managing prudential regulatory engagement.
- Legal developments monitoring, performed by the Legal and Company Secretarial Function

Through these processes the Compliance, Risk and Legal Functions also take responsibility for reporting information to the Board. The Board receives a report from the CRO annually which covers any material concerns regarding conduct risk and the treatment of customers generally, along with details and an assessment of the adequacy of management's response.

The CRO has responsibility for prudential and conduct regulatory risk management, whilst the General Counsel is responsible for monitoring legal developments. Those carrying out compliance activities have authority to review all areas of the Company and have full, free and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property and personnel necessary to complete their work, where appropriate.

## B.5 Internal Audit Function

The Company's Internal Audit Function is led by the Internal Audit Director who reports directly to the Group Chief Audit Officer and to the Chairman of the parent company's Audit Committee.

The Internal Audit Function provides reports to the Company's Board on the robustness of the Company's Risk Management Framework and the appropriateness and effectiveness of the system of internal control. In doing this it considers the adequacy of the Company's system of internal control to manage its business risk and to safeguard its assets and resources. It also considers the effectiveness of any actions put in place by management to address any deficiencies that might exist in the system of internal control.

The Internal Audit Function investigates and reports on cases of suspected financial crime and employee fraud and malpractice, and undertakes designated advisory projects for management.

### Independence and objectivity

The Internal Audit Function maintains its independence and objectivity by reporting directly to the Group Chief Audit Officer and the Chairman of the parent company's Audit Committee. The parent company's Audit Committee has a duty to recommend the appointment or dismissal of the Internal Audit Director to the parent company's Board and to participate, jointly with the Group Chief Audit Officer or designee, in the determination of the objectives of the Internal Audit Director and the evaluation of his levels of achievement, including consultation with the CEO.

The Internal Audit Director proposes a budget which ensures that Internal Audit has sufficient skills and resources to discharge its responsibilities. The Internal Audit Function is authorised to review all areas of the Company and has full, free, and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property, and personnel necessary to complete its work.

Internal Audit Function staff have no direct responsibility for any operational activities. There is a formal policy of rotating staff to ensure that independence is maintained. There is also a restriction on the audits that staff who have previously worked elsewhere in the Company can perform. The Internal Audit Function cannot perform any projects for management that will threaten its actual or perceived independence and objectivity.

An annual declaration of independence is signed by all members of the Internal Audit Function's staff.

## B.6 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is accountable for actuarial methodologies and calibrations, plus the resultant Best Estimate Liabilities and capital requirements. It also considers the appropriateness of the IM, supports the IM validation exercises and maintains the IM change log. The Actuarial Function produces an annual report to the Board providing all of the information necessary for the Company's Board to form their own opinion on the adequacy of Technical Provisions and on the Company's reinsurance arrangements.

The independence of the Actuarial Function is derived through its membership in the wider Risk Function. The Actuarial Function is led by the Chief Risk Actuary, who reports to the Company's CRO. All persons employed by the Actuarial Function in a defined actuarial role are subject to the Fit and Proper policy requirements to ensure they have the requisite skills and knowledge to complete their responsibilities. (Fit and Proper requirements are considered in section B.2.)

The Actuarial Function has the authority to review all areas of the Company and has full, free and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property and personnel necessary to complete its work.

## B.7 Outsourcing

### Policy

The Procurement and Outsourcing Business Standard contains information on the Company's outsourcing policy, setting out the relevant responsibilities, objectives, process, and monitoring arrangements to be applied in cases of outsourcing, all of which shall be consistent with the overall strategy. The standard applies equally to any externally or internally (intra-group) outsourced activity. The objective of this standard is to ensure that minimum control objectives and controls for supplier related activities are followed by all elements of the business, to ensure that supply risk is managed effectively, customers are being treated fairly and continue to receive good outcomes, as well as mitigating potential financial, operational, contractual, and brand damage caused by inadequate management.

The Business Standard aligns with UK regulatory expectations, and where appropriate, regulatory guidance will be applied as a requirement. The standard applies to all staff involved in supplier related activities and provides direction to staff on their roles and responsibilities in effectively managing supplier activity. It provides clarity on the definition of outsourcing, including where activity is delegated to an intermediary, and whether a function or activity outsourced is assessed as critical or important. All staff have a responsibility to comply with this standard if they are involved with supplier related activity.

The objectives and controls in the Business Standard cover the following areas:

- Supply governance: business oversight of operational performance for sourcing and supply management activities;
- Sourcing: how a service provider of suitable quality is selected;
- Supplier contracting and approvals: financial, commercial and legal approval of contracts; and
- Supplier management and business continuity: risk based approach to management of supply contracts.

Critical or important outsourcing will attract the highest level of rigour, including regulatory notification, performance and relationship reviews, regulatory compliance review, risk and control assessments.

### Critical and important outsourced functions and activities

The Company receives a wide range of services from within the Group. Claims handling activities are outsourced to companies outside the Group.

### Jurisdiction of service providers

Services provided from within the Group are carried out in the UK. Claims handling is carried out in the UK and overseas, most notably in the United States.

## B.8 Any Other Information

The Company has no other material information to disclose.

# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

### C. Risk Profile

#### [In this Chapter](#)

- C.1 Underwriting Risk
- C.2 Market Risk
- C.3 Credit Risk
- C.4 Liquidity Risk
- C.5 Operational Risk
- C.6 Other Material Risks
- C.7 Any Other Information



## C. Risk Profile

The 'Risk Profile' section of this report provides information on the key risks encountered by the Company as well as the corresponding processes for monitoring the risk exposures and the techniques in place for the mitigating these risks.

### C.1 Underwriting Risk

#### C.1.1 Exposure

The Company continues to manage its existing general insurance claims liabilities through to run-off. It ceased to accept business in the London Market in 1995 and is currently not writing (nor projected to write) new business. The Company therefore considers underwriting risk within its general insurance activity to be the management of claims and the adequacy of reserves.

All business is reinsured as the Company is party to a reinsurance agreement entered into with NICO in 2000, which provides substantial protection in excess of current gross liabilities. In addition, the Company has an ARD agreement with its parent company, AIL. This agreement provides an extra £1bn of reinsurance cover to protect against circumstances in which the reinsurance with NICO is exhausted or otherwise fails to satisfy claims. Together these arrangements provide substantial protection in excess of current gross liabilities.

There were no material changes in net underwriting risk over the year.

The Company's overall exposure to underwriting risk is measured and assessed using the SCR. QRT S.25.03 (Appendix F.1.7) shows that the Company's undiversified SCR for net underwriting risk is immaterial (2016: immaterial). Underwriting risk is also measured and monitored in terms of Best Estimate Liabilities.

There has been no material change to the measures used to assess underwriting risk during the reporting period.

#### C.1.2. Risk concentration

The Company's largest gross exposure is to UK and US Asbestos and Deafness claims. However, net concentrations to insurance risks are immaterial due to the reinsurance with NICO and AIL as captured within the Company's SCR.

#### C.1.3 Risk mitigation

The Company manages its exposure to general insurance risk through the application of controls frameworks that include:

- Claims reserving that is undertaken by outsourced functions and reviewed by local actuaries, with periodic independent external reviews by consulting actuaries;
- Governance of outsourced functions performing claims management and reserving on behalf of the Company; and
- Documented claims management philosophies and procedures.

The primary technique used to mitigate underwriting risk is reinsurance, in particular the reinsurance and ARD agreements purchased with NICO and AIL, respectively. The management of insurance risk is overseen by specific senior management committees, namely the London Market Reserving Committee and the Latents Senior Leadership Team (LSLT). The on-going effectiveness of the reinsurance arrangements is reviewed annually by the Company's Actuarial Function and the Board.

#### C.1.4 Stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis

Descriptions of the methods used, assumptions made and outcomes of stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis is provided in section C.7.1.

#### C.1.5 Special purpose vehicles

The Company has not transferred underwriting risk to special purpose vehicles, as defined by the SII Directive.

## C.2 Market Risk

#### C.2.1 Exposure

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impacts resulting directly or indirectly from fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and inflation. Market risk arises due to fluctuations in both the value of liabilities and investments held.

Given the current high level of reinsurance headroom in place over the Company's liabilities, and that assets are predominately held in the form of cash, cash equivalents and receivables, the Company has immaterial exposure to market risk.

The Company has assets and claims liabilities in foreign currency, principally USD, and so has exposure to foreign exchange rates. However, there is no material net exposure to exchange rate fluctuations due to the reinsurance that has been put in place. Section A.4 describes the impact of exchange rate fluctuations during the year.

There has been no material change in the Company's overall market risk exposure during the reporting period.

The Company's overall exposure to market risk is measured and assessed using the SCR. QRT S.25.03 (Appendix F.1.7) shows that, as at 31 December 2017, the Company's undiversified SCR for market risk is immaterial (2016: immaterial).

There has been no material change to the measures used to assess market risk during the reporting period.

#### C.2.2 Risk concentration

Liabilities are fully reinsured. In addition to the reinsurance asset, the Company holds cash and is not exposed to material concentration risk.

### C.2.3 Risk mitigation

The Company manages market risk as part of the wider market risk framework, within local regulatory constraints and in line with established Group policy. The management of market risk is overseen by the Board.

The Company did not have any derivatives during the year or at year-end.

### C.2.4 Stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis

Descriptions of the methods used, assumptions made and outcomes of stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis is provided in section C.7.1.

## C.3 Credit Risk

### C.3.1 Exposure

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the risk that it will incur a financial loss from the default or failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to the Company, or variations in market values as a result of changes in expectations related to these risks. The Company is exposed to third party credit quality changes primarily through reinsurance.

The Company's approach to managing credit risk recognises that there is a risk of adverse financial impact resulting from fluctuations in credit quality of third parties including default, rating transition and credit spread movements. The Company's credit risks arise principally from exposures to reinsurance counterparties, cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables.

The Company's management of credit risk includes implementation of credit risk management processes as part of the Risk Management Framework (including limits frameworks), the operation of specific risk management committees, and detailed reporting and monitoring of exposures against pre-established risk criteria. The management of credit risk is overseen by the Board.

Risk mitigation techniques are used where and when deemed appropriate. These are utilised where possible to remove residual unwanted risks, as well as to bring or keep exposure limits within appetite.

The principal basis used to measure and assess the Company's exposure to Credit risk is the SCR. QRT S.25.03 (Appendix F.1.7) shows that, as at 31 December 2017, the Company's undiversified SCR for Credit risk is £4m (2016: £4m). There has been no material change in the Company's counterparty credit risk exposure over the reporting period.

The following metrics are also used by the Company when measuring and assessing its credit risk exposure and to support risk management actions and investment decisions:

- Maximum exposure: credit exposure of the Company's financial assets to counterparties; and
- External credit rating: available Moody, Standard & Poor and Fitch ratings.

There has been no material change to the measures used to assess credit risk during the reporting period.

The overall credit quality of the Company's reinsurance assets is strong. At 31 December 2017, all reinsurance assets were held with counterparties with external credit ratings of AA+. Cash and cash equivalents are held with highly-rated banking institutions or liquidity funds. At 31 December 2017 the majority (84%) (2016: 84%) of its other receivables due are from other Group companies and no financial assets are impaired or overdue.

### C.3.2 Risk concentration

The Company's main concentration of external credit risk arises from its exposure to NICO via the reinsurance arrangement. As at 31 December 2017 the Company's exposure to NICO was £397m (2016: £441m). There is an additional £1bn of ARD provided by the Company's parent AIL as described in section C1.1.

The Company's main exposure to counterparties within the Group is to its immediate parent, AIL, due to a receivable balance of £61m at 31 December 2017 (2016: £61m).

### C.3.3 Risk mitigation

As described in section C3.1 the Company has in place a credit control framework to manage credit risk.

In accordance with the requirements of its Financial Risk Mitigation Business Standard the Company assesses and documents the effectiveness of arrangements to mitigate credit risk. On-going monitoring is carried out by reporting management information to the Board, against pre-defined trigger points, to enable appropriate oversight and to prompt action if effectiveness deteriorates.

### C.3.4 Stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis

Descriptions of the methods used, assumptions made and outcomes of stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis is provided in section C.7.1.

## C.4 Liquidity Risk

### C.4.1 Exposure

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises from the risk that its liabilities cannot be settled, in a timely and cost-effective manner, as they fall due because of insufficient liquid assets. Liquidity risk may arise from uncertainty of the value and timing of liabilities versus reinsurance recoveries, or the ability to realise assets to produce cash to meet obligations.

Claims are not met directly by the Company but are the responsibility of NICO via an outsourced provider. Material liquidity risk to the Company would arise in the extreme event of NICO failing to meet claims liabilities as they fall due along with material timing mis-matches between reinsurance recoveries from AIL, under the ARD, and claims obligations.

The principal bases used to measure and assess the Company's exposure to liquidity risk are absolute liquidity coverage relative to pre-defined appetites and the quantum of certain liquid assets. These are calibrated to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet expected liquidity requirements following an extreme liquidity-specific stress event covering both short-term and long-term stress scenarios. There has been no material change to the measures used to assess liquidity risk during the reporting period.

There were no material changes in the Company's exposure to liquidity risks throughout the year and the Company's liquidity profile was maintained within appetite.

## C.4.2 Risk concentration

The credit limit framework described in section C.3.1 above also avoids concentrations of liquidity risk by preventing investment in a restricted number of issuers, asset classes and sectors. The Company has set its liquidity risk appetite to ensure it has sufficient liquid funds to meet its expected obligations as they fall due. The credit quality of reinsurers is also monitored closely to avert liquidity risks.

## C.4.3 Risk mitigation

The Company's liquidity risk is managed by:

- Weekly monitoring of projected short-term cash flow needs;
- Setting a liquidity risk appetite which requires that sufficient liquid resources be maintained to cover net outflows in a stress scenario;
- Defining trigger levels that enable action to be taken before those levels are breached; and
- The Company's parent, AIL, maintaining a liquidity risk management plan which details management actions to address liquidity funding requirements in a significant stress scenario.

The effectiveness of the Company's liquidity risk mitigation techniques are monitored as follows:

- The internal controls that enable effective liquidity risk management are subject to assurance testing to ensure they operate effectively; and
- Liquidity positions are regularly reported to and monitored by the Board against pre-defined trigger points to enable appropriate oversight and actions to take place if effectiveness deteriorates.

## C.4.4 Expected profit in future premium

The amount of expected profit in future premium (EPIPF) included within the valuation of the Company's Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2017 is £nil (2016: £nil).

## C.4.5 Stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis

Descriptions of the methods used, assumptions made and outcomes of stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis is provided in section C.7.1.

# C.5. Operational Risk

## C.5.1 Exposure

The Company's exposure to operational risk arises from the risk of direct or indirect loss, caused by inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or external events including changes in the regulatory environment. The Company has a limited appetite for operational risk and aims to reduce these risks as far as commercially sensible.

Conduct risk, an element of operational risk, is where the company does not achieve positive or fair customer outcomes. Management of conduct risk was a key priority for the Company in 2017 with robust governance and metrics embedded across the organisation.

The Company is exposed to outsourcing risk in regard to activities which could be undertaken by the Company itself, but are contracted to third parties. The Company cannot outsource its statutory and regulatory obligations.

The Company also seeks to manage its exposure to reputational risk, which is the risk of loss to the Company's franchise value from damage caused to the Company's brands or reputation. Examples of factors, regardless of whether authenticated or not, which could damage the Company's brands or reputation include litigation, employee misconduct, operational failures, the outcome of regulatory investigations, media speculation and negative publicity, disclosure of confidential client information or inadequate services.

The Company and its parent has sought to contain and reduce exposure to risks such as data theft and conduct breaches during the year, for example, by investment in programmes to improve IT Security and outsourcing risk. The Company has also implemented the new Group Operational Risk and Control Management Framework, which integrates the results of the risk identification and assurance activities carried out across the Company's three lines of defence.

Operational risks are initially identified and assessed against implemented controls. Residual risk, outside tolerance, is given prioritised management action to reduce it within tolerance. Operational risk is quantitatively assessed on the basis of financial loss and misstatement. Potential reputational and conduct impacts are qualitatively assessed. There has been no material change to the measures used to assess operational risk during the reporting period.

The Company holds economic capital, based on the SII SCR, against residual operational risk to the extent that it cannot be eliminated by management action. QRT S.25.03 (Appendix F.1.7) shows that the Company's undiversified SCR for operational risk as at 31 December 2017 is £1m (2016: £1m).

There have been no material changes in the operational risks that the Company is exposed to over the year.

## C.5.2 Risk Concentration

The Company has outsourced the handling of claims to a third party.

## C.5.3 Risk mitigation

Operational risks are considered by the Company to be preventable and are managed through business controls (subject to the risk of control failure). The Company's operational risk strategy is to improve its business processes to:

- Reduce operational risk and associated losses, thereby improving cost variability in financial performance;
- Improve customer outcomes and stakeholder satisfaction; and
- Sustain customer confidence and a positive regulatory reputation.

The Company's business standards set out the minimum control objectives and controls that each business area is required to operate. Operational risk tolerances are quantitative boundaries that constrain specific risk-taking activities at an operational level.

The Company records and analyses operational risk events to ensure remedial action is taken, lessons are learnt and, if the event impacts customers, they are treated fairly. This includes risk events that do not give rise to a financial loss, such as near misses or fortuitous gains. This assessment enables the Company to highlight areas for improvement, implement corrective actions to avoid recurrence, and improve its understanding of operational risk.

The Company has outsourced business critical activities to a third party and has implemented appropriate oversight mechanisms and has exit and termination arrangements and business continuity and disaster recovery plans in the event of supplier failure. These plans are reviewed at least annually.

The Company's three lines of defence all monitor the effectiveness of the controls that are in place against operational risk. Further details of the three lines of defence are included in section B.1.1, including the specific roles and responsibilities of each line. Operational risk is overseen by the Board.

## C.5.4 Stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis

Descriptions of the methods used, assumptions made and outcomes of stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis is provided in section C.7.1.

## C.6 Other Material Risks

The Company has no material information to disclose regarding other material risks.

## C.7 Any Other Information

### C.7.1 Stress and scenario testing and sensitivity analysis

Stress and Scenario Testing in relation to the Company is an element of the wider Group's Risk Management Framework, providing insight into key risk exposures and dependencies of the Company; considering resilience of potential changes to these exposures and dependencies; and anticipating a range of possible outcomes. The evaluation of the potential impacts on the Company's SII capital and liquidity positions enables the Company to identify and prepare for appropriate ways to mitigate and/or manage the realisation of such impacts.

#### C.7.1.1 Stress and scenario testing

A range of stress and scenario tests are considered as part of the wider business plan, with the results of these stress and scenario tests demonstrating that, after consideration of any management actions that may be required to restore surplus post stress, the Company retains a SII surplus. The stress and scenario tests performed by the Company, have considered potential impacts from the most significant risks to the Company of counterparty credit risk and operational risks arising from outsourcing operations or from internal failings.

The Company also considers, and is inherently considered within, the Stress and Scenario Testing that is completed by its parent company.

A range of assumptions are made in the development of stress and scenario tests and the measurement of resilience to such events. These assumptions are defined by suitable experts and, where applicable, by the Regulators.

#### C.7.1.2 Sensitivity analysis

The SCR is the primary basis used by the Company to measure and assess its risks. The sensitivity analysis performed by the Company includes consideration of the sensitivity of its SCR cover ratio to economic assumptions. The Company's SCR cover ratio is relatively insensitive to changes in economic assumptions because the assets held by the Company are predominately Collective Investment Undertakings with holdings in liquid funds.

### C.7.2 Prudent Person Principle

The Company ensures that its assets are invested in accordance with the prudent person principle as set out in Article 132 of the SII Directive (Directive 2009/138/EC) through the collective application of its risk policies and business standards. These ensure that

the Company invests in assets whose risks it can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report, and appropriately take into account in the assessment of its overall solvency needs having regard to the term and nature of its liabilities. The Company's Asset Liability Management Business Standard and certain provisions of the Investment Management Business Standard contain mandatory requirements to ensure that the Company develops its own set of key risk indicators and takes into account the risks associated with its investments without relying only on the risk being adequately captured by the capital requirements. Given the relatively small value of the Company's retained liabilities, it achieves this by investing in low-risk, short term Collective Investment Undertakings with holdings in liquid funds.

# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

### D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

#### [In this Chapter](#)

D.1 Assets

D.2 Technical Provisions

D.3 Other Liabilities

D.4 Alternative Methods of Valuation

D.5 Any Other Information

## D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The 'Valuation for Solvency Purposes' section of the report provides a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used in the valuation of assets, Technical Provisions and other liabilities for each material asset and liability class.

The Company's IFRS balance sheet is presented in column (b) of the following table, in accordance with the classification of assets and liabilities used in its financial statements. The references given in column (a) are to relevant accounting policies and notes provided in the financial statements.

The Company's IFRS balance sheet has been reclassified to the prescribed format of the SII balance sheet QRT. The reclassification is shown in column (c) and relates to the reclassification of cash equivalents, under IFRS, to collective investment undertakings in the SII balance sheet.

The Company's assets and liabilities, as valued under IFRS and reclassified in line with SII requirements, are shown in column (d). The Company's SII balance sheet is summarised in column (e) and detailed in the balance sheet QRT S.02.01 included in Appendix F.1.1. Differences between the valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities under SII and IFRS, are presented in column (f).

Where the valuation of assets and liabilities is the same under IFRS and SII, a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions can be found in the accounting policies and notes of the Company's financial statements. If the valuation is materially different, a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used under SII is given in Sections D.1 and D.2 below.

Assets and other liabilities have been valued, according to the requirements of the SII regulations, at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The value of other liabilities is not adjusted to take account of the impact of changes in own credit standing of the Company. The valuation of Technical Provisions is detailed in Section D.2.1.

### Balance Sheet – IFRS and SII

As at 31 December 2017 £m						
	Note in financial statements	IFRS balance sheet classified according to financial statements	Reclassification of IFRS balances to SII balance sheet categories	Reclassified IFRS balance sheet	SII balance sheet	Valuation differences between SII and IFRS
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) =(b)+(c)	(e)	(f) =(e)-(d)
Financial investments						
Collective investment undertakings		-	34	34	34	-
Reinsurance recoverables	H & 7	385	-	385	371	(14)
Receivables						
Reinsurance	K & 8	12	-	12	12	-
Trade, not insurance	K & 8	61	-	61	61	-
Cash and cash equivalents	J & 14(b)	43	(34)	9	9	-
<b>Assets</b>		<b>501</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>(14)</b>
Technical Provisions	G & 9	(385)	-	(385)	(372)	13
Payables and other financial liabilities						
Payables trade, not insurance	L & 11	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-
<b>Liabilities</b>		<b>(386)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(386)</b>	<b>(373)</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>		<b>115</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>(1)</b>

### D.1 Assets

Assets have been valued according to the requirements of the SII Directive and related guidance. The basis of the SII valuation principle is the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. A description of the basis of valuation under SII along with valuation differences between the SII bases and the IFRS financial statements, by asset class, is provided below; if the valuation method is described in the financial statements it has not been included in this section.

#### D.1.1 Collective investment undertakings

The Company's collective investment undertakings are all invested in highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and valued on the basis of the liquid investments they hold. The Company's collective investment undertakings are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

## D.1.2 Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurance recoverables are calculated as the probability-weighted average of discounted future cash flows relating to reinsurance contracts, adjusted for the expected losses due to counterparty default. Although established separately, reinsurance recoverables are valued on the same basis and using the same methodology and assumptions used to derive Technical Provisions - Best Estimate Liabilities, as described in Section D.2.1, subject to the following:

- Internal expenses are only allowed if they are recoverable under the reinsurance agreement;
- Where the timing of recoveries diverges from that for payments a separate projection is used;
- Allowance for risk of default depends on the credit rating and exposure to the reinsurance counterparty; and
- Reinsurance assets take into account reinsurance commissions.

The Company's reinsurance recoverables relate to the reinsurance of its general insurance claims with NICO.

The material differences between the SII and IFRS valuation bases for reinsurance recoveries are as follows:

- Only reinsurance cash flows relating to latent claims reserves are discounted under IFRS whereas all reinsurance cash flows are discounted under SII; and
- The rate used to discount cash flows of latent claims is lower under SII than the equivalent rate used under IFRS.

The Company does not have any Special Purpose Vehicles.

## D.1.3 Changes made to recognition and valuation bases and estimations during the reporting period

There were no changes made to the recognition and valuation bases used or to estimations during the reporting period

## D.2 Technical Provisions

This section provides a definition of SII Technical Provisions, the methodology and main assumptions used in the valuation of the SII Technical Provisions, the total value of SII Technical Provisions split by material lines of business, a comparison of the valuation of SII Technical Provisions with IFRS Technical Provisions and a description of the level of uncertainty in Technical Provisions.

### D.2.1 Valuation of Technical Provisions

Technical provisions which comprise Best Estimate Liabilities and a Risk Margin (unaudited) analysed by SII Line of Business are summarised in the table below. They are also detailed in the QRT S.17.01 (Non-life Technical Provisions), see Appendix F.1.3.

As at 31 December 2017 £m	Best Estimate	Risk Margin (unaudited)	Technical Provisions
Line of Business			
Marine, aviation and transport	13	-	13
General liability insurance	263	1	264
Accepted non-proportional reinsurance	95	-	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>372</b>

#### D.2.1.1 Best Estimate Liabilities

The following general principles apply to the valuation of Best Estimate liabilities:

- A Best Estimate is one that represents the expected outcome from the range of possible outcomes for the future and is reasonable and realistic taking account of all the uncertainties involved;
- A consistent approach has been applied across all non-life business; and
- The calculation of Technical Provisions is performed on a going concern basis.

The Company's Best Estimate Liabilities are valued based on the present value of future cash flows discounted using relevant risk-free interest rates adjusted for the EIOPA prescribed credit risk adjustment and Volatility Adjustment at the valuation date.

As the Company has been managing its existing general insurance claims liabilities through to run-off for a number of years and is currently not writing (nor projected to write) new business, its Best Estimate Liabilities comprise only a claims provision. The claims provision includes cash flows relating to events that occurred before the valuation date, whether reported or not. The cash flows include net claims costs and expenses.

When modelling these cash flows the inflows are considered separately from the outflows. Claims costs take into account recoveries from salvage and subrogation.

#### Claims costs

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques. The main assumption underlying these techniques is that the Company's past claims experience can be used as a basis to project future claims. Therefore these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years. The estimation of ultimate claims costs is done at the level of homogenous risk groups. These groups are mapped to SII lines of business.

Certain lines of business are also further analysed by claim type or type of coverage. For example latent claims require specialist actuarial techniques appropriate for the nature of the underlying liabilities. Given the long delay between writing the insurance policy and the claim arising, the techniques used for latent claims typically group claims data by the year claims are reported and project the future number and average cost of claims for homogeneous latent claim types based on a combination of own



Company experience and industry-wide data. The Company participates on cross-industry working groups to help inform some of the projection assumptions for latent claims.

Qualitative judgement is used to reflect changes in external factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as policy conditions and claims handling procedures.

#### Expenses

Given the nature of the Company's reinsurance arrangements, there are no expense components within Best Estimate Liabilities.

#### Events Not in Data (ENID)

ENID are events not deemed to be captured by the data which need to be separately allowed for within the Best Estimate calculations to take appropriate account of uncertainty. Two types of ENID are considered: "known unknowns", which are possible future scenarios that can be anticipated and "unknown unknowns", which are future scenarios that are completely unexpected. No allowance is made for "unknown unknowns" as by definition, they cannot be known or quantified.

Allowances for "known unknowns" are made using scenario analysis to cover any foreseeable event with a potentially material impact. ENID are considered both at SII lines of business level, and at portfolio level with allocations to SII lines of business, depending on the scenario being considered. Given that the Company has been managing its existing general insurance claims liabilities through to run-off for a number of years and is currently not writing (nor projected to write) new business, the main ENID considered for the Company is in relation to a legislative change which impacts outstanding gross of reinsurance claims liabilities.

#### Discounting

All cash flows are discounted using the appropriate SII yield curve in the relevant currency. The yield curve is based on the risk free rate at the valuation date and is adjusted for the EIOPA prescribed credit risk adjustment and Volatility Adjustment. Payments are assumed to occur either mid-month or mid-year. Cash flows are modelled in monthly time intervals for the first 10 years and annually thereafter.

#### Future management actions

There are no future management actions assumed in the calculation of the Company's gross of reinsurance Best Estimate Liabilities as at 31 December 2017.

#### D.2.1.2 Risk Margin (unaudited)

The Risk Margin is an estimate of the amount, in addition to the Best Estimate Liability, that a third party would expect to receive in order to assume ownership of the Company's insurance obligations. The Risk Margin calculation takes material underwriting, non hedgeable market (except interest rate), credit and operational risk into account. Once calculated it is allocated to each SII line of business, although on materiality grounds some SII lines of business are allocated no Risk Margin.

#### D.2.1.3 Simplifications

In some areas of the calculation of the SII Best Estimate Liabilities, simplified methods have been used. The simplifications used have been assessed and have no material impact on the value of SII Best Estimate Liabilities. Where simplified methods are used, these are documented and justified in the Company's reserving reports and documentation. The main simplifications within the calculation of SII Best Estimate Liabilities are:

- The majority of the Company Best Estimate Liabilities are in GBP and USD. As part of the calculation of Technical Provisions, the Company segments liabilities in these currencies. On materiality grounds, exposure to currencies outside of GBP and USD are not separately segmented and are instead converted to GBP or USD at prevailing exchange rates.
- The Company's Best Estimate Liabilities include a provision in relation to ENIDs. For the purposes of discounting cashflows, it is assumed that ENIDs have the same cashflow profile as other claims.
- Cashflows are modelled in monthly time intervals for the first 10 years and annually thereafter. For the purposes of discounting, all payments are assumed to occur mid-month or mid-year as dictated by the time intervals used.
- When calculating provisions for potential reinsurer default, reinsurance assets are grouped by reinsurer counterparty credit rating and within each credit rating the same probabilities of default are assumed.

#### D.2.1.4 Material changes in the relevant assumptions compared to the previous reporting period

There were no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.

#### D.2.2 Level of uncertainty

The actual cost of settling insurance obligations may differ from the Best Estimate Liabilities because experience may be better or worse than assumed or future claims inflation may differ from that expected. There are a number of potential developments that would have a material adverse impact on the Best Estimate Liabilities value including:

- New types of latent claims;
- Unanticipated legislative changes; and
- Unanticipated inflation.

In conducting its insurance business, the Company receives general insurance liability claims, and becomes involved in actual or threatened related litigation arising therefrom, including claims in respect of pollution and other environmental hazards. Amongst these are claims in respect of asbestos production and handling. Given the significant delays that are experienced in the

notification of these claims, the potential number of incidents which they cover and the uncertainties associated with establishing liability, the ultimate cost is subject to uncertainty. Gross of reinsurance the level of uncertainty within the Technical Provisions for latent claims is high. The Company has extensive reinsurance in place against these claims so net of reinsurance the level of uncertainty is insignificant.

### D.2.3 Material differences between the SII and IFRS valuation bases

The following table summarises gross of reinsurance SII Technical Provisions by material line of business and compares these to IFRS reclassified Technical Provisions.

Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2017 £m	Best Estimate Liability (BEL)	Risk Margin (unaudited) (RM)	SII Technical Provisions (BEL+RM)	IFRS Technical Provisions	Difference between SII and IFRS Technical Provisions
<b>Non-life (excluding health)</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>13</b>
- Marine, aviation and transport	13	-	13	14	1
- General liability insurance	263	1	264	273	9
- Accepted non-proportional reinsurance	95	-	95	98	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>13</b>

The material differences between the SII and IFRS valuation bases are:

- Only latent claims reserves (which are within the general liability insurance and accepted non proportional reinsurance lines of business) are discounted under IFRS whereas all cash flows are discounted under SII; and
- The rate used to discount latent claims within the IFRS provision is slightly lower than that used to discount SII Technical Provisions.

Both of the differences lead to SII Technical Provisions being lower than the equivalent IFRS provisions. The differences impact all lines of business, but have the greatest impact on those classes of business with the longer duration liabilities (i.e. the general liability insurance and accepted non proportional reinsurance lines of business).

### D.2.4 Volatility Adjustment

The Volatility Adjustment removes temporary distortions in spreads caused by illiquidity in the market or extreme widening of credit spreads, in particular in relation to government bonds. The PRA has approved the Company's application to apply a Volatility Adjustment (PRA Reference number: 2191475). The impact of the Volatility Adjustment on Technical Provisions, Basic Own Funds, Eligible Own Funds to meet the SCR, the SCR (unaudited), Eligible Own Funds to meet the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) and the MCR is detailed in the Long Term Guarantees and Transitional measures QRT S.22.01 (see Appendix F.1.5). The impact of removing the Volatility Adjustment from gross Technical Provisions would be to increase their value by £7m (2016: £13m).

### D.2.5 Other reliefs

No transitional provisions have been applied in the calculation of Technical Provisions.

## D.3 Other Liabilities

The Company does not have any material classes of liability, excluding Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil). The Company's financial statements provide information about contingent liabilities and other risk factors in note 13. The Company has no additional material contingent liabilities to recognise under SII.

## D.4 Alternative Methods of Valuation

The Company has not used any alternative methods of valuation.

## D.5 Any Other Information

The Company has no other material information to disclose.

# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

### E. Capital Management

#### [In this Chapter](#)

- E.1 Own Funds
- E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement (unaudited) and Minimum Capital Requirement
- E.3 Use of Duration-Based Equity Risk Sub-Module in the Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (unaudited)
- E.4 Difference between the Standard Formula and any Internal Model Used
- E.5 Non-Compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and Non-Compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement (unaudited)
- E.6 Any Other Information

## E. Capital Management

This section of the report describes the internal operational structures and procedures underlying the Company's capital management process covering structure and quality of Own Funds; SCR and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR); methodology for calculation of the SCR; differences between IM and standard formula (SF) and any other material information.

### E.1 Own Funds

#### E.1.1 Management of Own Funds

The Company's policy on capital and risk management is set out in its Risk Management Framework. The Company's capital and risk management objectives are closely interlinked and recognise the critical importance of protecting policyholder and other stakeholder interests. The Company's primary objective of managing capital efficiently is to optimise the balance between return and risk, whilst maintaining economic and regulatory capital surplus in accordance with approved risk appetites.

The Company manages its capital in accordance with its risk appetites, to satisfy the requirements of regulators and other stakeholders. This gives policyholders and the shareholder assurance of the Company's financial strength. The Company also aims to retain financial flexibility by maintaining sufficient liquidity.

Own Funds are monitored via forecasts over a three year planning horizon. A number of tests are used to enable the Company to understand the volatility of its earnings and capital requirement, and therefore manage its capital more efficiently.

There have been no material changes to the objectives, policies or processes during the year.

#### E.1.2 Eligible Own Funds

An analysis of the Company's Own Funds by tier is presented in the Own Funds QRT S.23.01 in Appendix F.1.6, and is summarised below.

	Total £m	Tier 1 (unrestricted) £m	Total £m	Tier 1 (unrestricted) £m
As at 31 December	2017	2017	2016	2016
Ordinary share capital	1	1	1	1
Reconciliation reserve	113	113	113	113
<b>Total Basic Own Funds</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>

#### Tiering analysis

The Company's ordinary share capital and reconciliation reserve are available to absorb losses and have the Tier 1 features of permanence and subordination. As the Company's Articles of Association do not contain any restriction on the right of the Company to cancel dividends or other distributions at any time before they are paid, the Company's ordinary share capital is classified as unrestricted Tier 1.

#### Reconciliation reserve

The Company's capital comprises ordinary share capital, capital reserves and retained earnings. However, capital reserves and retained earnings are not separately disclosed in Own Funds. They are notionally included in the reconciliation reserve, which reconciles the total excess of assets over liabilities with identifiable capital instruments included in Own Funds.

The table below sets out the constituent parts of the Company's reconciliation reserve:

	£m	£m
As at 31 December	2017	2016
SII excess of assets over liabilities	114	114
Ordinary share capital	(1)	(1)
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>

#### Eligibility of tiered Capital

The eligibility of tiered Capital, to cover the SCR and MCR depends upon the tiering shown above and a number of quantitative limits. The Company's Own Funds satisfy all limits and therefore the eligibility of the Company's capital to cover the SCR and MCR is unrestricted.

	£m	£m
As at 31 December	2017	2016
Total eligible Own Funds to meet the SCR	114	114
Total eligible Own Funds to meet the MCR	114	114

The ratio of eligible Own Funds to the SCR and the MCR is detailed below.

	2017	2016
As at 31 December		
Ratio of eligible Own Funds to the SCR	2,398%	2,283%
Ratio of eligible Own Funds to the MCR	3,500%	3,422%

### E.1.3 Material differences between equity on an IFRS basis and Own Funds

At 31 December 2017 the Company's Own Funds of £114m are equal to the excess of assets over liabilities on a SII basis of £114m. The Company's excess of assets over liabilities on a SII basis as at 31 December 2017 is £1m less than its total equity on an IFRS basis. The following table details the material differences between the excess of assets over liabilities on a SII basis and total equity on an IFRS basis.

As at 31 December 2017	£m	£m	See Section
Total equity on an IFRS basis		115	
Valuation adjustments to Reinsurance Recoverables	(14)		D.1.2
Valuation adjustments to Technical Provisions	13		D.2.3
		(1)	
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities on a SII basis</b>		<b>114</b>	

### E.1.4 Transitional arrangements and restrictions

The Company's Own Funds are unrestricted and fully transferable.

## E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement (unaudited) and Minimum Capital Requirement

### E.2.1 The amount of the SCR and MCR

The Company's SCR (unaudited) as at 31 December 2017 was £5m (2016: £5m). This is shown in the SCR QRT S.25.03 in Appendix F.1.7. The Company's MCR as at 31 December 2017 was £3m (2016: £3m). This is shown on the MCR QRT S.28.01 in Appendix F.1.8. The final amount of the SCR is still subject to supervisory assessment and does not include any regulator-imposed capital add-ons.

### E.2.2 The composition of the SCR (unaudited)

The Company determines its SCR using an IM. Material risk categories are shown below. Further detail is shown in the SCR QRT S.25.03.

Diversified SCR by material risk category (per the SCR QRT)	£m	£m
As at 31 December	2017	2016
Counterparty risk	4	4
Operational risk	1	1
<b>Total SCR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

Each risk component includes the impact of diversification within that component. Diversification is dependent on the categorisation of risks and the level of granularity of reporting. The diversification benefit between the risk categories above is immaterial.

### E.2.3 Simplifications, undertaking specific parameters and matching adjustment (unaudited)

Where the SCR is calculated using the SF, the SII regulations specify 23 simplified calculations that may be used across all of the SF risk modules risk modules except operational risk. The use of these simplifications is disclosed in QRT S.25.02, where applicable. The Company has not used any of these simplified calculations to calculate the SCR at 31 December 2017.

Where the SCR is calculated using the SF, SII regulations specify certain undertaking specific parameters that may be used in place of the standard parameters, subject to regulatory approval. These are available for non-life (including some health) premium and reserve risks. The use of these undertaking specific parameters must be disclosed in QRT S.25.02, where applicable. The Company has not used any undertaking specific parameters to calculate the SCR at 31 December 2017.

### E.2.4 MCR Calculation

The Company's MCR is calculated by applying prescribed factors to its net written premium and its Best Estimate Liabilities. The MCR is subject to two further constraints: it must lie in the range of 25 to 45% of the Company's SCR and it cannot be less than an absolute minimum of €3.7m, converted at the exchange rate applicable at the end of October preceding the year end. At 31 December 2017, the Company's MCR is the absolute minimum which is £3m (2016: £3m) following translation into GBP.

## E.3 Use of the Duration-based Equity Risk Sub-Module in the Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (unaudited)

The Company does not use this option.

## E.4 Difference between the Standard Formula and any Internal Model Used (unaudited)

### E.4.1 Key uses of the IM

The IM provides input to a number of key business processes and activities. Therefore the outputs from the IM are used in day-to-day risk management and business decisions across the Company. "Use" does not imply that the IM is used to directly run the business, but rather that the outputs of the IM and the IM itself are used to support decision-making, whilst acknowledging its limitations and balancing these against other elements of the Risk Management Framework.

The primary purpose of the Company's IM is to calculate the capital metrics, principally the SCR, required for regulatory reporting under SII. The outputs of the Company's IM are also used in risk-based performance reporting and risk and financial strength reporting to senior management, the Board, the shareholder and rating agencies.

The granular metrics produced by the IM are used in setting the Company's strategy and support a series of other activities including:

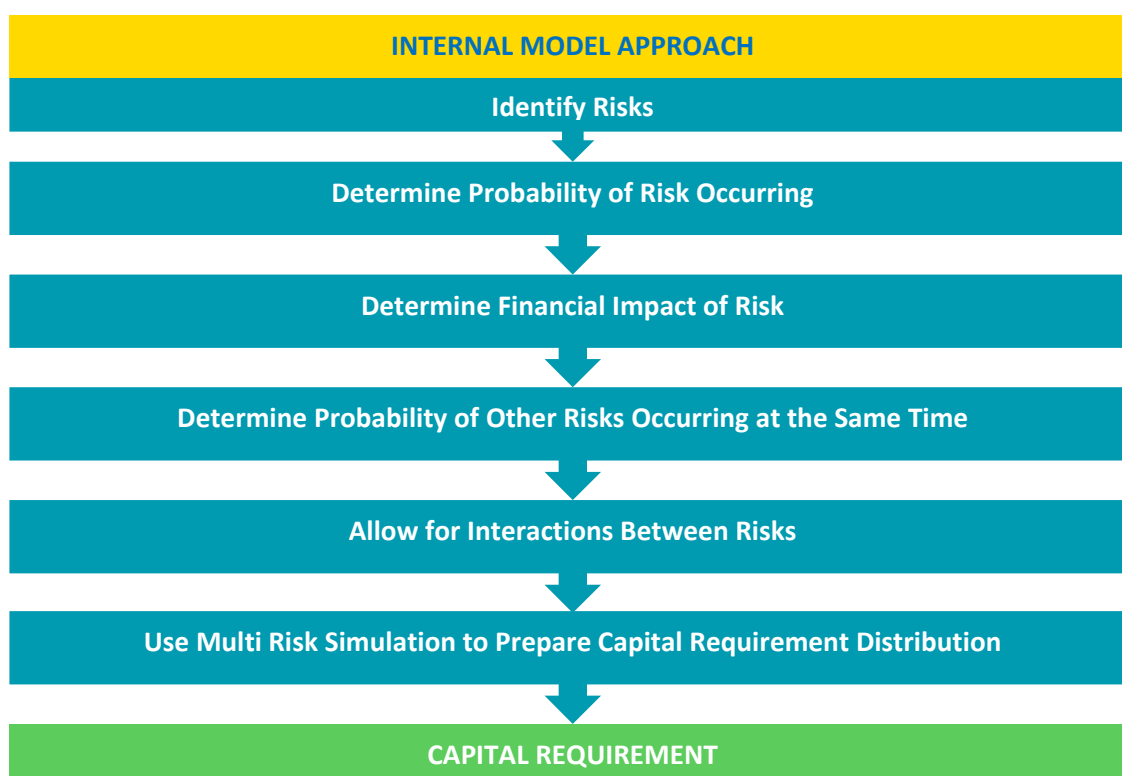
- Business planning, capital allocation, and setting risk appetites;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the reinsurance contracts in place to mitigate undesirable risk exposures, through modelling potential adverse scenarios; and
- Measuring the impact of market changes on assets and liabilities to drive investment strategy.

#### E.4.2 Scope of the IM

The Company uses an IM to calculate its SCR covering all of the Company's business units and risk categories.

#### E.4.3 Method used in the IM for calculating the probability distribution forecast

The purpose of the IM is to identify the risks to which the Company is exposed, model these risks using suitably calibrated inputs and aggregate them to compute the SCR. An overview of the Company's approach is shown below.



The Company's IM allows flexibility in determining which statistical distributions to use to represent risk factors. This flexibility is important as it ensures that the behaviour of the most important risks to the Company is modelled appropriately.

For the market risk factors standard statistical distributions are used which are fitted via the standard risk factor calibration process. However, for other risk types, such as non-life underwriting and operational risk, distributions are derived from further modelling processes. This approach is appropriate given both the materiality of these risk types and the desire to ensure the risk's behaviour is adequately captured.

The Company uses a wide range of testing and review processes to ensure that the calibrations are appropriate and the IM outputs are reasonable. These range from bottom-up reviews of the material assumptions used in the modelling process and the testing of the calibrations and loss functions, to top-down stress and scenario testing.

#### Risk measure and time period used in the IM

The IM produces an aggregate distribution of the change in basic Own Funds over a one year time horizon from which the SCR can be directly derived, in line with Article 101 of the SII Directive. The SCR is the 99.5th percentile.

#### E.4.4 Material differences between the SF and IM methodologies and assumptions

The key difference between SF and the IM is that the IM has been tailored to the Company's risk profile. The IM calibrates a distribution of losses for each risk and uses these, together with a set of correlations between these risks, to derive a joint distribution of losses for the Company. The SCR is derived from this and ensures the Company holds sufficient capital to withstand a 1 in 200 year event. Calibrating risks for the IM therefore requires detailed data analysis and use of statistical models. SF simply uses prescribed formulae to calculate the capital required for each risk exposure.

Material differences between the SF and IM methodologies and assumptions by risk type are:

##### Market risk

- In the Company's IM interest rates are modelled in more detail to ensure changes in the slope and shape of the yield curve are captured. SF only considers the change in the level of interest rates.

##### Non Life underwriting risk

- Risks relating to latent claims, which are not explicitly included under SF, are included in the Company's IM.
- The Company's IM employs a finer level of granularity for material lines of business which allows for more distinction between material product types and in particular between commercial and personal lines which are grouped in SF.
- The Company's IM captures risks where the probability of extreme values is higher than normal, SF does not consider these elements.
- Inflation risk is explicitly included in the Company's IM, whereas there is no inflation risk in SF beyond that implicitly captured in the calibrations of the premium and reserve risks.

##### Operational risk

- The Company's IM assesses operational risk using a scenario based approach. SF uses a simple formulaic approach.

##### Counterparty risk

- SF considers all counterparty default risk under one module. The Company's IM takes into account both the type of the counterparty and the nature of the exposure.
- The Company's IM considers default risk in more detail, taking into account risks and diversification between various credit exposures. SF does not consider these elements.

##### Aggregation, diversification and tax

- The Company's IM allows it to determine diversification at a more granular level and, capture important features such as its geographical diversification.
- The Company's IM uses explicit correlation matrices to combine sub-module losses within each risk module, and then to combine the calculated losses of the different risk modules. The SF uses a simpler hierarchical correlations approach.
- The Company's IM assesses loss functions net of tax. The SF calculation requires tax relief to be deducted from the gross SCR.

#### E.4.5 Data used in the IM

The data used in the Company's IM includes:

- Accounting data, computed on an IFRS basis, which is used in the valuation of assets and liabilities;
- Policy data, including data on claims, policies in force and past policies;
- Operational risk data obtained from an external database covering industry operational risk losses, which is obtained from the Operational Risk Insurance Consortium;
- Financial market data, including asset data externally obtained such as from FTSE 100 index;
- Asset data including the market value of assets, most often derived from the accounting data; and
- Other data including numerical, census or classification information, but excluding qualitative information.

As part of the Company's data governance process the appropriateness of the data is considered before it is used in the IM. Data accuracy, appropriateness and completeness are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Company's Data Governance Council. The data used in the IM in 2017 was formally approved by the Company's Chief Risk Actuary, supported by the Data Governance Council, on 16 April 2018.

#### E.5 Non-Compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and Non-Compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement (unaudited)

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

#### E.6 Any Other Information

The Company has no other material information to disclose.

# The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited

## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

### F. Appendices

#### In this Section

F.1	Public Disclosure Quantitative Reporting Templates
F.1.1	S.02.01 Balance Sheet
F.1.2.1	S.05.01 Premium claims and expenses (by line of business) [non-life]
F.1.2.2	S.05.02 Premium claims and expenses (by country) [non-life]
F.1.3	S.17.01 Technical Provisions [non-life]
F.1.4	S.19.01 Insurance claims [non-life]
F.1.5	S.22.01 Impact of transitional measures
F.1.6	S.23.01 Own Funds
F.1.7	S.25.03 Solvency Capital Requirement
F.1.8	S.28.01 Minimum Capital Requirement
F.2	Glossary of Abbreviations and Definitions
F.3	Directors' Statement
F.4	Auditors' Report



## Appendix F.1.1

### Annex I

#### S.02.01.02

#### Balance Sheet

Amounts in 000s

		Solvency II Value
		C0010
<b>Assets</b>		
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	33,900
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
- Equities - Listed	R0110	
- Equities - Unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	
- Government Bonds	R0140	
- Corporate Bonds	R0150	
- Structured Notes	R0160	
- Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	33,900
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans & mortgages	R0230	
- Loans on policies	R0240	
- Loans & mortgages to individuals	R0250	
- Other loans & mortgages	R0260	
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	371,243
- Reinsurance recoverables - Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	371,243
- Reinsurance recoverables - Non-life excluding health	R0290	371,243
- Reinsurance recoverables - Health similar to non-life	R0300	
- Reinsurance recoverables - Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
- Reinsurance recoverables - Health similar to life	R0320	
- Reinsurance recoverables - Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
- Reinsurance recoverables - Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	R0360	
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	11,470
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	61,738
Own Shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	8,769
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	
<b>Total assets</b>	R0500	487,121
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Technical provisions - Non-life	R0510	371,663
- Technical provisions - Non-life (excluding health)	R0520	371,663
- TP calculated as a whole - Non-life (excluding health)	R0530	
- Best Estimate - Non-life (excluding health)	R0540	371,243
- Risk margin - Non-life (excluding health)	R0550	420
- Technical provisions - Health (similar to non-life)	R0560	
- TP calculated as a whole - Health (similar to non-life)	R0570	
- Best Estimate - Health (similar to non-life)	R0580	
- Risk margin - Health (similar to non-life)	R0590	
Technical provisions - Life (excluding index-linked and unit linked)	R0600	
- Technical provisions - Health (similar to life)	R0610	
- TP calculated as a whole - Health (similar to life)	R0620	
- Best Estimate - Health (similar to life)	R0630	
- Risk margin - Health (similar to life)	R0640	
- Technical provisions - Life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	
- TP calculated as a whole - Life (excl health, index-linked and unit-linked)	R0660	
- Best Estimate - Life (excl health, index-linked and unit-linked)	R0670	
- Risk margin - Life (excl health, index-linked and unit-linked)	R0680	
Technical provisions - Index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	
- TP calculated as a whole - Index-linked and unit-linked	R0700	
- Best Estimate - Index-linked and unit-linked	R0710	
- Risk margin - Index-linked and unit-linked	R0720	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	
Reinsurance payables	R0830	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	842
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
- Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	
- Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	846
<b>Total liabilities</b>	R0900	373,351
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	R1000	113,770

Appendix F.1.2.1

Annex I  
S.05.01.02  
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business  
Amounts in 000s

Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)											
Medical expense insurance [direct business]	Income protection insurance [direct business]	Workers' compensation insurance [direct business]	Motor vehicle liability insurance [direct business]	Other motor insurance [direct business]	Marine, aviation and transport insurance [direct business]	Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business]	General liability insurance [direct business]	Credit and suretyship insurance [direct business]	Legal expenses insurance [direct business]	Assistance [direct business]	Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business]
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120
Premiums written											
Gross - Direct Business	R0110						42				
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120										
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130										
Reinsurers' share	R0140						42				
Net	R0200										
Premiums earned											
Gross - Direct Business	R0210						42				
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220										
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230										
Reinsurers' share	R0240						42				
Net	R0300										
Claims incurred											
Gross - Direct Business	R0310				-599	-83	-2,338				
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320				-194	-67	-457				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330										
Reinsurers' share	R0340				-793	-150	-2,795				
Net	R0400										
Changes in other technical provisions											
Gross - Direct Business	R0410										
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420										
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430										
Reinsurers' share	R0440										
Net	R0500										
Expenses incurred	R0550						63				
Other expenses	R1200										
Total expenses	R1300										

Line of Business for: accepted non proportional reinsurance					
	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	Total
	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written					
Gross - Direct Business	R0110				42
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130				
Reinsurers' share	R0140				42
Net	R0200				
Premiums earned					
Gross - Direct Business	R0210				42
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230				
Reinsurers' share	R0240				42
Net	R0300				
Claims incurred					
Gross - Direct Business	R0310				-3,020
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320				-718
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	-441	-613	-57	-1,111
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-441	-613	-57	-4,849
Net	R0400				
Changes in other technical provisions					
Gross - Direct Business	R0410				
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430				
Reinsurers' share	R0440				
Net	R0500				
Expenses incurred	R0550				63
Other expenses	R1200				
Total expenses	R1300				63

## Appendix F.1.2.2

### Annex I

#### S.05.02.01

#### Premiums, claims and expenses by Country

Amounts in 000s

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premium written) - non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	R0010							
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0080
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	42						42
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130							0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	42						42
Net	R0200							0
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	42						42
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230							0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	42						42
Net	R0300							0
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-3,020						-3,020
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	-718						-718
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	-1,111						-1,111
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-4,849						-4,849
Net	R0400	0						0
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							0
Reinsurers' share	R0440							0
Net	R0500							0
Expenses incurred	R0550	63						63
Other expenses	R1200							
Total expenses	R1300							63

Appendix F.1.3

Annex I  
S.17.01.02  
Non-Life Technical Provisions  
Amounts in 000s

**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**  
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole  
**Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM**  
**Best estimate**  
Premium provisions  
**Gross**  
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default  
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions  
**Claims provisions**  
**Gross**  
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default  
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions  
**Total Best estimate - Gross**  
**Total Best estimate - Net**  
**Risk margin**  
**Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions**  
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole  
Best estimate  
Risk margin  
**Technical provisions - Total**  
Technical provisions - Total  
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - Total  
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - Total

		Medical expense insurance [direct business]	Income protection insurance [direct business]	Workers' compensation insurance [direct business]	Motor vehicle liability insurance [direct business]	Direct business and accepted Other motor insurance [direct business]	Marine, aviation and transport insurance [direct business]	proportional Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business]	reinsurance General liability insurance [direct business]	Credit and suretyship insurance [direct business]	Legal expenses insurance [direct business]	Assistance [direct business]	Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business]
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130
R0010													
R0050													
R0060													
R0140													
R0150													
R0160							13,035		263,500				
R0240							13,035		263,500				
R0250													
R0260							13,035		263,500				
R0270													
R0280							70		350				
R0290													
R0300													
R0310													
R0320							13,105		263,850				
R0330							13,035		263,500				
R0340							70		350				

**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**  
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole  
**Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM**  
**Best estimate**  
Premium provisions  
**Gross**  
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default  
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions  
**Claims provisions**  
**Gross**  
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default  
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions  
**Total Best estimate - Gross**  
**Total Best estimate - Net**  
**Risk margin**  
**Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions**  
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole  
Best estimate  
Risk margin  
**Technical provisions - Total**  
Technical provisions - Total  
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - Total  
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - Total

	Accepted Health [accepted non-proportional reinsurance]	non-proportional Casualty [accepted non-proportional reinsurance]	reinsurance Marine, aviation, transport [accepted non-proportional reinsurance]	Property [accepted non-proportional reinsurance]	Total Non-Life obligation
	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0010					
R0050					
R0060					
R0140					
R0150					
R0160		93,706	1,003		371,243
R0240		93,706	1,003		371,243
R0250					
R0260		93,706	1,003		371,243
R0270					
R0280					420
R0290					
R0300					
R0310					
R0320		93,706	1,003		371,663
R0330		93,706	1,003		371,243
R0340					420

Appendix F.1.4

Annex I  
S.19.01.21  
Non-Life Insurance Claims Information  
Amounts in 000s

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0020	AY
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Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)  
(absolute amount)

		Development Year										In Current year		Sum of years (cumulative)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10&+		
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100											19,652	R0100	19,652
	R0160												R0160	19,652
	R0170												R0170	
	R0180												R0180	
	R0190												R0190	
	R0200												R0200	
	R0210												R0210	
	R0220												R0220	
	R0230												R0230	
	R0240												R0240	
	R0250												R0250	

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions  
(absolute amount)

		Development Year										Year end (discounted data)		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10&+		
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360	
Prior	R0100											446,796	R0100	371,243
	R0160												R0160	
	R0170												R0170	
	R0180												R0180	
	R0190												R0190	
	R0200												R0200	
	R0210												R0210	
	R0220												R0220	
	R0230												R0230	
	R0240												R0240	
	R0250												R0250	
												Total	R0260	371,243

## Appendix F.1.5

### Annex I

#### S.22.01.21

#### Impact of long term guarantees and transitional measures

Amounts in 000s

		Amount with LG measures and transitionals	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
		C0010	C0030	C0050	C0070	C0090
Technical Provisions	R0010	371,663			7,101	
Basic Own Funds	R0020	113,770				
Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement	R0050	113,770				
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0090	4,745				
Eligible own funds to meet Minimum Capital Requirement	R0100	113,770				
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0110	3,251				

Amounts in 000s

Ratio of eligible own funds to MCR

n R0220

R0400

R0640

C0060

## Total expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

R0790

## Appendix F.1.7

Annex I

S.25.03.21

**Solvency Capital Requirement - For undertakings on Full Internal Models**

Amounts in 000s

Unique number of component	Component Description		Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement
C0010	C0020		C0030
100000	Market Risk		
200000	Counterparty Risk		4,194
300000	Life underwriting risk		
400000	Health underwriting risk		
500000	Non-life underwriting risk		
701000	Operational risk		1,219
801000	Other risks		
802000	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions		
803000	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred tax		
804000	Other adjustments		
<b>Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement</b>			C0100
	Total undiversified components	R0110	5,413
	Diversification	R0060	-668
	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC (transitional)	R0160	
	<b>Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	R0200	4,745
	Capital add-ons already set	R0210	
	<b>Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0220	4,745
<b>Other information on SCR</b>			
	Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0300	
	Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0310	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	



## Appendix F.1.8

### Annex I

#### S.28.01.01

#### Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Amounts in 000s

#### Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

MCRNL Result	R0010	C0010		
			Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
			C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020			
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030			
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040			
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050			
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060			
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070			
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080			
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090			
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100			
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110			
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120			
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130			
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140			
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150			
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160			
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170			

#### Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

MCRL Result	R0200	C0040		
			Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
			C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - Guaranteed benefits	R0210			
Obligations with profit participation - Future discretionary benefits	R0220			
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230			
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240			
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250			

#### Overall MCR calculation

		C0070	
Linear MCR	R0300		
SCR	R0310	4,745	
MCR cap	R0320	2,135	
MCR floor	R0330	1,186	
Combined MCR	R0340	1,186	
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,251	
		C0070	
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	3,251	

## F.2 Glossary of Abbreviations and Definitions

99.5% percentile	An event that would be expected to occur once in every 200 years
AIL	Aviva Insurance Limited
Alternative valuation methods	Valuation methods that are consistent with Article 75 of the SII Directive other than those which solely use the quoted market prices for the same or similar assets or liabilities <sup>iii</sup>
ARD	Adverse Reserve Deterioration agreement
Basis risk	The risk resulting from the situation in which the exposure covered by the risk-mitigation technique does not correspond to the risk exposure of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking <sup>iii</sup>
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
Collateral arrangements	Arrangements under which collateral providers do one of the following: (a) transfer full ownership of the collateral to the collateral taker for the purposes of securing or otherwise covering the performance of a relevant obligation; (b) provide collateral by way of security in favour of, or to, a collateral taker, and the legal ownership of the collateral remains with the collateral provider or a custodian when the security right is established <sup>iii</sup>
Concentration risk	All risk exposures with a loss potential which is large enough to threaten the solvency or the financial position of insurance and reinsurance undertakings <sup>ii</sup>
Credit risk	The risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties and any debtors to which insurance and reinsurance undertakings are exposed, in the form of counterparty default risk, or spread risk, or market risk concentrations <sup>ii</sup>
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
Diversification effects	The reduction in the risk exposure of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and groups related to the diversification of their business, resulting from the fact that the adverse outcome from one risk can be offset by a more favourable outcome from another risk, where those risks are not fully correlated <sup>ii</sup>
EEA	European Economic Area
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ENID	Events Not in Data are events not deemed to be captured by the data which need to be separately allowed for within the best estimate calculations to take appropriate account of uncertainty.
Expected profit included in future premium	The expected present value of future cash flows which result from the inclusion in technical provisions of premiums relating to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts that are expected to be received in the future, but that may not be received for any reason, other than because the insured event has occurred, regardless of the legal or contractual rights of the policyholder to discontinue the policy <sup>iii</sup>
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles
The Group	Aviva plc and its subsidiary companies
GBP	Pounds sterling
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards (used to prepare the Company's financial statements)
IM	Internal Model
IMIV	Internal Model Independent Validation
IMMMR	Identify, Measure, Manage, Monitor, and Report risks
Latent claims	General insurance claims that are often not made until many years after the period of cover provided, due to the impact of perils or causes not becoming evident for a number of years. Sources of latent claims include asbestos-related diseases, environmental pollution and industrial deafness. <sup>i</sup>
Liquidity risk	The risk that insurance and reinsurance undertakings are unable to realise investments and other assets in order to settle their financial obligations when they fall due <sup>ii</sup>
Market risk	The risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial situation resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations

in the level and in the volatility of market prices of assets, liabilities and financial instruments<sup>ii</sup>

MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
NICo	National Indemnity Company
Operational risk	The risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events <sup>ii</sup>
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
Outsourcing	An arrangement of any form between an insurance or reinsurance undertaking and a service provider, whether a supervised entity or not, by which that service provider performs a process, a service or an activity, whether directly or by sub-outsourcing, which would otherwise be performed by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking itself <sup>ii</sup>
PRA	Prudential Regulatory Authority
Probability distribution forecast	A mathematical function that assigns to an exhaustive set of mutually exclusive future events a probability of realisation <sup>ii</sup>
Qualifying holding	A direct or indirect holding in an undertaking which represents 10 % or more of the capital or of the voting rights or which makes it possible to exercise a significant influence over the management of that undertaking <sup>ii</sup>
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Templates
RCSA	Risk and control self assessment
Risk Margin	An estimate of the amount, in addition to the Best Estimate Liability that a third party would expect to receive in order to assume ownership of the Company's insurance obligations.
Risk-mitigation techniques	All techniques which enable insurance and reinsurance undertakings to transfer part or all of their risks to another party <sup>ii</sup>
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
Scenario analysis	The analysis of the impact of a combination of adverse events <sup>iii</sup>
SII	Solvency II Regulatory Regime
SII Directive	Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance
SII Regulations	Commission delegated regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II)
Special Purpose Vehicle	Any undertaking, whether incorporated or not, other than an existing insurance or reinsurance undertaking, which assumes risks from insurance or reinsurance undertakings and which fully funds its exposure to such risks through the proceeds of a debt issuance or any other financing mechanism where the repayment rights of the providers of such debt or financing mechanism are subordinated to the reinsurance obligations of such an undertaking <sup>ii</sup>
Subrogation	Subrogation is the right for an insurer to legally pursue a third party that caused an insurance loss to the insured. This is done as a means of recovering the amount of the claim paid by the insurance carrier to the insured for the loss.
USD	US dollars
Underwriting risk	The risk of loss or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, due to inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions <sup>ii</sup>

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i www.aviva.com

ii Article 13 SII Directive

iii Article 1 SII Regulations

### F.3 Directors' Statement

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited at 31 December 2017 in all material respects in accordance with the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations.

The Board is satisfied that to the best of its knowledge and belief:

(a) throughout the financial year to 31 December 2017, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the Company; and

(b) it is reasonable to believe that in respect of the period from 31 December 2017 to the date of the publication of the SFCR, the Company has continued so to comply and that it will continue so to comply for the remainder of the financial year to 31 December 2018.

R Townend

Director

1 May 2018

**Report of the external independent auditors to the Directors of The Ocean Marine 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 the Company as at 31 December 2017:

- The 'Valuation for Solvency Purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2017, (**'the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit'**); and
- Company templates S.02.01.02, S.17.01.02, S.22.01.21, S.23.01.01 and S.28.01.01 (**'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:

- Information contained within the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report set out above which is, or derives from the Solvency Capital Requirement, as identified in the Appendix to this report;
- The 'Summary', 'Business and Performance', 'System of Governance' and 'Risk Profile' elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Company templates S.05.01.02, S.05.02.01, S.19.01.21 and S.25.03.21;
- The written acknowledgement by management of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (**'Directors' Statement'**).

To the extent the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report includes amounts that are totals, sub-totals or calculations derived from the Other Information, we have relied without verification on the Other Information.

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 2017 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as supplemented by supervisory approvals.

**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 *Auditors' 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's 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.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

### **Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting**

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

### **Other Information**

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

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

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

### **Responsibilities of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA rules and Solvency II regulations which have been supplemented by the approvals made by the PRA under the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as detailed below:

- Approval to use the volatility adjustment in the calculation of technical provisions; and
- Approval to use an internal model.

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.

### **Auditors' 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, in accordance with financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for the Directors of the Company to comply with their obligations under External Audit rule 2.1 of the Solvency II firms Sector of the PRA Rulebook and for no other purpose. We do not, in providing this report, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

### **Other Matter**

The Company has authority to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement using an internal model ("the Model") approved by the Prudential Regulation Authority in accordance with the Solvency II Regulations. In forming our opinion (and in accordance with PRA Rules), we are not required to audit the inputs to, design of, operating effectiveness of and outputs from the Model, or whether the Model is being applied in accordance with the Company's application or approval order.

## **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. 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
London  
1 May 2018



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

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

- The following elements of template S.02.01.02:
  - Row R0550: Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health) - risk margin
  - Row R0590: Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life) - risk margin
  - Row R0640: Technical provisions - health (similar to life) - risk margin
  - Row R0680: Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked) - risk margin
  - Row R0720: Technical provisions - Index-linked and unit-linked - risk margin
- The following elements of template S.17.01.02
  - Row R0280: Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM - Risk margin
- The following elements of template S.22.01.21
  - Row R0010 – Technical provisions
  - Row R0090 – Solvency Capital Requirement
- The following elements of template S.23.01.01
  - Row R0580: SCR
  - Row R0740: Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds
- The following elements of Company template S.28.01.01
  - Row R0310: SCR
- Elements of the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit identified as 'unaudited'.