TransRe London Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

As at 31 December 2020

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About this document

This document is the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") for TransRe London Limited ("TRL") as at 31 December 2020.

This SFCR covers TRL on a solo basis.

TRL's functional and presentational currency is US dollars ("USD").

Directors' statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the SFCR in accordance with the Prudential Regulatory Authority ("PRA") Rulebook for Solvency II Firms (the "PRA Rules") and Solvency II ("SII") Regulations, as adopted into UK law.

Rule 6.1(2) within the Reporting Part of the PRA Rules requires that TRL have a written policy ensuring the ongoing appropriateness of any information disclosed. Rule 6.2(1) requires TRL to ensure that its SFCR is subject to approval by its Board of Directors.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed in section B1 of this SFCR, confirms that, to the best of their knowledge:

- throughout the financial year in question, TRL has complied; and
- it is reasonable to believe that, at the date of the publication of the SFCR, TRL continues to comply, and will continue to comply in future,

in all material respects, with the requirements of the PRA Rules and SII Regulations.

On behalf of the Board

David Radford
Chief Financial Officer
8 April 2021

Auditor's report

Report of the independent external auditor to the Directors of TransRe London 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 2020**:**

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2020 ('**the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit'**); and
- Company templates S02.01.02, S17.01.02, S23.01.01, S28.01.01 ('**the Templates subject to audit'**).

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

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

- information contained within the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report set out about above which are, or derive from the Solvency Capital Requirement, as identified in the Appendix to this report;
- The 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Company templates S05.01.02, S05.02.01, S19.01.21, S.25.02.21; and
- the written acknowledgement by management of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('**the Responsibility 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 TransRe London Limited as at 31 December 2020 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) including ISA (UK) 800 *(Revised) Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks'* and ISA (UK) 805 *(Revised) Special Considerations - Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement'*, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the FRC'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

In auditing the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is appropriate. To evaluate the Directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included, we have:

- confirmed our understanding of management's going concern assessment process and obtained management's assessment which covers a period of two years and nine months ending 31 December 2023;
- challenged the assumptions used in the forecasts by performing analytical procedures and enquiring about significant variations in trend analysis;
- corroborated input data to the most recent available data, being February 2021;
- assessed the accuracy of management's analysis by testing the inputs and the clerical accuracy of the models used;
- performed reverse stress testing on management's forecasts;
- evaluated the liquidity and solvency position of the Company, including assessing management's scenario testing and impact on solvency capital position in the event of significant loss events;
- reviewed the parental guarantee agreement, which would maintain the Company's SCR ratio at 120% if required; and
- performed enquiries of management and those charged with governance to identify risks or events that may impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. We also reviewed management's assessment approved by the Board, minutes of meetings of the Board and its committees, and made enquiries as to the impact of Covid-19 on the business;

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least two years and nine months to the period ending 31 December 2023 when the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting & Restriction on Use

We draw attention to the 'Valuation for solvency purposes', 'Capital management' and other relevant disclosures 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.

This report is made solely to the Directors of the Company in accordance with Rule 2.1 of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms. Our work has been undertaken so that we might report to the Directors those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information contained within the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

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.

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 course of 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 themselves. 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 modified by the modifications, and supplemented by the approvals and determinations made by the PRA under section 138A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, the PRA Rules and Solvency II Regulations 2015.

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.

In preparing the Solvency and Financial Condition Report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue in operation, disclosing as applicable, matters related to its ability to continue in operation and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to cease to operate the Company, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report are prepared, in all material respects, with the 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decision making or the judgement of the users taken on the basis of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the company and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are the direct laws and regulations related to elements of company law and tax legislation, and the financial reporting framework. Our considerations of other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report included permissions and supervisory requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') and the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA');
- We understood how TransRe London Limited complies with these legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. In assessing the effectiveness of the control environment, we also reviewed significant correspondence between the Company and UK regulatory bodies; reviewed minutes of the Board and Risk and Audit Committee; and gained an understanding of the Company's approach to governance;
- For direct laws and regulations, we considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related Solvency and Financial Condition Report items;
- For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquires of those charged with governance and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, enquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, enquiring about the Company's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies and inspecting significant correspondence with the FCA and PRA;
- The Company operates in the insurance industry which is a highly regulated environment. As such the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate; and
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's Solvency and Financial Condition Report to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by considering the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified by the entity, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We also considered areas of significant judgement, including complex transactions, performance targets, external pressures and the impact these have on the control environment and their potential to influence management to manage earnings or influence the perceptions of stakeholders. The risk was considered to be higher within the valuation of Solvency II gross and net technical provisions.

Our audit procedures included:

- Reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias. Supported by our Actuaries we assessed if there were any indicators of management bias in the valuation of Solvency II gross and net technical provisions;
- Evaluating the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions; and
- In addition, we performed analytical review procedures to assess for unusual movements throughout the year. Our audit procedures also incorporated unpredictability into the nature, timing and extent of our testing.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report on the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Other Matter

The Company has authority to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement using a partial 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 TransRe London Limited'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.

Ernst + Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP

London

8 April 2021

The maintenance and integrity of the TransRe London Limited website is the responsibility of the Directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the Solvency and Financial Condition Report since it was initially presented on the website.

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
- 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.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 template S.28.01.01:
  - Row R0310: SCR
- Elements of the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit identified as 'unaudited'.

Executive summary

TRL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Transatlantic Reinsurance Company ("TRC") and provides the TransRe group ("TransRe") with its main platform to write business in the United Kingdom and other international regions that access the London and Lloyd's markets. TRC is domiciled in New York, USA. TRL's ultimate parent undertaking is Alleghany Corporation ("Alleghany"), incorporated in Delaware, USA.

TRL commenced trading on January 2014 assuming the renewals of most of TRC's London branch ("LBO") business developed since 1980. It is regulated by the PRA and Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). In addition to paid up capital of $500m, TRL has the benefit of a 60% quota share treaty with TRC ("the TRC Quota Share") and a parental capital support guarantee agreement. TRL has also been granted the same A+ financial strength ratings as TRC by both Standard & Poor's and A.M. Best.

TRL is a specialist non-life reinsurance company concentrating on providing protection for cedants and predominantly not competing with cedants in their own direct markets. Many of TRL's senior management and underwriting teams have long tenure with TransRe and enduring relationships with our client base.

During 2020 TRL continued to enhance its analytical, underwriting and actuarial resources to further concentrate on providing clients with top quality service, expertise and financial security in challenging market conditions. Our aim is to be their reinsurer of choice.

For 2021 TRL continues to focus on underwriting excellence and ensuring we maximise opportunities during this period of relative market hardening, enhancing client relationships and navigating emerging risks and the ever-changing political environment.

Business and performance

TRL's strategy is to concentrate foremost on achieving underwriting profitability, not top line growth, consistent with the group's target of book value growth over time and return on equity ("ROE") targets across the underwriting cycle.

TRL accesses business through both broker and direct distribution channels and writes a diverse portfolio of treaty reinsurance and facultative/direct business, avoiding over-dependence on any one class. We adopt a lead approach to our business, combining technical analysis with underwriting expertise and strong cycle management. TRL purchases reinsurance protection either on a group or regional basis, in line with our risk tolerances, to manage volatility within our Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR"). Our business strategy during 2020 focused even more closely on the underwriting returns generated in a substantially different investment climate. We sought to de-risk those areas seen as dilutive and continue to build our portfolio around those lines of business that were responding more robustly to the much changed macro-economic and Covid-19 environment.

TRL's assets are prudently invested to ensure it has access to funds at short notice, if required. The duration and maturity profile of the invested assets are carefully managed to ensure liquidity and consistency with the nature and timing of TRL's insurance liabilities. At 31 December 2020 the investment portfolio was approximately 93.4% invested in fixed income securities with 1.0% in cash and the remainder (5.6%) allocated to equity and high yield bond exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). Fixed income securities include government bonds, corporate bonds and collateralised securities. At 31 December 2020, 58% of the portfolio was rated AAA, and no assets were below investment grade. The value of TRL's investment portfolio grew to $952.2m at 31 December 2020, with the balance sheet strengthened through a total investment return of $46.5m for the year.

Covid-19

Effective 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation ("WHO") declared Covid-19 a 'pandemic'. The global spread of Covid-19 has been unprecedented and the possible effects on TRL continue to evolve today, albeit at a slower pace and with a little more certainty.

TRL has sustained losses to our accident and health ("A&H")/travel, contingency, credit and property portfolios. On 15th January 2021, the Supreme Court delivered its final judgment in the FCA's business interruption insurance test case. Whilst the Supreme Court ruling provided clarity to many insurance policyholders over the extent of coverage afforded by disease and denial of access extensions in the original policy wordings, there remains much to resolve on the reinsurance side, with most policy forms and coverage untested by an event of such global reach. We continue to actively engage with all cedants to address the issues of event definitions, hours clause application and aggregation in a timely manner. We expect to get greater clarity on the property business as we work through these issues in 2021 but there remains potential for further indirect exposure from our casualty portfolio, albeit that portfolio was actively managed down through the soft underwriting cycle from 2014 – 2019.

As TRL's holdings in equity and high yield bond ETFs have been limited to approximately 6% of the portfolio during 2020, with the balance invested in investment grade fixed income securities and cash, TRL was largely shielded from the worst effects of the Q1 2020 market dislocation. TRL also benefitted from the broad market recovery in the second half of the year, with narrowing credit spreads, historically low risk-free rates and a pronounced pick-up in global equity markets. Recent market sell offs in US treasuries and gilts in particular, and associated spikes in risk free yields, however, act as timely reminders of the need to remain vigilant, as financial markets re-calibrate to the cautiously improving economic outlook. Lower reinvestment rates across TRL's fixed income portfolio, driven by historically low interest rates now further prolonged by the pandemic, means that continuing to optimise underwriting performance is essential.

At an operational level, TransRe's well tested contingency plans in place, both locally and within the wider group, allowed us to continue to run the business effectively. Most of TRL's staff worked remotely for large parts of the year and we anticipate that will continue until the third quarter of 2021. Employee feedback has been generally positive, and we work to ensure it will remain so over this longer period. Essential business interactions with clients and brokers continue digitally and all business-critical processes are being reviewed regularly to ensure deadlines can be met. The Board also received weekly updates from the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") in the early part of the year. These reduced as the year progressed and the situation stabilised.

System of governance

TRL has an established governance framework and internal control system. The governance structure enables the Board to discharge its oversight responsibilities, helping to ensure TRL meets its strategic objectives while managing risks within its stated risk appetite.

TRL's Board maintains ultimate responsibility for the oversight of TRL. The Board delegates authority for day-to-day management of some aspects of the business to certain functions and committees. The Board and the committees operate under the guidance of formal terms of reference, which are agreed by the Board.

The composition of TRL's Board did not change during the year. However, in March 2021, it was announced that TRL's Chairman had decided to step down from his position as President and Chief Executive Officer of TransRe effective 30 April 2021 to pursue another opportunity. A replacement Chair has not yet been appointed.

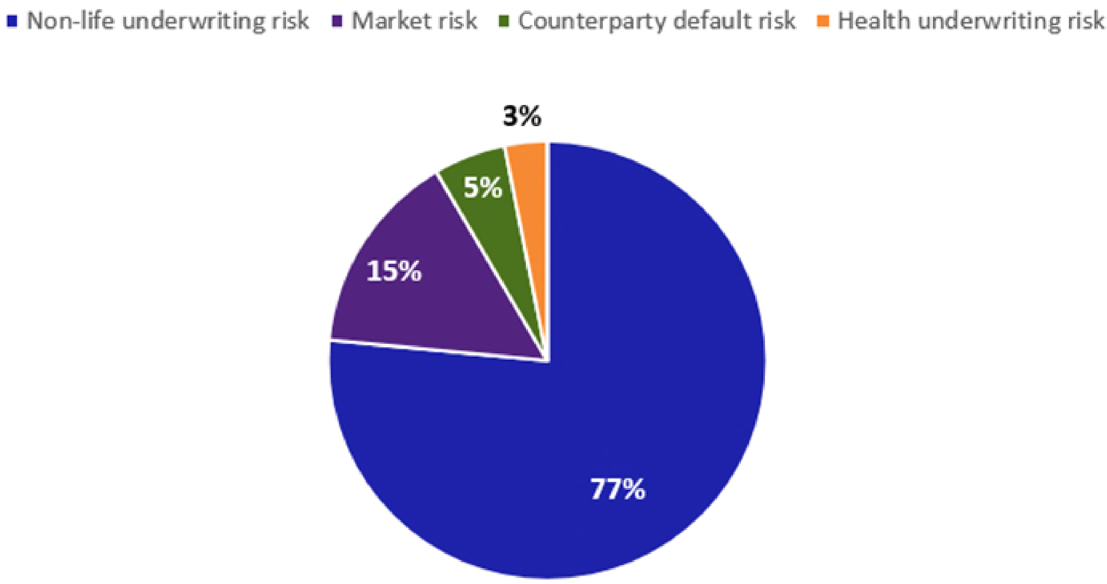
TRL adopts an approach to remuneration which supports and encourages appropriate behaviour that is aligned with TransRe's vision and values and Alleghany's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

The members of the Board possess the skills, knowledge and experience required to undertake their roles and responsibilities for overseeing TRL. Since March 2020, all Board, Board committee and management committee meetings have been held remotely. Nevertheless, the system of governance of TRL has not materially changed during the year.

Risk profile

TRL underwrites a diversified portfolio of property and casualty reinsurance, across multiple regions and classes. TRL's SCR risk profile before the impact of diversification is shown in the below chart.

Figure 1: Basic SCR by risk type before the impact of diversification



As evidenced in the chart, non-life underwriting risk, including non-life premium and reserve risk, make up the largest portion of the SCR risk profile.

In order to help mitigate underwriting risks, TRL maintains a disciplined underwriting philosophy that is supported by risk appetites reflecting TRL's portfolio and risk management tolerances.

TRL benefits from a comprehensive retrocession programme that provides protection for TransRe globally as well as TRL specifically.

TRL undertakes detailed stress and scenario testing on a quarterly basis. Scenario tests are used to test the company's resilience against shocks from both its underwriting and non-underwriting activities. The results of the analysis showed that the most material impact on the SCR was reserve deterioration. The analysis undertaken indicates TRL is strongly capitalised and it would take an extreme event (return periods in excess of 1-in-200 years) to breach its SCR. TRL's underwriting risk profile is therefore resilient to severe shocks and is within the Board approved risk appetite.

Valuation for PRA Rules purposes

Assets and liabilities, including technical provisions, are valued in TRL's regulatory balance sheet according to PRA rules and related guidance, giving valuations which differ from those in the financial statements, under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

As at 31 December 2020, TRL's excess of assets over liabilities under PRA rules was $578.6m (2019: $580.9) compared to net assets of $587.9m (2019: $574.9) reported in the financial statements under IFRS. The change in excess assets over liabilities over 2019 under both methods is after deduction of a $10m dividend, recommended and paid in 2020, but in respect of the 2019 financial year.

Section D provides a description of the methods, bases and assumptions employed in valuing assets and liabilities in the regulatory balance sheet, together with an analysis of material differences between IFRS and regulatory valuation bases.

Capital management

Under PRA Rules, the own funds of an insurance entity are placed into Tiers 1, 2 or 3 based on their ability to absorb losses, with Tier 1 being the most able to do so. Below is a summary of the own funds held by TRL and a comparison to TRL's regulatory capital requirements (the amount of capital the firm is required to hold).

Figure 2: Own funds by tier and capital requirements

Tier	Instrument	At 31 December ($'000s) 2020	2019
Tier 1	Ordinary paid up share capital Reconciliation reserve	500,000 61,971	500,000 70,991
Tier 2	Not applicable	-	-
Total own funds to cover Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR")		**561,971**	**570,991**
Tier 3	Net deferred tax asset	8,256	6,451
Total own funds to cover Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR")		**570,227**	**577,442**
MCR		99,676	84,163
SCR		398,703	336,650
MCR coverage ratio		**564%**	**678%**
SCR coverage ratio		**143%**	**172%**

In December 2019, TRL filed a major model change application with the PRA to extend the scope of its Partial Internal Model ("PIM") to include man-made and other catastrophe risk, which was approved by written notice effective 18 June 2020. TRL's SCR is therefore calculated according to the Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula part of the PRA Rules as modified by TRL's PIM.

TRL's SCR increased by $62.0m from $336.7m at 31 December 2019 to $398.7m at 31 December 2020; and the eligible own funds to cover its SCR dropped by $7.2m from $577.4m to $570.2m during the same period. TRL's SCR ratio as at 31 December 2020 was 143.0% (2019: 171.5%) and its MCR ratio was 563.8% (2019: 678.4%).

The reduction in the SCR coverage ratio is driven by a number of factors:

- loss reserves relating to Covid-19 claims (both reported and IBNR) that were not present in the SCR calculation at 31 December 2019;
- a small reduction in EOF in 2020, when compared to 2019; and
- the extension of the PIM to include man-made catastrophe risks and increases in exposures in key man-made catastrophe lines of business during 2020.

When the major model change application was approved by the PRA in June 2020, there was negligible impact to TRL's SCR from the extended PIM; however subsequent increases in exposure to key man-made scenarios have contributed to the increase in the size of the Catastrophe risk module that is calculated using the approved PIM methodology.

There have been no instances of non-compliance with the MCR and SCR in the current or previous year.

There are no matching, volatility or transitional adjustments to the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure, or transitional measures on technical provisions.

In the context of the current events surrounding Covid-19, TRL's SCR ratio is reviewed regularly to ensure TRL maintains regulatory capital consistent with its stated capital appetite. Further, on a monthly basis, TRL reports to the PRA its exposures to Covid-19 losses from its underwriting portfolio.

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business

Company information

TransRe London Limited:	Corn Exchange 55 Mark Lane London EC3R 7NE Company number: 8506758 Firm Reference Number: 600544 Legal Entity Identifier: 213800AX82TXYUZAAM21
External auditors:	Ernst and Young LLP 25 Churchill Place London E14 5EY
Regulator (financial supervision):	Prudential Regulation Authority 20 Moorgate London EC2R 6DA
Regulator (conduct supervision):	Financial Conduct Authority 12 Endeavour Square London E20 1JN

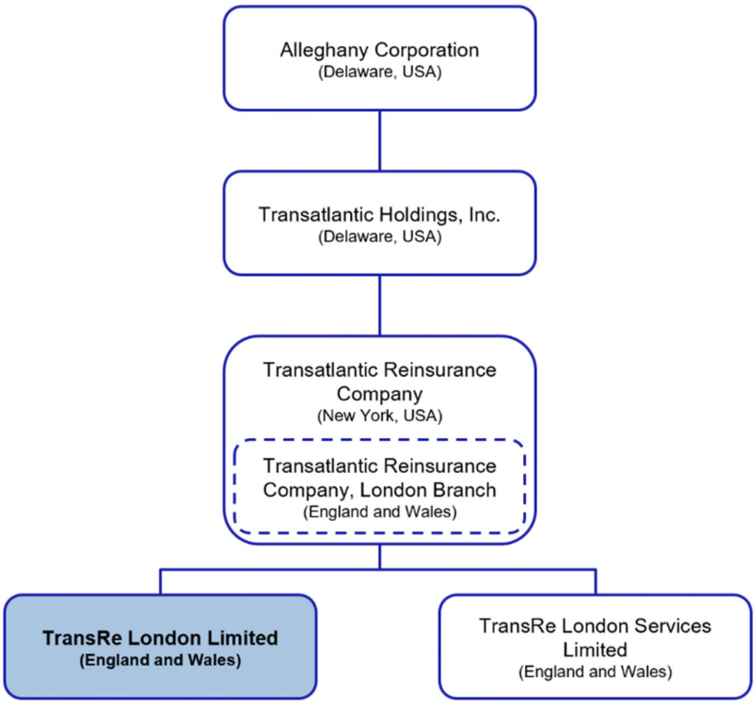
TRL is a private limited company, limited by shares, with its registered office in England. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRC, which is a reinsurance company domiciled in New York, USA. TRL provides TransRe with its main platform to write business in the United Kingdom and other international regions that access the London and Lloyd's markets, not otherwise served by TransRe's wider regional office distribution network. TRL is headquartered in London and commenced underwriting risks effective from 1 January 2014, assuming the renewals of most of the TRC London branch business developed since 1980.

TRL's ultimate parent undertaking is Alleghany Corporation, a company incorporated in Delaware, USA. Alleghany is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: Y). Further information on Alleghany is available at www.alleghany.com.

In addition to TRC and Alleghany, Transatlantic Holdings, Inc. ("TRH"), incorporated in Delaware, USA, is an indirect parent and holder of a qualifying holding in TRL.

Other than TRC, TRH and Alleghany, there are no other holders of qualifying holdings in TRL. TRL has no related undertakings as defined in Rule 1.2 of the Group Supervision Part of the PRA Rules. A simplified group structure chart is shown below. The Alleghany group is subject to group supervision by the New Hampshire Department of Insurance, New Hampshire, USA.

Figure 3: Organisational structure chart



All subsidiaries are 100% owned and controlled.

TRL offers reinsurance through treaty and facultative reinsurance arrangements covering non-life property and casualty lines of business on either a proportional or non-proportional basis. It underwrites a broad range of risks within those classes in multiple territories, thus maintaining a diversified portfolio without over-dependence on a single line of business. TRL also benefits from shared functions made available through TransRe's support and global operational infrastructure.

The core reinsurance portfolio of property and casualty treaties provides protection to cedants based globally, across a diverse range of classes. The protection provided includes coverage for a wide range of business events, enabling TRL to better navigate underwriting cycles in multiple classes of business. As part of its authorisation, TRL also holds a licence to write direct insurance business, in a limited number of classes. The direct insurance business continues to account for a very small part of TRL's property and construction portfolio and is expected to remain so for the immediate future.

The directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: $10m). The $10m dividend in respect of 2019 was recommended in February 2020 and, following the approval of TRC, was paid in March 2020. As the dividend in respect of 2019 was recommended and paid in 2020, it is reflected in own funds at the end of 2020 but not 2019.

TRC, together with some of its subsidiaries including TRL, is rated A+ with stable outlooks, by both Standard & Poor's and A.M. Best.

Market commentary

Covid-19 has clearly dominated the reinsurance landscape over the last year. Notwithstanding, and somewhat surprisingly, the planned improvements to terms and conditions across most of our lines of business were not fully realised during 2020, but momentum continues to build in several areas, particularly in those lines and geographies that have suffered most losses in recent years.

However, we do believe that Covid-19 losses will eventually add further to this momentum. Whilst the full scale of the losses remains unclear and many reinsurers chose to adopt a "wait and see" approach during 2020 renewals, we expect further rate strengthening will come through in 2021.

Excess capacity remains available for several classes, most notably catastrophe excess of loss ("XOL") business, where alternative capital has made the greatest inroads in recent years.

In addition to Covid-19, and following on from significant catastrophe losses in Japan and the US in 2018 and 2019, 2020 saw further losses in the US, with multiple small to mid-sized hurricanes making landfall. Whilst not individually significant, this increased claims frequency continues to erode margins for most (re)insurers. Despite this, the impact on rating was modest and we continued our de-risking strategy, focussing particularly on low rate on line ("ROL") business.

The retrocession market showed some more resolve through the mid-year period but tailed off towards the end of the year and there was no shortage of capacity at an acceptable price.

Despite the disappointing rating environment, we were able to achieve pandemic exclusion clauses on the vast majority of first party property lines from 1 July 2020 onwards.

Non-catastrophe loss activity also increased in 2020, with the Asahi Kasei semiconductor loss and meaningful increases to the Golden Ray IGA, LionAir and Ethiopian Airline/Boeing reserves. On the positive side, this generated further sustained year on year rate increases in aviation. The increased aviation losses are contained within our retrocession programme.

TRL continues to see strong interest from clients in finding solutions for emerging risks, including cyber and socio-political classes. TransRe's global Head of Cyber is based full time in the UK which enables us to provide an enhanced level of service and insights to our client base. We remain very conscious of the threat that a poorly understood and constructed cyber portfolio would pose to the balance sheet and much of the work undertaken by the team is focussed on research and learning rather than business development. Cyber has lagged behind other primary lines on rate but, following the uptick in ransomware losses over the last year, that is beginning to change.

Approximately 15% of London premium is written on LBO paper in response to some client concerns about the possible impact of Brexit and for other reasons including reinsurance licensing. For the year ended 31 December 2020, $107.2m of estimated premium income ("EPI") had been written on LBO against a maximum PRA approved limit of $166m. It is our intention to transfer this business back to TRL at the earliest opportunity without jeopardising client and business retention. This may be impacted by whether the European Commission finds the UK's rules equivalent under Article 172 of the Solvency II Directive, although most European states do not prevent cessions to reinsurers in non-equivalent jurisdictions.

Strategy and portfolio

TRL's strategy is to concentrate foremost on achieving underwriting profitability, not top line growth, consistent with the group's target of book value growth over time and return on equity ("ROE") targets across the underwriting cycle. TRL's strategy continues to be aligned with the TransRe group objective of being a global property/casualty reinsurer of choice, maximising the benefits of local presence and global service, writing all products in all territories.

In the current low yield investment environment, TRL's focus on underwriting profitability is paramount to support the aim of book value growth.

Premium income distribution by line of business and distribution by domicile of cedant is shown in Figures 4, 5a and 5b.

Figure 4: Solvency II line of business (gross earned premium $'000s)

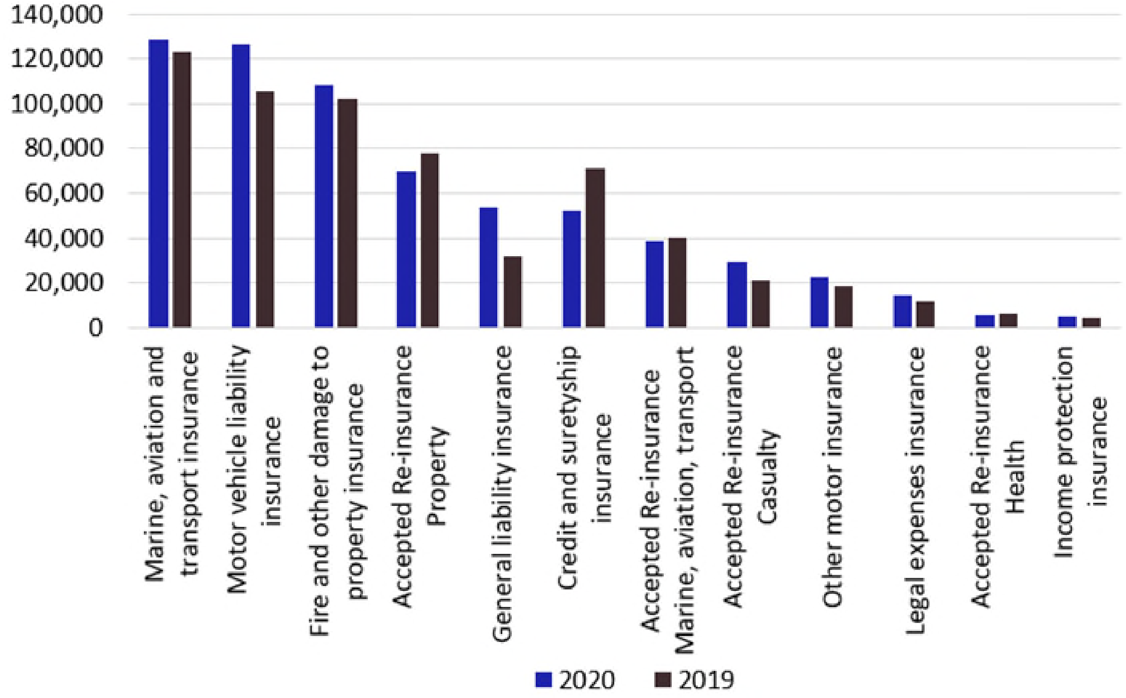


Figure 5a: Geographical domicile of cedants (gross earned premiums) as at 31 December 2020

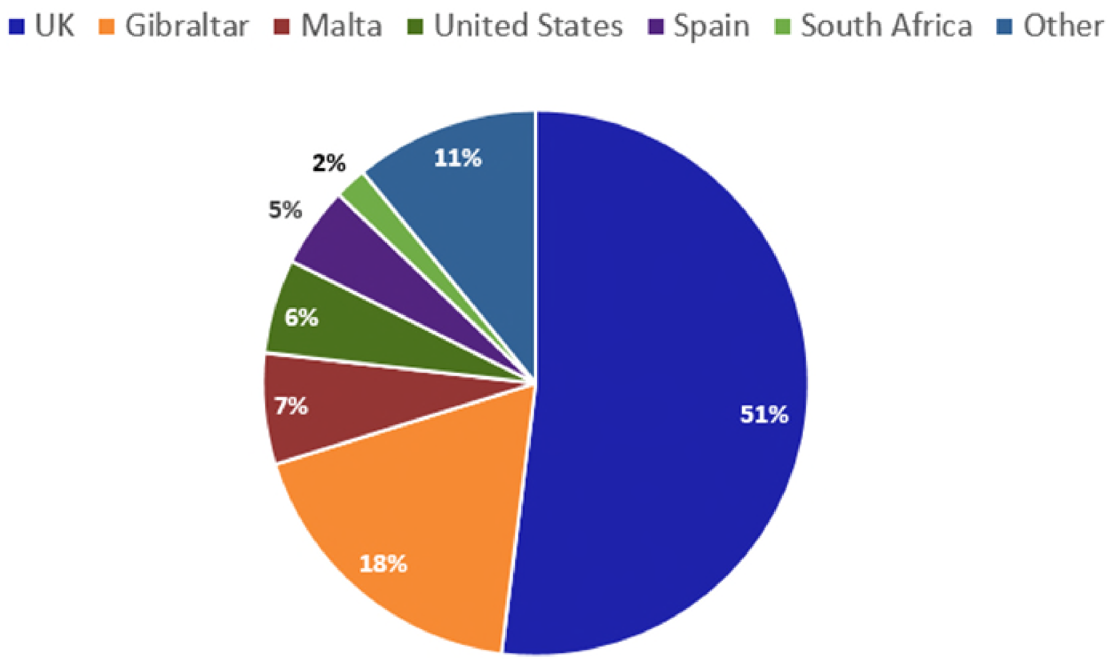
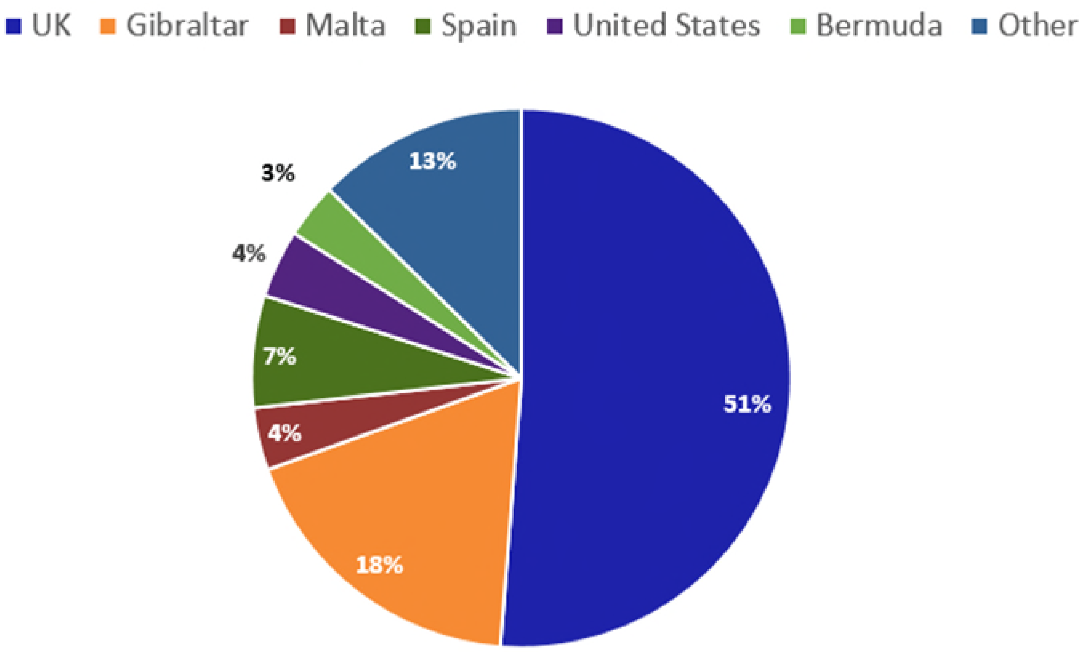


Figure 5b: Geographical domicile of cedants (gross earned premiums) as at 31 December 2019



No new classes of business were introduced in the current or prior year. Premium volumes in some lines varied from plan, depending on the expected profitability and contribution to TRL's business development.

A.2 Underwriting performance

TRL earned gross premium income of $654,561k in 2020 compared to $613,999k in 2019. TRL writes a diverse book of business with no single class dominating the overall portfolio. Marine, aviation and transport ("MAT") is the largest component, accounting for 19.6% (2019: 20.0%) of total earned premium, with motor vehicle liability accounting for 19.4% (2019: 17.2%). These are followed by fire and other damage to property, which accounts for a further 16.6% (2019: 16.7%).

TRL is in its eighth year of operation and whilst some of the newer longer tail claims are at a relatively early stage of development, we are seeing claims patterns similar to those previously seen under LBO. As in previous years, all lines of business continue to show improvement on original pricing and terms, with reinsurance starting to show signs of following suit, albeit at lower levels than we had planned for. Claims ratios have clearly been impacted by Covid-19 losses in 2020, but stripping out this unusual event - which would be reduced going forward by exclusionary language - the underlying portfolio performance is strong.

Motor market loss ratios increased in recent years and were further impacted by the change in the discount rate (Ogden rate) which settled at -0.25% following a further review in July 2019. We expect to see a reduction in loss ratios following the various government mandated lockdowns and the impact that had on traffic volumes/claims frequency. It is too early to say how much that will be and how much will be offset by the reduced premiums offered by some primary carriers. Our portfolio is more non-standard in nature (across both personal and commercial) so will not automatically follow the wider market, but clear evidence is emerging of reduced frequency in 2020.

A third year of large global natural catastrophe losses has still not resulted in improving catastrophe prices or terms and conditions, apart from the inclusion of pandemic exclusion clauses.

Excluding business that is sourced via quota share arrangements with TransRe group companies, 84% (2019: 89%) of TRL's business is generated through brokers with the remaining 16% (2019: 11%) sourced directly with cedants. As well as writing the business through these traditional sources, TransRe has developed additional distribution capabilities which are supported by TRL such as its Lloyd's Corporate Member, TReIMCo Limited ("TReIMCo"), and a Gibraltar operation, Calpe Insurance Company Limited ("Calpe").

Top five underwriting performance by line of business

The tables below summarise the performance of TRL's top five Solvency II lines of business by premiums written. Figures are presented on both a gross assumed basis and on a net basis after all outwards reinsurance, including the TRC Quota Share.

Figure 6a: Underwriting performance by SII line of business (gross) 2020

Gross ($'000s)	Proportional			Non-proportional	Proportional	Other lines of business ("LoB")	Total
	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Reinsurance property	General liability insurance		
Premiums written	129,087	117,413	104,813	70,128	59,577	158,566	639,584
Premiums earned	128,303	126,683	108,394	70,108	53,392	167,681	654,561
Claims incurred	(83,763)	(93,625)	(74,724)	(86,037)	(39,356)	(147,234)	(524,739)
Expenses	(42,129)	(38,930)	(44,264)	(10,406)	(22,500)	(48,727)	(206,956)
Underwriting profit/(loss)	**2,411**	**(5,872)**	**(10,594)**	**(26,335)**	**(8,464)**	**(28,280)**	**(77,134)**

Figure 6b: Underwriting performance by SII line of business (gross) 2019

Gross ($'000s)	Proportional			Non-proportional	Proportional	Other lines of business ("LoB")	Total
	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Reinsurance property	Credit and suretyship insurance		
Premiums written	126,329	119,096	111,932	77,379	67,306	147,598	649,640
Premiums earned	123,056	105,753	102,483	77,945	70,958	133,804	613,999
Claims incurred	(96,401)	(82,089)	(73,201)	(12,243)	(25,096)	(90,466)	(379,496)
Expenses	(44,841)	(25,961)	(44,120)	(12,734)	(36,724)	(35,432)	(199,812)
Underwriting profit/(loss)	**(18,186)**	**(2,297)**	**(14,838)**	**52,968**	**9,138**	**7,906**	**34,691**

Figure 7a: Underwriting performance by SII line of business (net) 2020

Net ($'000s)	Proportional				Non-Proportional	Other LoB	Total
	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Reinsurance property		
Premiums written	51,635	46,965	41,464	23,831	18,306	59,107	241,308
Premiums earned	51,324	50,673	43,096	21,357	18,056	62,480	246,986
Claims incurred	(33,507)	(37,511)	(29,459)	(15,742)	(30,049)	(47,945)	(194,213)
Expenses	(13,832)	(13,746)	(16,188)	(8,607)	(3,898)	(17,488)	(73,759)
Underwriting profit/(loss)	**3,985**	**(584)**	**(2,551)**	**(2,992)**	**(15,891)**	**(2,953)**	**(20,986)**

Figure 7b Underwriting performance by SII line of business (net) 2019

Net ($'000s)	Proportional				Non-Proportional	Other LoB	Total
	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Reinsurance property		
Premiums written	50,532	47,638	44,572	26,275	16,547	55,002	240,566
Premiums earned	49,219	42,306	41,219	28,121	16,482	49,273	226,620
Claims incurred	(38,438)	(32,839)	(29,512)	(9,928)	(6,259)	(29,832)	(146,808)
Expenses	(17,864)	(9,996)	(17,337)	(14,201)	(4,492)	(13,854)	(77,744)
Underwriting profit/(loss)	**(7,083)**	**(529)**	**(5,630)**	**3,992**	**5,731**	**5,587**	**2,068**

Marine, aviation & transport ("MAT")

Following several challenging years with major market losses and further reserve deterioration on older losses in 2020, MAT is now seeing some of the highest rate increases both on original rates and reinsurance rates. However, aviation premiums, which typically adjust in part on passenger numbers, have been hit by the unprecedented global travel restrictions and significantly reduced air traffic. Results were impacted by the Golden Ray claim.

Motor vehicle liability

TRL writes a number of motor pro rata treaties. Although these make up the majority of the motor portfolio, we have also started to write more XOL business as reinsurance rates increase in line with original rates. As stated above we expect to see improvements, albeit of a temporary nature, due to a reduced claims frequency during lockdown. However, this was not reflected in the 2020 results.

Fire & other damage to property

This portfolio comprises property proportional treaty as well as facultative reinsurance. The 2020 results are impacted by Covid-19 reserves following the FCA court case and similar actions in South Africa, as well as the Asahi Kasei semiconductor loss in Japan.

Reinsurance property

This portfolio compromises property non proportional contracts, primarily catastrophe business. The catastrophe book is dominated by UK and European exposures with some global programmes also protected. UK/European weather events have been benign and US Cat events will have minimal impact to the portfolio. The 2020 results are impacted by Covid-19 reserves following the FCA court case and similar actions in South Africa.

General liability

The portfolio consists of predominately multi-national business covering a diverse range of underlying occupancies and classes. 2020 results have been impacted by challenging results from some classes.

Other lines of business

Other lines of business include A&H, credit and surety and political violence ("PV"). A&H was impacted by Covid-19, predominantly from travel cancellation rather than death/injury. Specialty casualty and PV performed in line with expectations in 2020.

As well as a diverse range of classes, TRL also writes business from companies with different domiciles covering territorial scopes including the UK, Gibraltar (UK motor business), Malta, Spain (trade credit), United States and South Africa. The breakdown of the material geographical areas where TRL writes its business is set out in the table below.

Figure 8a: Underwriting performance by material geographical area (net) 2020

Net ($'000s)	UK	Gibraltar	Malta	United States	Spain	South Africa	Other countries	Total
Premiums written	123,930	42,617	16,042	15,095	10,741	4,843	28,040	241,308
Premiums earned	120,504	47,118	17,116	14,559	12,382	4,980	30,327	246,986
Claims incurred	(87,987)	(30,727)	(15,432)	(12,185)	(11,438)	(11,106)	(25,338)	(194,213)
Expenses	(39,682)	(13,265)	(3,960)	(3,354)	(4,650)	(1,379)	(7,469)	(73,759)
Underwriting profit/(loss)	**(7,165)**	**3,126**	**(2,276)**	**(980)**	**(3,706)**	**(7,505)**	**(2,480)**	**(20,986)**

Figure 8b: Underwriting performance by material geographical area (net) 2019

Net ($'000s)	UK	Gibraltar	Malta	Spain	United States	Bermuda	Other countries	Total
Premiums written	110,288	47,533	16,026	14,392	11,005	8,250	33,072	240,566
Premiums earned	106,200	44,336	9,108	16,352	9,798	8,065	32,761	226,620
Claims incurred	(66,807)	(32,890)	(8,446)	(7,660)	(6,444)	(7,127)	(17,434)	(146,808)
Expenses	(41,737)	(10,308)	(1,998)	(6,573)	(3,202)	(3,370)	(10,556)	(77,744)
Underwriting profit/(loss)	**(2,344)**	**1,138**	**(1,336)**	**2,119**	**152**	**(2,432)**	**4,771**	**2,068**

United Kingdom

Business from UK domiciled cedants made up 48.8% of the TRL net earned premium (2019: 46.9%). The UK experienced relatively low natural catastrophe activity but has been impacted by Covid-19 property claims.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar comprises niche private and commercial motor business. Rate increases were achieved again through 2020.

Malta

Malta is predominantly UK motor business written by a single Maltese entity. The business incurred some large losses during the start-up phase and we are taking a cautious approach to recognising good news.

United States

US includes multinational ceding companies writing principally property, casualty and marine and aviation business. There has been some Covid-19 impact in 2020.

Spain

Spain comprises primarily international trade credit business with results in line with expectations.

South Africa

South African insurers suffered several adverse court rulings relating to Covid-19. We have taken a very prudent approach to reserving in a territory that has previous form for latent deterioration. This has impacted on 2020.

Other countries

TRL underwrites business on a global basis with a wide distribution of territories and classes of business.

For more details and the breakdown of premiums, claims and expenses by geographical spread please refer to Quantitative Reporting Template ("QRT") S.05.02.01 in Appendix 2.

A.3 Investment performance

Financial investments

Excluding cash and deposits to cedants, TRL's investment portfolio is made up of direct investment in fixed income securities which comprise 94.3% of the portfolio by market value at 31 December 2020 (2019: 95.3%) and ETFs (5.7% of the portfolio by market value at 31 December 2020) (2019: 4.8%).

The $48,725k ETF portfolio is invested 61% in a USD equity fund and 39% in a USD high yield bond fund.

As shown in Figure 9a, 85% of TRL's investment portfolio is held in fixed income products, split by the following currencies: USD (85%), GBP (9%) and EUR (6%). The remaining balance is held in ETFs and cash. Of the 85% invested in fixed income assets, 33% is invested in collateralised securities (2019: 23%), 31% in corporate bonds (2019: 33%) and 21% in government bonds (2019: 27%). The credit quality of the fixed income portfolio is high, with 58% AAA rated (2019: 54%) and no investments below investment grade (2019: nil).

Total investment return

Total investment return includes investment income (comprising interest, and the amortisation of any discount or premium on available-for-sale debt securities for the period), realised and unrealised gains and losses net of interest payable, investment expenses and impairment losses on financial assets.

Interest income is recognised as accrued based on the effective interest method. Acquisition costs related to the purchase of bonds are capitalised and expensed over the duration of the investment.

The total investment return on TRL's portfolio during 2020 was $46,461k (2019: $50,528k) with the total value of the portfolio increasing to $952,150k as at 31 December 2020 from $895,800k at the start of the year.

As at 31 December 2020 the book yield for the main USD fixed income portfolio fell to 2.01% (2019: 2.49%), representing a decrease of 48 basis points. Book yields also fell slightly across the smaller GBP and Euro denominated portfolios. This combined reduction resulted in reduced interest income in 2020 of $14,392k (2019: $16,775k). The reductions in yield however gave rise to realised and unrealised gains of $32,069k (2019: 33,753k). Included within these gains are unrealised gains of $5,797k (2019: $6,529k) on TRL's ETFs, reflecting recoveries in U.S. equity and global bond markets.

Figure 9a: Investment portfolio performance for 2020

Asset Category ($'000s)	Income	Gains	Total investment return	Total SII Value (as at 31 December 2020)
Cash and deposits to cedants	319	0	319	91,003
Collateralised securities	4,127	5,999	10,126	317,889
Corporate bonds	7,258	11,458	18,716	294,318
Government bonds	2,688	8,815	11,503	200,215
Exchange Traded Funds	0	5,797	5,797	48,725
Total	**14,392**	**32,069**	**46,461**	**952,150**

Figure 9b: Investment portfolio performance for 2019

Asset Category ($'000s)	Income	Gains	Total investment return	Total SII Value (as at 31 December 2019)
Cash and deposits to cedants	666	0	666	116,133
Collateralised securities	5,612	8,808	14,420	208,358
Corporate bonds	6,713	9,896	16,609	290,019
Government bonds	3,784	8,520	12,304	244,374
Exchange Traded Funds	0	6,529	6,529	36,916
Total	**16,775**	**33,753**	**50,528**	**895,800**

In addition to the returns generated from its investment portfolio as set out in the tables above, TRL also earned $3,184k (2019: $2,226k) of other investment income. This income comes from TRL's inwards whole account quota share arrangement with TReIMCo limited, a Lloyd's corporate member and fellow group company. The other income represents TRL's share of TReIMCo's investment income, which is generated through TReIMCo's underwriting participations on several Lloyd's syndicates.

During the year a further $6,012k was invested in TRL's USD equity ETF in order to take advantage of market volatility and where value creation opportunities were identified.

Securitisations

US Government backed Federal Agency mortgage-backed securities comprised 39% of TRL's portfolio at 31 December 2020 (2019: 28%). All payments from these instruments are guaranteed (either explicitly or implicitly) by US Federal Agencies, meaning credit risk associated with these bonds is equivalent to US sovereign debt. Agency mortgage-backed securities ("MBSs") are pass-throughs and have no subordination.

Less than 0.1% of TRL's portfolio was invested in non-Agency securitisations (one security), in both 2019 and 2020.

Covid-19

Whilst the global vaccination rollout is seen as positive news, the economic impact from the Covid-19 pandemic is expected to lead to a prolonged period of challenging economic conditions globally. TRL is mindful of credit spread and liquidity stresses in global corporate bond markets and keeps the investment allocation under constant review. Whilst TRL does not have significant holdings at the lower end of investment grade corporate bonds, it continues to monitor the emerging risks surrounding possible corporate downgrades across all of its portfolio triggered by the economic fallout.

A.4 Performance of other activities

TRL does not receive any income other than from its underwriting and investment activities. TRL has no financial or operating lease arrangements.

TRL's reporting and presentational currency is USD. The operating results and financial position of each non-USD ledger are translated into USD. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

A.5 Any other information

Brexit

On 31 January 2020, the UK formally left the European Union ("EU") and the transition period agreed in the EU/UK Withdrawal Agreement ended on 31 December 2020. The EU and UK have entered into a Trade and Cooperation Agreement, which was provisionally applied from 1 January 2021.

As a consequence of Brexit, UK insurers have lost their European Economic Area ("EEA") financial services passporting rights, although reinsurance business can be carried on from third countries on a cross-border basis (except where specifically prohibited by local law), and TRL continues to be able to accept reinsurance business in London from EEA clients and to service all existing reinsurance contracts provided to EEA clients, treaty and facultative, whether they be expired contracts with outstanding losses, in force contracts, or contracts written in the future after the date of Brexit. Those territories which otherwise prohibit cross-border reinsurance activities do not prevent such activity by reinsurers in third countries which have been found equivalent under Article 172 of the Solvency II Directive.

Nevertheless, approximately 15% of TransRe's London business was written on LBO paper during 2020, largely in response to client concerns about the possible impact of a hard Brexit at the end of the transition period. It is our intention to transfer this business back to TRL at the earliest opportunity without jeopardising client and business retention. This may be impacted by whether the European Commission finds the UK's rules equivalent under Article 172 of the Solvency II Directive, although most European states do not prevent cessions to reinsurers in non-equivalent jurisdictions.

Climate Change

Longer-term natural catastrophe trends may be changing due to climate change, a phenomenon associated with extreme weather events linked to rising temperatures, including effects on global weather patterns, greenhouse gases, sea, land and air temperatures, sea levels, wind, rain and snow. Climate change could impact the frequency or severity of weather events such as hurricanes, tornado activity, other windstorms, floods and wildfires.

Climate change constitutes a serious risk for society and financial institutions, including (re)insurance undertakings. Climate change may increase the underwriting risk of TransRe and TRL, impacting asset values and challenging future business strategies.

The transition towards a zero-carbon economy, especially when unanticipated, may seriously depress investments in carbon-intensive sectors. The transition may also induce higher legal claims on companies that fail to consider the impact on climate change, which may affect (re)insurance undertakings directly or indirectly through their underwriting of legal liability risks.

Climate change risk can broadly be categorised into three main drivers of risk: transition risks, physical risks and liability risks. Further information on climate change risk is included in Section C.6

TRL does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its business and performance.

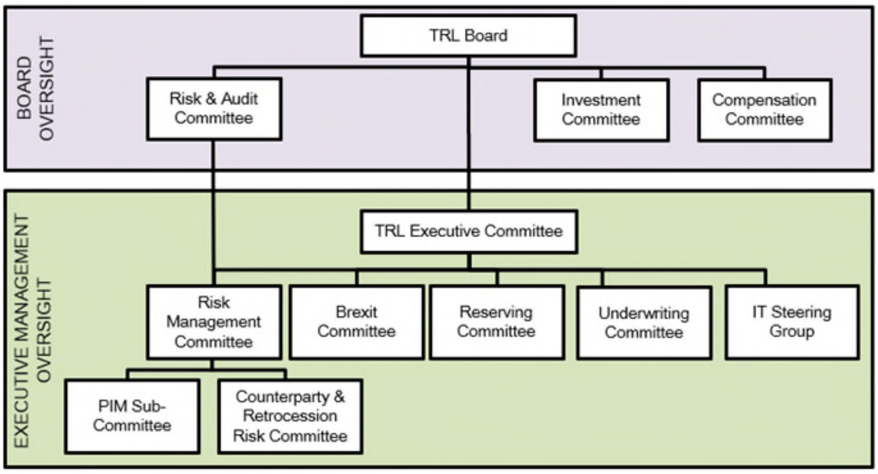
B. System of Governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance

TRL's governance structure reflects its membership of a large international group of companies, while ensuring that it maintains robust local governance arrangements.

The structure of TRL's key governance bodies is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Governance oversight and reporting lines



The Brexit Committee was disbanded in January 2021.

TRL's Board maintains ultimate responsibility for overseeing the running of TRL. Its responsibilities include:

- setting, promoting and demonstrating TRL's culture, vision and values;
- setting TRL's business strategy and monitoring performance against its business plan;
- approving TRL's risk appetite and tolerances ensuring they are in line with TransRe global appetites;
- reviewing the adequacy and appropriateness of TRL's reserves, as established by the Reserving Committee;
- maintaining oversight of TRL's compliance with relevant laws and regulation; and
- maintaining oversight over the effectiveness of TRL's corporate governance framework and internal control framework.

The composition of TRL's Board did not change during the year. However, in March 2021, it was announced that TRL's Chairman had decided to step down from his position as President and Chief Executive Officer of TransRe effective 30 April 2021 to pursue another opportunity. A replacement Chair has not yet been appointed.

The members of TRL's Board at 31 December 2020 are identified in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Board members and committee memberships

Board Member	Role	Committees
Mike Sapnar	Non-executive Chair	Investment, Compensation*
Paul Bonny	Non-executive director	
Gary Schwartz	Non-executive director	Risk & Audit
Stewart Laderman	Independent non-executive director	Risk & Audit, Investment, Compensation
Mark Stephen	Independent non-executive director	Risk & Audit, Investment*, Compensation
Mark Winlow	Independent non-executive director	Risk & Audit*, Investment, Compensation

Board Member	Role	Committees
Louise Rose	Executive director, Chief Executive Officer ("CEO")	
David Radford	Executive director, Chief Financial Officer ("CFO")	Investment

(* denotes chair of the respective committee)

As shown in Figure 11 above, TRL's Board operates three committees.

The members of the Risk & Audit Committee and the Compensation Committees are all non-executive Directors. The members of the Investment Committee are all non-executive Directors other than the CFO.

Risk & Audit Committee

The Risk & Audit Committee's responsibilities include:

Risk

- providing oversight and challenge to the effectiveness of TRL's Risk Management function, Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") framework and risk management culture, including the adherence to the Board agreed appetites and tolerances, engagement with TRL's key business functions and embedding the ERM framework across TRL in alignment with TransRe's overall ERM and risk governance framework;
- monitoring the identification, evaluation, quantification, mitigation and control of both emerged and emerging risks;
- monitoring the effectiveness of TRL's risk management and internal control systems, including financial, operational and compliance controls and reporting any recommendations to the Board; and
- providing oversight and challenge to the effectiveness of TRL's Compliance function, and approving the Compliance Monitoring and Training Plan and overseeing progress against it.

Audit

- monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of TRL's Internal Audit function;
- approving the annual Internal Audit Plan and overseeing progress against it;
- reviewing Internal Audit reports and findings and monitoring the status of actions and recommendations;
- monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of TRL and any formal announcements relating to TRL's financial performance;
- reviewing TRL's internal financial controls;
- making recommendations to the TRL Board in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor;
- approving the external audit plan and overseeing progress against it; and
- reviewing and monitoring the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process.

The Risk & Audit Committee meets at least three times per year.

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing and making recommendations to the Board in respect of TRL's investment strategy and policy in a manner consistent with the prudent person principle;
- reviewing summary reports on TRL's investment portfolio, investment activity and investment practices;
- considering investment performance and providing appropriate challenge and comment;

- maintaining oversight of compliance by management with applicable legal and regulatory requirements with respect to investments and the investment policies and decisions of management; and
- considering reports in respect of investment risk management, liquidity management and credit management.

The Investment Committee meets at least three times per year.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee's responsibilities include:

- oversight of the design and operation of the employee compensation programme; and
- oversight of remuneration and staff benefits.

The Compensation Committee meets at least three times per year.

Each of the committees reports to the Board through their respective Chairs. Risk & Audit Committee and Investment Committee reports are a standing item on the Board's agenda. The Compensation Committee reports to the Board after its meetings.

The Board and its committees maintain terms of reference that are reviewed at least annually.

The Board carries out regular reviews of its own effectiveness. Consistent with the UK Corporate Governance Code, these reviews consider the balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge of TRL on the Board. The reviews also consider Board diversity, how the Board works together and other factors relevant to its effectiveness. An external review is carried out every three years, most recently in 2019.

Executive Committee

TRL's Executive Committee is led by the CEO and reports to the Board. It is responsible for:

- management and oversight of the day-to-day business;
- development and execution of TRL's strategy;
- financial management, risk management, and compliance oversight;
- operational performance (including performance of third party outsourcers) and change management;
- agreeing and recommending to the Board the annual budget and business plan;
- monitoring underwriting and investment performance; and
- ensuring the effectiveness of the three lines of defence model and, ultimately, TRL's internal control framework.

The Executive Committee reports to the Board through the CEO as a standing agenda item.

At 31 December 2020, the Executive Committee maintained four senior sub-committees that report into it and also sponsored the Information Technology ("IT") Steering Group, as shown in Figure 11. As noted above, the Brexit Committee was disbanded in January 2021. The Executive Committee and its sub-committees maintain terms of reference that are reviewed at least annually.

Key functions

Each of the key functions within TRL is operationally independent of each other, although some individuals are key function holders for more than one function:

- the Head of Risk is also holder of the Catastrophe Modelling function;
- the Head of Claims is also holder of the Business Management Department function;
- the CFO is also holder of the Operations function; and
- the Head of Legal and Compliance is holder of both Legal and Compliance functions.

The key functions have their own teams and reporting lines. Each key function reviews its resource needs on at least an annual basis and the key function holder is responsible for ensuring the key function has the necessary authority, resources and operational independence.

All key functions report to the Board or a committee of the Board and/or the Executive Committee. Further information on the authority, resources and operational independence of the key control functions is included in sections B3 (Risk Management function), B4 (Compliance function), B5 (Internal Audit function) and B6 (Actuarial function).

Figure 12: Key functions

Key Function	Holder	Senior Management Function ("SMF")
Risk Management System	Head of Risk	SMF4
Compliance	Head of Legal and Compliance	SMF16
Internal Audit	Director of Internal Audit	SMF5
Actuarial	Senior International Actuary	SMF20
The function of effectively running the firm:		
Executive Management	CEO	SMF1
Underwriting	CUO	SMF23
Finance	CFO	SMF2, SMF24
Claims	Head of Claims	SMF18
Operations	CFO	SMF2, SMF24
Members of TRL's Board (not otherwise listed)	Directors	Various
SMF7 holders on the governing body of a parent or other group company	Various	Various
Any other function which is of specific importance to the sound and prudent management of the firm:		
Business Management Department	Head of Claims	SMF18
Catastrophe Modelling	Head of Risk	SMF4
HR	Head of HR	SMF18
Legal	Head of Legal and Compliance	N/A[1]
IT/Systems	CFO	SMF2, SMF24
SMFs not otherwise identified above		
SMF7 holders not on the governing body of a parent or other group company	Alleghany Head of Fixed Income	SMF7

Effective 1 February 2020, the previous Head of HR retired and the CFO assumed permanent responsibility for the whole of the Operations function, which is no longer shared. The new Head of HR was appointed to ExCo in February 2020 and was approved as SMF18 in December 2020.

Except as described above, there were no material changes in TRL's governance structure in the year ended 31 December 2020.

[1] The Head of Legal is not required to be a SMF. However, the Head of Legal and Compliance is responsible for the Legal function and is registered as SMF16 for the Compliance Function.

Remuneration policies and practices

All TRL staff are employed by TransRe London Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of TRC.

Approach to remuneration

TRL adopts an approach which supports and encourages appropriate behaviour that is aligned with TransRe's vision and values and Alleghany's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Assessment of performance

Reviews are performed by line managers and reviewed by senior management and HR before individual awards are finalised. This is a key component of the appraisal process to ensure TRL performance is linked to rewards.

Financial and non-financial criteria are taken into account when assessing an individual's performance. A key element of an individual's performance assessment is adherence to the Alleghany Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and compliance with policies and procedures.

Fixed and variable components of remuneration

Remuneration is made up of two key elements, fixed and variable. The fixed element is base salary. The variable element includes an annual bonus and, in some instances, deferred compensation. Base salary, bonus and deferred compensation are reviewed annually in line with an appraisal and review process.

For more senior employees and officers, fixed base salaries generally comprise a minority of total compensation, with the majority of compensation linked to performance-based annual and long-term incentives.

There are no entitlements to share options or shares.

Benefits

There is a regular Benefits Committee meeting to consider all elements of the benefits package. Benefits include pension, private medical, health, income protection and life insurance. The benefits provided are designed to be competitive and to target insurance protection for health and loss of income.

There are no supplementary pensions or early retirement schemes for the members of the Board or other key function holders.

Material transactions with shareholders

TRL has a 60% whole account quota share reinsurance agreement with TRC as reinsurer. To secure its liabilities under the TRC Quota Share, TRC established a trust account under a trust agreement (the "TRC Trust Agreement").

In addition to the above, TRC entered into a Capital Support Guarantee Agreement (the "TRC Guarantee") in favour of TRL. Under the TRC Guarantee, TRC agrees to maintain TRL's regulatory capital in an amount greater than TRL's SCR.

Other than the TRC Quota Share, TRC Trust Agreement, TRC Guarantee and the outsourcing arrangements described in section B7, TRL does not have any material transactions with the shareholders, members of the management body or those who can exert significant influence over the business.

TRL has assessed the nature and scale of complexity of its business against its governance structure and considers its system of governance to be adequate.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

The members of TRL's Board collectively possess appropriate qualifications, experience and knowledge about at least:

- insurance and financial markets;

- business strategy and business model;
- system of governance;
- financial and actuarial analysis; and
- regulatory framework and requirements.

Persons subject to assessment

TRL ensures that all PRA and FCA Senior Manager Function holders, key function holders, notified non-executive directors ("NEDs") and Certification Function holders are at all times fit and proper persons. TRL does not draw a distinction between these categories when carrying out its own assessment of a person's fitness and propriety.

Timing of assessment

TRL assesses the fitness and propriety of a person when that person is being considered for any SMF, key function, notified NED or Certification Function position and on an on-going basis thereafter.

The on-going evaluation is performed at least annually and consists of, as a minimum, a performance assessment and a self-certification.

Nature of assessment

In deciding whether a person is fit and proper, TRL must be satisfied that the person has:

- the personal characteristics (including being of good repute and integrity);
- the level of competence, knowledge and experience;
- the qualifications; and
- undergone or is undergoing all training,

required to enable that person to perform his or her function effectively and in accordance with any relevant regulatory requirements and to enable sound and prudent management of TRL.

Any breaches of the fit and proper requirements are internally reported to the Heads of Risk and HR. TRL's Head of Risk is responsible for notifying the relevant regulator(s) of the change in circumstances and any remedial action that is being undertaken by TRL.

Training and competency

TRL's training and competency ethos is designed to promote learning and development within TransRe and to ensure that TRL employs personnel with the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary for the discharge of their responsibilities.

TransRe actively encourages staff to further develop and pursue professional qualifications. Development is the responsibility of each staff member.

In addition to the above, all staff who possess professional qualifications are expected to maintain Continuing Professional Development ("CPD") points in line with their relevant professional body requirements.

B.3 Risk management system including the ORSA

TRL's ERM framework has been developed to enable the Board and senior management to understand and appropriately manage and mitigate the risks associated with TRL's objectives over the short, medium and longer term in a manner that is commensurate with TRL's risk profile and business arrangements.

The ERM framework seeks to engender a culture of no significant surprises, ensure adequate tools are available to manage the most important risks to TRL, improve decision-making and to support the achievement of TRL's business objectives. In summary, the purpose of TRL's ERM framework is to:

- actively sponsor and foster a risk aware culture across TRL, supporting staff in making risk management based judgements, encouraging effective management of exposures within TRL's stated risk appetite;

- ensure a clear, coherent risk strategy that includes policies, standards, risk appetites and clarity of ownership for risks;
- ensure risk is factored into key business decisions;
- ensure risk taking activities are consistent with TransRe's broader risk management vision and appetites;
- ensure that the 'three lines of defence' model operates effectively;
- implement risk strategies and policies that align with TransRe's and TRL's strategic and operational objectives;
- ensure risks and emerging risks are identified, understood and assessed on a forward-looking basis to allow management to take proactive steps; and
- sustain a robust Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process that informs management's view of risk and capital.

TRL's ERM framework is supported by a comprehensive suite of management information, risk policies and guidelines to help ensure adequate processes and procedures are in place to manage all types of risk. The framework is aligned with PRA and FCA regulatory requirements as well as market best practice.

By adopting this approach, TRL believes it is able to effectively identify, measure, monitor, manage and report risks at an individual/contract level and at an aggregated level on an ongoing basis.

TRL senior management and risk owners identify key risks to the business, as part of a rolling risk identification and assessment programme. Risk causes and consequences, together with mitigating controls, are identified for each risk. Key risks, owners and mitigating controls are recorded in a risk register which is presented to management (and ultimately TRL's Risk & Audit Committee) on a quarterly basis for review and discussion.

The risks recorded in the register form part of TRL's ORSA process and are key inputs in the development of TRL's internal audit programme. TRL's Risk & Audit Committee receives regular reports from TRL's Head of Risk which consider key risks to TRL, aggregations and exposures across the key ERM pillars.

TRL's Risk Management function is integrated into TRL, TransRe and Alleghany through the governance reporting lines to TRL's CEO, TransRe's Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") and TRL's Risk & Audit Committee and involvement in other key decision making forums. In addition, the Risk Management function's roles and responsibilities include:

- developing, communicating and implementing systems, processes and procedures for the management and evaluation of risk accumulations and providing key risk indicator reports;
- working alongside other key control functions and ensuring existing control activities and reports are developed into the risk and control reporting framework;
- coordinating with the key control functions to ensure internal policies, controls and procedures for identifying and managing key risks are documented in sufficient detail to allow for effective compliance, testing and auditing;
- coordinating documentation of the key internal policies, procedures and controls for the management of risks identified in the risk register;
- monitoring and reporting emerging risks; and
- providing input and challenge into the development of realistic stress and reverse stress tests for TRL.

By adopting such an approach, TRL ensures that ERM is a key consideration in the decision making process.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

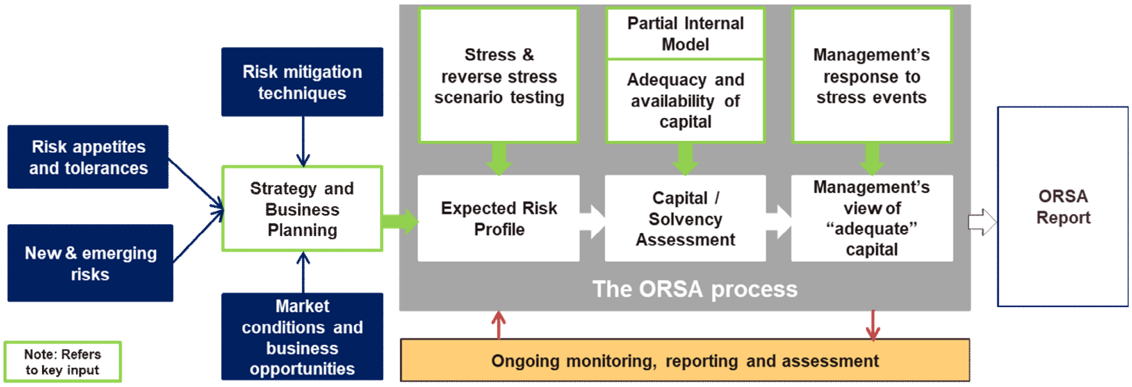
The ORSA process considers TRL's own solvency assessment against its risk profile, business objectives and capital management strategy in comparison to its regulatory solvency requirement in order to determine whether additional capital is required. The ORSA also considers the impact on TRL should it be subject to significant losses arising from both insurance and non-insurance events. Against such extreme events, the ORSA considers what actions TRL management would undertake to mitigate the impact of these events. Furthermore, as part of the ORSA process, TRL considers the amount of capital it should maintain to meet its contractual liabilities to "ultimate".

TRL produces an ORSA report on at least an annual basis. The ORSA is considered a key management tool and is linked to TRL's business planning and strategy, risks TRL is exposed to and the associated capital.

TRL senior management has identified a number of business and event triggers that would result in the ORSA being re-run at any point during the year; these triggers are tracked by the Risk Management function and reported to the Risk & Audit Committee.

The ORSA process can be diagrammatically represented as follows:

Figure 13: TRL's ORSA process



The ORSA process provides TRL with a mechanism to assess the risks it faces and to determine the necessary level of capital required to ensure TRL meets its strategic and business objectives. The ORSA is TRL's view of its exposure to underwriting and non-underwriting risks and its solvency position and its conclusions are documented in an ORSA report. The ORSA aims to assess, in a continuous and forward looking manner, the overall solvency needs of TRL, whilst being mindful of its risk profile and business environment.

TRL's Board and Senior Management provide input and review into the scenarios considered within the ORSA stress tests. In addition, TRL's Senior Management has identified a number of triggers that would result in the ORSA being re-run at any point during the year. These triggers are tracked by the Risk Management function and reported to the Risk Management Committee and the Risk & Audit Committee every quarter. In addition to the tracking of the ORSA triggers, every quarter the ORSA capital target against eligible own funds is presented to the Risk & Audit Committee; this aids senior management in monitoring TRL's capital adequacy.

TRL's Risk Management function coordinates the relevant processes with subject matter experts across the business and prepares the ORSA report for review and discussion by the Risk Management Committee, the Executive Committee, the Risk & Audit Committee and ultimately TRL's Board. Once the report is reviewed, the ORSA and the amount of capital TRL intends to maintain, based on its expected risk profile, is approved by the Board and the ORSA report is shared with the PRA.

B.4 Internal control system

Within TRL, there is a robust internal control system that includes:

- the corporate governance framework, procedures and controls;
- a financial control framework;
- independent control functions which comprise the Actuarial, Compliance and Risk Management functions; and
- independent assurance provided by the Internal Audit function.

The financial control framework is designed to ensure that:

- risks relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework have been identified and documented;
- TRL is in compliance with group Sarbanes Oxley requirements; and
- there are sufficient and effective controls in place (both manual and automated) to mitigate these risks and to prevent or detect material misstatements in the financial statements and disclosures.

The IFRS financial statements are subject to rigorous controls in the production and review leading up to publishing. The actuarial liabilities are produced using best practice actuarial practices that are subject to independent review with the financial statements subject to internal review and external audit review. The financial statements are presented to the Board for sign-off prior to publishing.

In addition to the above, TRL's Internal Audit function, through planned and commissioned reviews of TRL's processes, provides an independent opinion on the internal control framework of TRL's business.

Compliance function

TRL's Compliance function seeks to promote an organisational culture committed to integrity, ethical conduct and compliance with the law. The function sets standards, policies and procedures that provide reasonable assurance that TRL acts in a manner consistent with its local compliance and regulatory obligations and within TransRe's overarching compliance requirements.

The Compliance function is headed up by TRL's Head of Legal and Compliance who has a direct reporting line to the CEO of TRL and TRC's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). TRL's Head of Legal and Compliance also holds the role of Regional Compliance Officer ("RCO") for London. The London RCO is responsible for ensuring that TransRe's compliance mission is implemented, coordinated and enforced within TRL and reports any compliance violations or issues to the CCO.

TRL's Compliance function reports on a quarterly basis to the Risk & Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee, as well as to TransRe's group Compliance department. The Compliance function is responsible for reporting to senior management any breaches of, or non-compliance with, its policy or any other relevant policy, rules and regulations. The Compliance function has sufficient authority to carry out its functions on its own initiative without obstruction from management and other staff members.

The Compliance function's responsibilities include:

- advising the Board on compliance with PRA Rules and related law and regulation;
- providing training and guidance regarding applicable laws and regulations and TransRe's and TRL's policies and clearly communicating ethical guidance;
- assessing the possible impact of any changes in the legal and regulatory environment on the operations of TRL;
- identifying and assessing compliance risks relevant to TRL and managing the control environment that mitigates those risks;
- undertaking compliance monitoring and making recommendations to improve the effectiveness of compliance practices; and
- identifying TRL compliance training needs and working with TransRe's Corporate Compliance Department ("CCD") and HR to implement effective compliance training programmes.

B.5 Internal Audit function

The TRL Internal Audit function is led by the TransRe Director of Internal Audit, based in New York, USA. The Director of Internal Audit is registered as TRL's Senior Management Function holder for the Internal Audit function. Internal Audit is an independent function that provides objective challenge and assurance over TRL. Internal Audit supports TRL in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. Those carrying out the Internal Audit function do not assume any other key functions.

The Internal Audit function is supervised globally by the TRH Audit Committee, with ultimate oversight provided by Alleghany's Audit Committee. A rolling three-year audit plan is submitted annually to the TRL Risk & Audit Committee and TRH Audit Committee for approval. Results of internal audits are distributed to TRL's senior management, the TRL Risk & Audit Committee and to TRH's Audit Committee. Outstanding internal audit actions are tracked and progress is reported at the TRL Risk & Audit Committee and the TRH Audit Committee.

In addition to reporting into the TRL Risk & Audit Committee, the Internal Audit function holds regular meetings with TRL's Head of Risk and Head of Legal and Compliance to evaluate the effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control system and other areas of governance, as well as to discuss progress against the annual internal audit plan.

TRL's internal audit coverage can be broken down into two streams. The first stream is handled by TransRe Internal Audit who cover audits of a global nature that may have a direct impact on TRL business processes, i.e. technology, group policies, etc. For the second stream, TRL utilises Mazars LLP in the UK to perform the majority of TRL specific audits. Mazars provides local resources who report to TRL's Risk & Audit Committee and TransRe's Director of Internal Audit. Utilising a third party enables TRL to benefit from subject matter experts aligned with processes reviewed in the different business units. Mazars also benchmarks processes and controls against other London insurance market participants, as appropriate.

B.6 Actuarial function

The TRL Head of Actuarial is responsible for the overall management and day-to-day leadership of the TRL Actuarial function and has a direct reporting line to the CEO of TRL and to the TransRe group Chief Actuary.

The Actuarial function is responsible for:

- coordinating the calculation of technical provisions;
- ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- comparing best estimates against experience;
- informing the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- contributing to the effective implementation of the risk-management system.

The Actuarial function reports on a quarterly basis to the Reserving Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, and to the Board as a standing agenda item. In addition, an annual internal Actuarial Function Report is provided to the Board.

B.7 Outsourcing

Outsourcing management

There is no delegation by TRL's key function holders of their responsibility for those functions.

For each outsourcing arrangement, a TRL manager (the "Outsourcing Owner") is identified in TRL's outsourcing register. The Outsourcing Owner is responsible for identifying whether the activity to be outsourced is critical or important, carrying out pre-contract due diligence including know your counterparty ("KYC") checks and agreeing the terms of the engagement. The Outsourcing Owner is also responsible for the ongoing oversight and management of outsourcing arrangements.

TRL's Compliance Key Function holder maintains the outsourcing register.

Outsourcing of critical or important operational functions

Details of outsourcing in respect of TRL's critical or important operational functions are set out in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Outsourcing of critical or important operational functions

Outsourcing	Jurisdiction
TRL staff are employed by another company in the TransRe group, TransRe London Services Limited ("TRLS"), and are provided to TRL on a secondment basis.	UK
Certain intra-group services and support services are provided by TRC.	New York, USA
TRL outsources certain activities of its Internal Audit function to Mazars, as described in section B5.	UK
TRL's day-to-day investment management activities are outsourced to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited ("BlackRock"), a member of the BlackRock group. BlackRock's performance is monitored by Alleghany's and TransRe's treasury and investment management functions, both based in New York, USA with further oversight provided by TRL's CFO in the UK. BlackRock reports quarterly to TRL's Investment Committee.	UK
TRL participates in the central settlement services provided by XChanging to the London insurance market	UK

B.8 Any other information

Covid-19

In response to the Covid-19 outbreak and Government restrictions on travel, TRL implemented its business continuity plan. The majority of TRL's staff have worked remotely since March 2020, and continue to do so.

Since March 2020, all Board, Board committee and management committee meetings have been held remotely. As permitted in TRL's Articles of Association, all such meetings are treated as having taken place in the UK. However, there has been no material impact on TRL's system of governance.

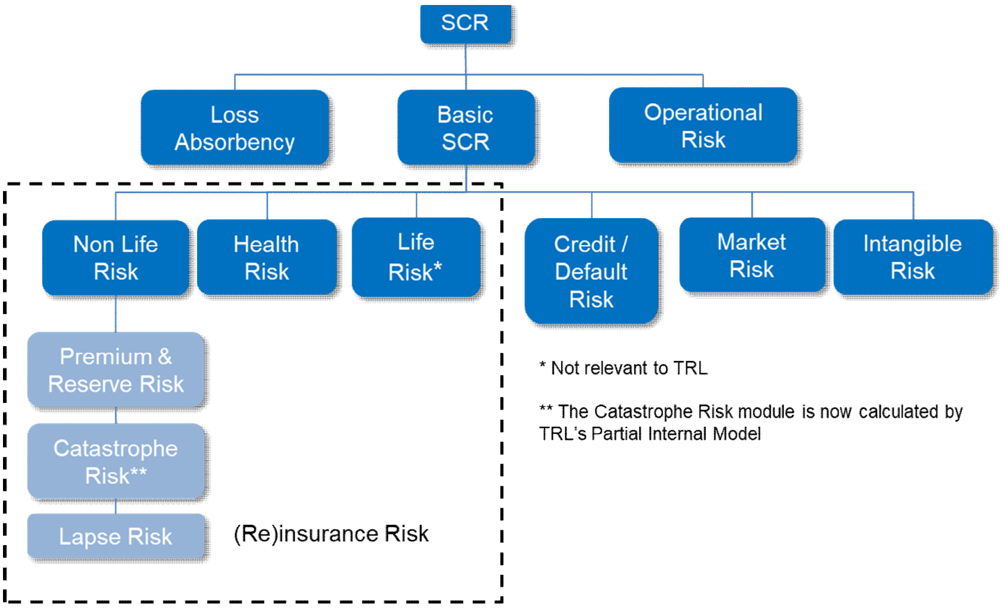
There have been no material changes to TRL's system of governance in 2020. Other than the increased frequency of monitoring and reporting of TRL's SCR and underwriting exposure to Covid-19 losses, there have been no changes to the risk management system during the year.

TRL does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its system of governance.

C. Risk profile

TRL is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRC and provides specialist non-life reinsurance. Under PRA Rules, TRL's SCR is calculated using the Standard Formula for all components, with the exception of the Catastrophe risk module, where TRL uses its PIM to calculate the capital requirements (see section E2 for further information). The Standard Formula is a risk based capital requirement that covers underwriting risk, market risk, credit risk and operational risk in a formulaic way and can be diagrammatically represented as follows:

Figure 15: Standard Formula risk modules



Each of the key risk categories and keys risks relevant to TRL are described in further detail below.

C.1 Reinsurance / underwriting risk

There has been no change in TRL's approach or appetite to reinsurance/underwriting risk during 2020. TRL continues to underwrite a diversified portfolio of property and casualty reinsurance across multiple regions and classes.

Key underwriting risks to which TRL is exposed include:

- Premium / underwriting risk
    - underwriting outside of appetite;
    - excess exposures in certain classes and/or territories;
    - underwriting below the technical price or without adequate risk transfer;
- Retrocession risk
    - failure to follow retrocession procedures and guidelines, or design and operation of retrocession programmes;
- Reserve risk
    - inadequate reserving due to flaws in the provisioning/reserving methodology or in the application of the methodology, inadequate Incurred But Not Reported ("IBNR") and inadequate Incurred But Not Enough Reported ("IBNER");
- Catastrophe Risk
    - excessive aggregation/catastrophe risks in a single region/location;
- Lapse risk
    - uncertainty arising from the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities as a result of the discontinuance of reinsurance policies.

TRL maintains a number of risk mitigation techniques and approaches to manage the risks associated with its underwriting risk profile. Further information on the monitoring and approach is provided below.

Premium / underwriting risk management and mitigation techniques

TRL maintains a clear underwriting philosophy that is supported by risk appetites and tolerances set at the aggregate level as well as at individual class and per risk. These are in turn supported by procedures and controls in relation to pricing, rigorous risk selection criteria and the ability to underwrite a diverse range of risks across multiple classes and geographies.

TRL assesses and mitigates these risks by having in place a number of key controls and processes, including:

- ongoing monitoring and exposure management that includes assessing individual and aggregate exposures across all lines of business and in geographical territories;
- exposure monitoring and tracking against risk tolerances; and
- performing on an ongoing basis, a range of extreme events and stress tests.

TRL utilises a third party catastrophe model to model the occurrence and severity of events for windstorm, hurricane, earthquake and flood. The model uses actual exposure sets of in-force policies as a proxy for future exposures which is further enhanced by monitoring trends and claims development.

Ongoing reviews of underwriting activities, including quarterly underwriting performance reviews, pricing adequacy reviews and rate monitoring supplement the oversight framework. The adequacy of the risk mitigation techniques is considered as part of the ORSA process that is discussed further above.

TRL's main risk concentration continues to relate to natural catastrophe exposure in Northern Europe (including the UK).

Retrocession risk management

TRL benefits from a comprehensive retrocession programme that provides protection for TransRe globally as well as TRL specifically. Risks associated with retrocession are managed and mitigated by ensuring that all retrocession placements are subject to approval and comply with TransRe's group-wide retrocession procedures (which include minimum credit quality and counterparty limits approved by the Alleghany Reinsurance Security Committee) and delegated retrocession purchasing authorities.

TRL benefits from protection provided by two special purpose vehicles ("SPV"):

- a series of collateralised reinsurance sidecars (referred to as Pangaea); and
- two collateralised catastrophe bonds, referred to as "Bowline Re" 2018 ($250m) and Bowline Re 2019 ($250m). Both bonds provide the TransRe group with protection for predominantly US and Canadian natural catastrophe risks.

These arrangements are overseen by TransRe Capital Partners and focus on protecting TransRe and TRL from excessive natural catastrophe losses. Liabilities are fully collateralised (when not using rated paper) with assets that meet, as a minimum, the aggregate limit of the SPVs' obligations, with their liabilities measured in a manner consistent with the PRA Rules.

Reserve risk management

Reserve risk is managed by TRL's Actuarial function with oversight provided by TRL's Reserving Committee and ultimately TRL's Board. Key controls to manage this risk include:

- a comprehensive annual reserve study;
- quarterly reserve reviews;
- reserving risk Management Information that include major activity reports, high cost claim alerts, major loss memos and retrocession transaction alerts; and
- independent validation of reserves.

Risk sensitivity for underwriting risks

TRL undertakes detailed stress and scenario testing on a quarterly basis with the results presented at the Risk & Audit Committee and as part of its ORSA process.

As part of the ORSA process, the current and projected solvency position over the business planning period are calculated following adverse stresses at different return periods for the material underwriting risks (each risk's stress is considered individually) in addition to multiple losses arising from non-correlating events (for example, market risks and underwriting risks, or a series of underwriting events). Consideration is also given to a material deterioration in TRL's reserves, including adverse development in claims ratios and IBNR. The results of this analysis showed that in 2020, the most material impact on the SCR continues to arise from a reserve deterioration event. The analysis undertaken indicates TRL remains strongly capitalised and it would take an extreme event (return periods in excess of 1-in-200 years) to breach the SCR. TRL's underwriting risk profile is therefore resilient to severe shocks and events and is within the Board approved risk appetite. Sensitivity analysis is provided in further detail in section C7.

Processes for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

As a subsidiary of a globally active reinsurance company, TRL benefits from a robust risk management framework enabling effective oversight of TRL's risk profile via various governance committees (throughout TRL, TransRe and Alleghany), the ORSA process, TRL's risk register and the stress and scenario testing TRL performs.

In relation to Reserve Risk, TRL's actuarial function conducts quarterly reserve reviews of TRL's portfolio to determine appropriate reserve levels and expected IBNR adequacy. TRL's reserves are also subject to review by TransRe's group actuarial function, based in New York, USA. Finally, as part of the annual statutory audit, TRL's reserves are subject to independent review.

C.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in TRL's financial situation resulting from changes in the value of its assets and its financial obligations caused by the volatility of market prices of assets and liabilities including financial instruments. Market risk arises from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange exposure (currency risk), equity investments and changes in valuation processes (spread risk).

There has been no change in TRL's market risk appetite during 2020.

For TRL, market risk comprises the following key components:

Figure 16: Standard Formula market risk sub-modules

At least annually, the Investment Committee reviews TRL's investment strategy; this is based on four key principles, to:

1. preserve capital;
2. increase surplus;
3. maintain liquidity; and
4. optimise after tax total return on investments, subject to 1 to 3 above.

TRL's investment strategy forms the basis of the mandate given to TRL's investment managers (BlackRock). BlackRock manages TRL's fixed income investment portfolio in line with the agreed investment mandate provided to it. The mandate includes limits on certain classes and types of investments, restriction on investments in certain industries, sector and geographical limits and a prohibited list of companies which would result in excessive concentration of underwriting and investment risk. The execution of TRL's investment strategy is subject to ongoing monitoring and scrutiny by the Investment Committee.

TRL holds two ETFs which represent approximately 5.7% of the total investment portfolio at 31 December 2020 (2019: 4.8%). These were purchased taking into account the liquidity requirements of TRL along with the nature and timing of insurance liabilities. While the purchase of ETFs introduces some additional volatility to the investment portfolio, this remains within the TRL Board approved investment appetite and strategy.

During 2020, there were no material changes to TRL's market risk profile. TRL continues to have a material risk concentration to the US Government which is managed through ongoing review and monitoring by the TRL Investment Committee and TRL's investment managers.

TRL is exposed to the following key market risks:

Interest rate risk

Movements in interest rates affect the amount and timing of cash flows for TRL and the fair value of fixed income securities. As interest rates rise, the fair value of fixed income portfolios declines and conversely, as interest rates decline, their fair value rises. To minimise this risk, TRL adheres to investment policy guidelines developed by TRL's Investment Committee in line with TRL's strategy and TransRe's overall objectives. These guidelines direct TRL to invest in high-quality issuers and its strategy is to position its fixed income securities based on its view of future interest rates and the yield curve, balanced with liquidity requirements and the duration of TRL's technical liabilities.

Spread risk

This risk relates to the potential financial loss TRL may suffer due to a change in the spread that a fixed interest security trades at, relative to a comparable government bond. At 31 December 2020, 58% of TRL's fixed income portfolio was rated AAA (2019: 54%) with only 13% rated below A grade (2019: 12%). All fixed interest securities were at least investment grade, with the lowest being BBB-.

Equity Risk

The potential financial loss arising from the reduction in the value of the investment portfolio due to changes in prices of equities, mutual funds and equity-linked capital market instruments. The Company's exposure to equity risk is limited to its holdings in underlying securities within the equity ETF which makes up approximately 3.5% (2019: 2.4%) of the investment portfolio.

Foreign currency risk

Assets backing the equity and liabilities of TRL are typically maintained in currencies matching the currencies of its technical provisions, other liabilities and share capital (denominated in US dollars) thereby mitigating the potential impact of foreign exchange and interest rate risk on TRL's solvency position.

Market risk management and mitigation techniques

TRL maintains a number of risk mitigation techniques and approaches to manage market risk. Key techniques and controls in place include:

- investment risk and underwriting risk accumulation reporting, including issuer accumulations;
- mandates and guidelines provided to external investment managers, which include:
  - regulatory compliance;
  - duration;
  - benchmark portfolio;
  - credit quality;
  - sector limitations;
  - issuer limitations; and
  - currency;

- Board approved investment strategy and Investment Committee oversight;
- stress testing; and
- market risk/value at risk analyses, including extreme market and currency stress tests (+/-300bps movement).

As at 31 December 2020, TRL's investment portfolio was split across the following asset classes:

Figure 17a: Asset breakdown as at 31 December 2020

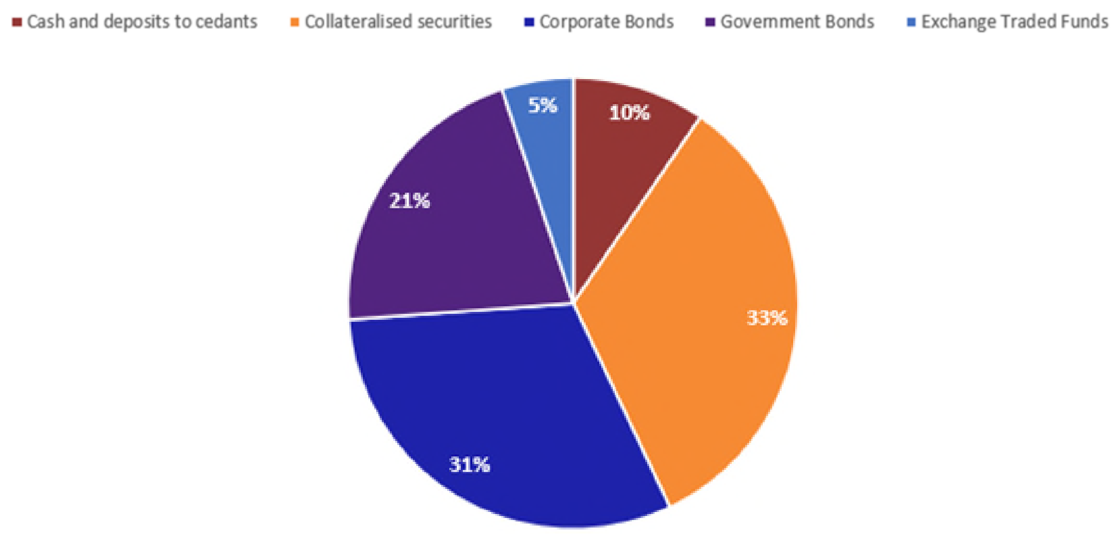
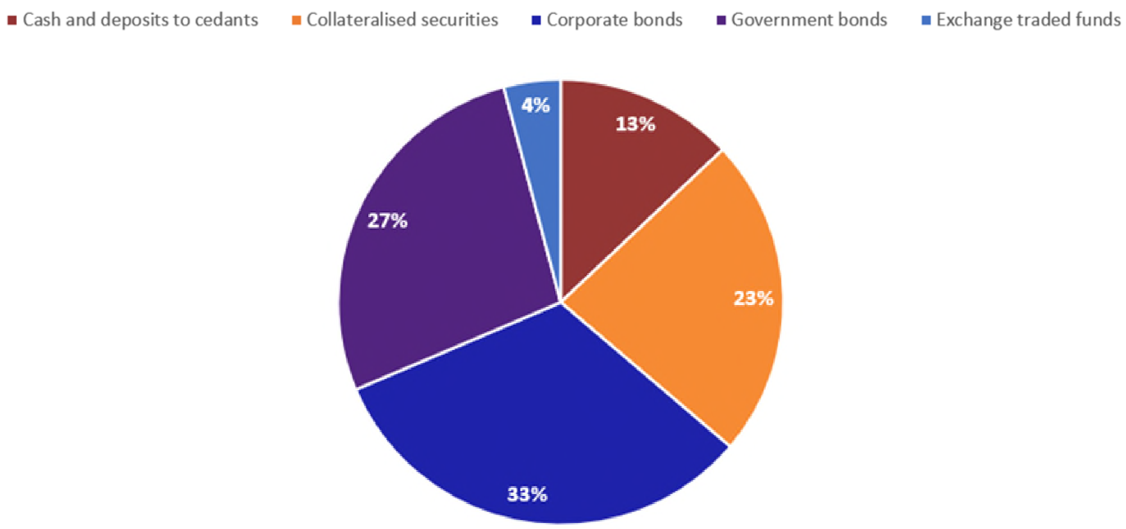


Figure 17b: Asset breakdown 31 December 2019



The credit quality of TRL's investment portfolio is split as follows:

Figure 18a: Credit quality of portfolio (excluding current account cash) – as at 31 December 2020

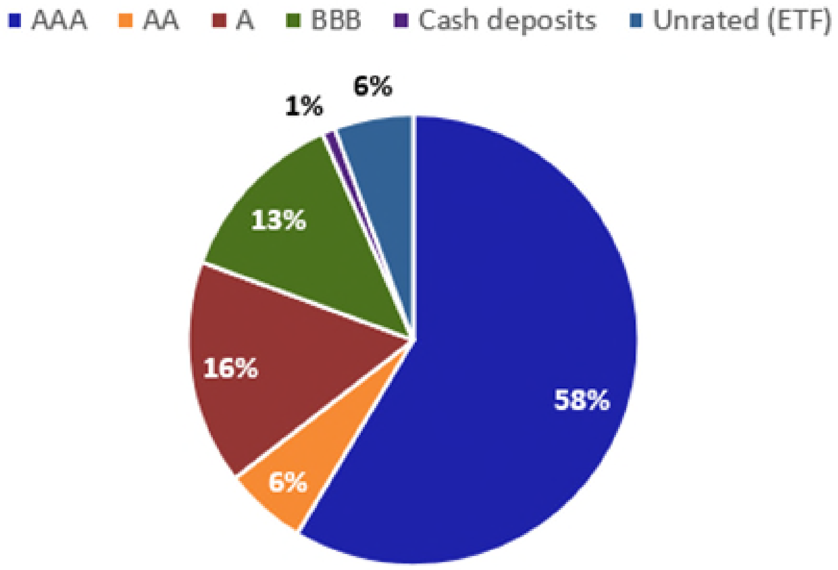
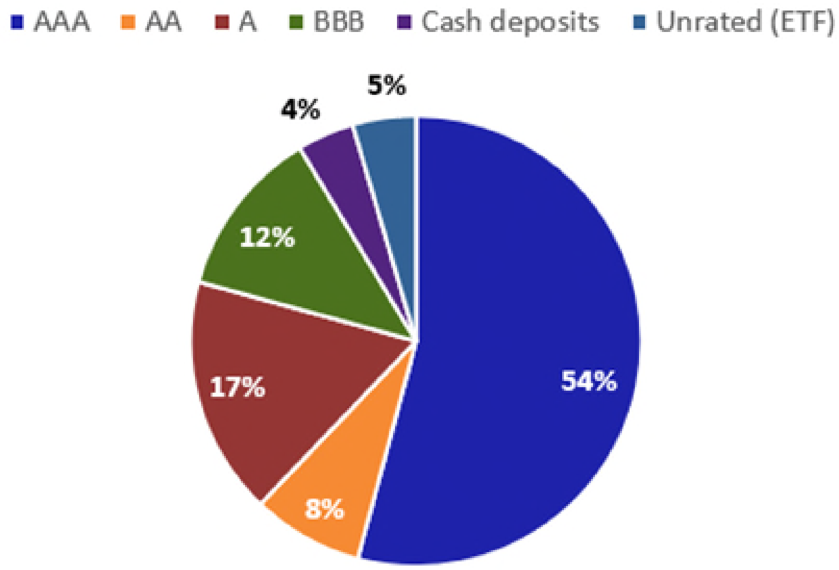


Figure 18b: Credit quality of portfolio (excluding current account cash) – as at 31 December 2019



Risk sensitivity for market risks

TRL performs stress and scenario testing as part of its approach to managing market risk. Results are presented at the TRL Investment Committee and considered as part of the ORSA process.

For the 2020 ORSA, the solvency position and the projected solvency position over the business planning period were re-calculated following adverse stresses, including a 300bps change in interest rates in both directions and a prolonged economic downturn, in which more severe low interest rate environment scenarios were considered.

Under all of these scenarios, the analysis indicated that TRL was strongly capitalised and was able to withstand these extreme shocks without breaching its SCR. Sensitivity analysis is provided in further detail in section C7.

Prudent person principle

When making investment decisions, TRL considers the risks associated with the investments, including the potential impacts of any economic shock, their liquidity and their treatment under the PRA Rules.

TRL's investment principles underpin its investment strategy. The strategy is ultimately approved by the Board and is reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Investment Committee and TRL's CFO. Assets covering the technical provisions must be invested in assets that meet the criteria set out in the investment mandate and must be appropriate to the nature and duration of TRL's reinsurance liabilities. TRL does not permit investment in any asset category that is not included in its investment mandate. TRL does not hold any derivatives.

All assets, in particular those covering the MCR and the SCR, are invested in liquid and highly rated assets that aim to ensure the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole. All assets are held in TRL designated portfolios which ensures their availability to TRL only.

Processes for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRL benefits from ongoing oversight of its investment portfolio by the TRL Investment Committee and by TransRe's Treasury function, supplemented by oversight provided by TRL's CFO. Furthermore, the extreme stress tests incorporated into the ORSA process, TRL's risk register and the quarterly stress and scenario testing TRL performs supplement these controls.

TRL's investment managers are provided with an investment mandate and are subject to quarterly compliance attestations confirming they have operated in accordance with the mandate.

Assets are managed in such a way as to limit excessive reliance on any particular asset, issuer or group of undertakings, or geographical area that would represent an excessive accumulation of risk to the portfolio as a whole.

C.3 Counterparty default (credit risk)

Credit risk is assumed whenever TRL is exposed to a loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations to TRL, including the failure to perform them in a timely manner. This includes default by brokers, retrocessionaires, customers and investment counterparties. Included within this category is the management of the credit risk associated with the TRC Quota Share described in section B1.

There has been no change in TRL's credit risk appetite or approach during 2020.

Brokers / intermediaries / retrocessionaires

Similar to other insurance and reinsurance companies, TRL has a concentration risk with brokers and intermediaries, as they represent a major conduit of business to TRL. All brokers, intermediaries and retrocessionaires are subject to ongoing review by a range of fora, including the Counterparty & Retrocession Risk Committee and Risk Management Committee.

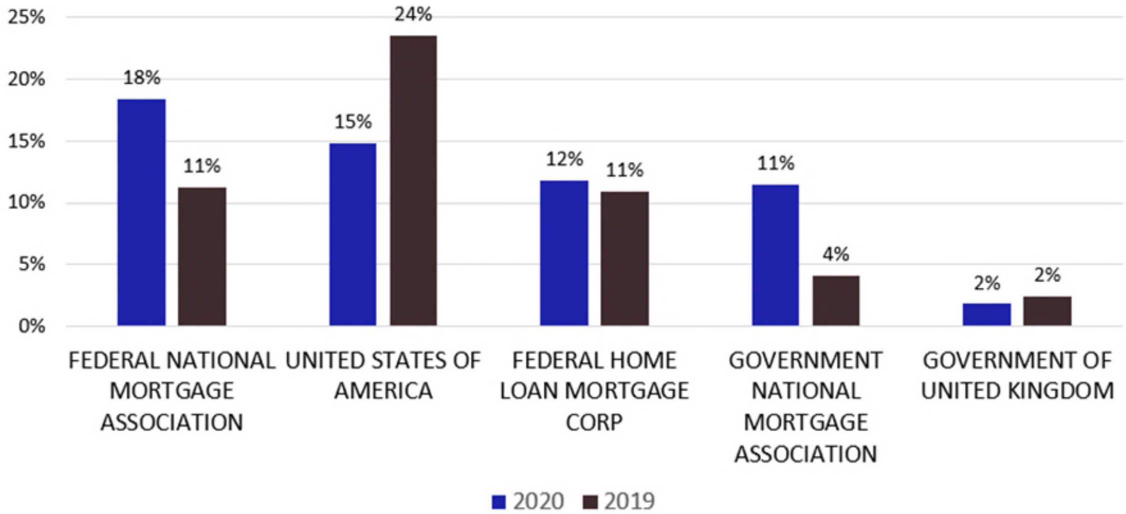
Prior to transacting with brokers, cedants or ceded reinsurers for the first time, a KYC check is carried out.

Retrocessionaires must go through a credit and security assessment which is overseen by Alleghany's Reinsurance Security Committee and TransRe's Global Risk Management function ("GRM") based in New York and monitored by TRL's Counterparty & Retrocession Risk Committee. Once approved, they are placed on TransRe's approved Security List. All prospective markets and proposed programme limits are reviewed against the Security List prior to placement and in some cases require specific GRM approval prior to placement. The Security List designates separate short-tail and long-tail programme limits for each retrocessionaire.

Investment counterparties

TRL maintains a diversified, highly rated investment portfolio in its three functional currencies: USD, GBP and EUR, with its largest investment exposures being to the US Federal Mortgage Association and the US Treasury.

Figure 19: Top five portfolio issuer exposures as at 31 December



TRL's credit risk management strategies outline the credit rating requirements for its investments. Adherence helps to ensure investments are selected in a way that enables the effective management of the risk of counterparty default to an acceptable level in line with TRL and TransRe approved risk appetite and tolerances. The credit management strategy also takes into account the exposure to credit spreads.

To aid the monitoring of compliance with the credit rating requirements of TRL's credit risk management strategy and to minimise the risk of counterparty failure arising from external parties, TRL has established key risk indicators which are consistent with its investment strategy and investment risk appetite and tolerances. These indicators take into account, but do not rely solely on, the financial security rating and credit rating assigned by external rating agencies.

TRL uses external credit assessments primarily to review the credit quality of assets in its investment portfolios and of its retrocessionaires.

TRL and TransRe do not rely solely on one rating agency and give consideration to a range of views provided by rating agencies as well as their own market knowledge and intelligence provided by professional investment managers.

The TRC Quota Share

The TRC Quota Share is TRL's largest credit risk. To mitigate the risk, TRC's obligations are fully collateralised under the TRC Trust Agreement with assets maintained in the three functional currencies as outlined above. All assets must meet certain criteria which include credit quality, type, issuer and concentration limits.

Cash held at banks

As part of TRL's commitment to paying claims in a timely manner, TRL maintains cash deposits at JPMorgan Chase Bank. Bank balances vary throughout the year and are based on cashflow forecasting and expected claims payment patterns.

Key controls

Key controls to mitigate credit risk include:

- Counterparty & Retrocession Risk Committee oversight;
- investment risk and underwriting risk accumulation reporting;
- approved retrocessionaire lists;
- quota share collateral ongoing monitoring and reporting; and
- mandates and guidelines provided to external investment managers, which include:
    - regulatory compliance;

- o duration;
- o benchmark portfolio;
- o credit quality;
- o sector limitations; and
- o issuer limitations.

Risk sensitivity for credit risks

The sensitivity of the solvency ratio to credit defaults or rating downgrades of TRL's counterparties has been considered as part of the risk management system (which includes the credit risk associated with the TRC Quota Share). The analysis demonstrated that TRL is resilient to a range of events including severe counterparty rating downgrades or failure of TRC to meets its obligations under the collateralised quota share arrangement. Sensitivity analysis is provided in further detail in section C7.

Prudent person principle applied to credit risks

Counterparties are selected taking into account their credit rating and reputation and, where appropriate, advice from professional investment managers. Credit ratings are used as a way of identifying and managing counterparty credit risk and TRL ensures only counterparties with sufficiently high credit ratings are used. TRL does not rely on a single rating agency; instead, it uses a number of agencies combined with its own analysis. TRL seeks to avoid excessive counterparty exposures.

Retrocessionaires are selected from a group wide approved retrocessionaires list, with all other retrocessionaires not on the list subject to individual review and approval by either Global Risk Management or the Alleghany Reinsurance Security Committee.

Processes for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRL is able to leverage its membership of a globally active reinsurance group to continually monitor and assess the effectiveness of its controls. TRL's Counterparty & Retrocession Risk Committee and the Risk Management Committee review the risks and effectiveness of controls on a regular basis as well as TRL's overall risk profile. Information is provided to key fora to enable the monitoring of reinsurance recoverables and excessive counterparty exposures to be tracked and action taken to enhance existing processes where appropriate.

Furthermore, TRL benefits from the additional oversight provided by both the TransRe Counterparty & Credit Risk Committee and Alleghany's Reinsurance Security Committee, which approves counterparties and monitors the credit quality of the retrocessionaires on TransRe's Security List.

In addition, reports showing counterparty exposures (both investment and retrocession) are provided to TRL's Investment and Risk & Audit Committee for oversight and review.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk would arise if TRL did not have sufficient financial resources available to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due or could secure them only at excessive cost. There has been no change in TRL's liquidity risk appetite or approach during 2020 and TRL continues to have limited liquidity risk.

TRL manages and incorporates key aspects of liquidity risk management, including the liquidity risk profile, appetite and tolerances as well as any liquidity management information requirements, in its liquidity risk management framework.

As at 31 December 2020, TRL continued to maintain assets in high quality liquid investments held in functional currencies matching TRL's average liabilities and claim duration profile. Key controls to mitigate this risk include:

- quarterly asset/liability assessment;
- quarterly case reserving exercise;
- Investment Committee and Board monitoring;
- quarterly balance sheet review; and
- half-yearly profitability reviews.

Prudent person principle as applied to liquidity risks

Assets are prudently invested taking into account the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of TRL's (re)insurance liabilities. TRL manages its liquidity risk by maintaining a diversified liquid investment portfolio, which is of superior credit quality and short average duration.

Risk sensitivity for liquidity risk

TRL has carried out stress and scenario testing as part of its approach to managing liquidity risk. Results have been reviewed by TRL's Investment Committee. TRL does not consider that it has material exposure to liquidity risk. Sensitivity analysis is provided in further detail in section C7.

Process for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRL has established a liquidity risk framework which includes the establishment of a liquidity risk appetite. Adherence to the appetite is monitored every quarter with TRL reviewing its ability to meet its short and medium term financial commitments in a timely manner in both normal and stressed conditions.

Expected profit included in future premiums ("EPIFP")

EPIFP was $110,274k as at 31 December 2020, gross of reinsurance recoverables (2019: $114,242k).

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is diverse in nature and permeates all business activities but remains a distinct form of risk in its own right. Operational risk within TRL is divided into the following key risk areas:

- regulatory and legal – the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions or loss caused by a failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, internal policy and standards of best practice;
- financial crime, including internal and external fraud – the risk that the firm might be used as a vehicle for financial crime;
- cyber threats / data breaches and data privacy – the risks associated with unauthorised access to TRL's systems caused by internal and external security breaches;
- financial & accounting – the risks associated with financial reporting and integrity of financial information;
- people – the risk that people do not follow TRL's procedures, practices and/or rules, thus deviating from expected behaviour in a way that could damage TRL;
- business continuity management – the risk associated with the failure to appropriately manage unforeseen events;
- processing failures, including IT system failures – the risks associated with IT systems;
- model risk – the risk that the output from models used by TRL is incorrect or flawed due to errors in the design or operation or management's failure to understand the models' limitations;
- outsourcing – failures relating to the outsourcing of key activities; and
- external events and other changes – failure to react to changes in the external business environment.

TRL does not have any material concentrations to operational risk. There has been no change in TRL's operational risk appetite or approach during 2020. Furthermore, there has not been a material increase in operational risk as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and the implementation of the BCP.

Each quarter, TRL's Directors and senior managers identify the key risks, causes and consequences together with relevant mitigating controls, within their ownership and span of control. The results of the assessment are recorded in TRL's risk register and reviewed by the Risk Management Committee and Risk & Audit Committee.

TRL maintains an Operational Risk policy that sets out TRL's approach to mitigating operational risks.

Key controls

Key mitigating controls include:

- Risk & Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee oversight of key operational risk metrics;
- policies and procedures, the group's code of conduct, penetration and attack testing, business continuity plans and succession planning;
- service level agreements;
- purchase of insurances; and
- underwriting audits performed by the Business Management Department.

Risk sensitivities for operational risk

On an ongoing basis, TRL carries out stress and scenario testing as part of its approach to managing operational risk. Results are presented to the Risk & Audit Committee and considered as part of the ORSA process.

Within TRL's ORSA, the current and projected solvency position over the business planning period were re-calculated following a range of adverse operational risk stresses. Under all modelled scenarios, the analysis indicated that TRL was strongly capitalised and was able to withstand these stresses without breaching its SCR. Sensitivity analysis is provided in further detail in section C7.

Process for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRL and TransRe have established an operational risk framework that monitors and records:

- key risks facing TRL, including mitigating controls and their effectiveness;
- operational risk events and losses;
- the environment in which TRL operates; and
- emerging risks and the mitigating steps taken to monitor and address them.

The framework is supported by a range of policies and procedures and a strong corporate culture that encourages early notification of operational events or losses. This enables the business to learn from operational events or near losses and to continually enhance its framework.

C.6 Other material risks

Brexit: Risks related to Brexit are summarised in section A5.

Franchise/reputation risk: TRL recognises that its long-term success depends on its relationship with clients, brokers, rating agencies, regulators and capital providers and on the strength of the TransRe brand. Consequently, TRL and TransRe will not accept risks, both underwriting and non-underwriting, that may materially impair or impact the reputation of TRL or TransRe.

Group risk: As a wholly owned subsidiary of a large international group, there is a risk TRL could be adversely affected by the actions of another company within the group. Should such an event arise, TRL is able to rely on its own unencumbered capital.

Emerging risks: On an ongoing basis, TransRe and TRL undertake horizon scanning with a view to identifying new and emerging risks. Annually, TransRe holds a Global Emerging Risk Forum in New York with senior level executives and employees from across the world attending. Where new and emerging risks are identified, these are tracked and reported on at key fora. This helps to ensure TRL is able to react quickly should the environment in which it operates in change. Climate Change is also considered within the emerging risk process; please see section A5 and below for further details.

Climate Change

TransRe has an established governance framework and internal control system which considers the impact of climate risks. The governance structure enables the Board to discharge its oversight responsibilities, helping to ensure TransRe meets its strategic objectives while managing risks within its stated risk appetite, including considering climate related issues in business plans and exposure to risks.

TransRe established its Task Force on ESG in 2019 (the "Task Force"). This interdisciplinary, international group includes representatives from underwriting, risk management, legal/regulatory, investments, actuarial, modelling/analytics, claims, operations and marketing/communications functions, as well as a member of the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee. The Task Force meets quarterly and reports to TransRe's Corporate Risk Management Committee at its quarterly meetings. The Task Force's initial priorities emphasise resilience and sustainability elements for climate change within the ESG framework. These priorities include property modelling and analytics (initially through the enhancement of existing catastrophe models to permit sensitivity testing for changes in risk parameters), incorporation of ESG elements into underwriting (including property, professional liability, and surety/mortgage lines of business) and assessment of ESG (particularly carbon-sensitivity) factors in investment portfolios.

TransRe and TRL recognises the risks associated with Climate Change (physical, transition, and liability). TRL's ORSA process considers these risks and TransRe's ERM framework incorporates a comprehensive approach to the identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation of Climate Change risks.

TransRe and TRL take the risks associated with climate change seriously, and at TransRe we believe that this can be appropriately mitigated against, with the correct understanding of the longer-term risks associated to industries which impact climate change. We recognise the seriousness of the risks associated with climate change and the changing environment in which we operate.

We have employees within TransRe, from a diverse range of disciplines, investigating and assessing the impact of climate change across a range of areas including our underwriting and investment portfolios, as well as considering the impact on the day to day running of the business.

C.7 Any other information

Covid-19

Underwriting Risk: As stated in section A, TRL has sustained losses to our A&H/travel, contingency, credit and property portfolios, and may have more indirect exposure from our casualty portfolio. As this continues to be a live catastrophe event, ultimate losses arising from Covid-19 on TRL's underwriting portfolio continue to evolve. TRL continues to monitor losses arising from Covid-19 and remains well placed to absorb any losses arising from Covid-19.

Market, Counterparty & Liquidity Risk: Given its high quality fixed income investment portfolio and limited exposure to equities, TRL was largely shielded from the worst effects of the Q1 2020 market dislocation, and benefitted from the broad market recovery in the second half of the year. Management continues to monitor investment markets for signs of volatility and will take proactive steps to ensure TRL's investment portfolio remains resilient.

Operational Risk: TransRe and TRL maintain comprehensive and well tested contingency plans in place which allow us to run the business effectively during times of operational stress. TRL has followed the UK Government's directive to ask employers to minimise their staff's travel; consequently, most of TRL's staff are working remotely and we anticipate that this will continue until the third quarter of 2021. During this time, regular meetings are held between TRL's senior management team and with TransRe's senior executive team to ensure business processes continue to operate effectively.

All TRL staff have access to TransRe's and TRL's IT infrastructure remotely. Essential business interactions with staff, clients and brokers continue digitally and all business-critical processes are reviewed regularly to ensure deadlines can be met. Although there will be some operational inconvenience, TRL remains well positioned to support its key stakeholders including its staff, clients and brokers during this stressed time.

Risk Sensitivity

TRL's SCR coverage ratio as at 31 December 2020 is 143%. The below table shows the absolute change in the coverage ratio under several hypothetical scenarios.

Figure 20: SCR coverage ratio sensitivity analysis

Scenario	Change to coverage ratio
Exchange rates: +10%	-1%
Exchange rates: -10%	1%
Interest rates: +1%	-5%
Interest rates: -1%	2%
Credit spreads: +1%	-6%
Credit spreads: -1%	6%
Catastrophe loss: $100m net of all reinsurance	-35%

TRL does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its risk profile.

D. Valuation for solvency purposes

This section of the report provides a description of the material bases, methods and assumptions used to value assets, technical provisions and other liabilities under PRA Rules. It also includes descriptions of how the bases, methods and assumptions under PRA Rules differ from those applied for valuation purposes in the financial statements.

TRL's assets and liabilities are presented on an economic basis consistent with the "fair value accounting concept" and valued in accordance with the requirements of PRA Rules. Valuations represent amounts for which assets and liabilities could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

TRL's IFRS valuation is used where consistent with the economic basis under PRA Rules. Assets and liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost in TRL's financial statements have been revalued to economic value. PRA Rules also require specific valuation approaches for some assets and liabilities; these have been followed.

The following sections describe the approach used by TRL for valuing its assets and liabilities, setting out whether the valuation bases under PRA Rules are either the same as or different to IFRS. There were no changes made to the recognition and valuation bases or to estimations during the reporting period. Valuation assumptions, however, are updated each quarter to reflect prevailing economic conditions which reflect, in particular, the material reduction in risk-free interest rates during 2020.

As at 31 December 2020, TRL's total assets under PRA rules were $1,721,375k (2019: $1,533,171k) compared to $2,186,845k (2019: $2,022,891k) reported in the IFRS financial statements. TRL's total liabilities under PRA rules were $1,142,732k (2019: $952,298k) under PRA rules compared to $1,598,921k (2019: $1,447,957k) under IFRS. Accordingly, TRL's excess of assets over liabilities under PRA rules were $578,643k (2019: $580,873k) compared to net assets of $587,924k (2019: $574,934k) under IFRS.

D.1 Assets

The material classes of assets shown on TRL's regulatory Balance Sheet, their values under PRA Rules and corresponding values shown in TRL's financial statements (all in USD) are summarised in the table below.

Figure 21: Summary assets as at 31 December 2020

$'000s	Assets under PRA Rules	Financial statement assets	Difference
Deferred acquisition costs	0	64,070	(64,070)
Deferred tax assets	8,256	6,078	2,178
Investments (including accrued interest)			
Government bonds	200,215	199,532	683
Corporate bonds	294,318	292,144	2,174
Collateralised securities	317,889	317,154	735
Exchange traded funds	48,725	48,725	0
Interest receivable	0	3,592	(3,592)
Reinsurance recoverables			
Non-life excluding health	613,725	815,738	(202,013)
Health similar to non-life	15,192	18,037	(2,845)
Deposits to cedants	26,771	26,771	0
Total receivables			
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	59,452	253,775	(194,323)
Reinsurance receivables	63,533	67,676	(4,143)
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9,067	9,321	(254)
Cash and cash equivalents	64,232	64,232	0
Total assets	**1,721,375**	**2,186,845**	**(465,470)**

The following sections provide further details on the specific valuation policies that TRL has applied to produce its regulatory balance sheet, explaining the differences between these and the financial statement values set out within the table above.

Deferred acquisition costs ("DAC")

Under IFRS, the proportion of acquisition costs incurred that corresponds to the proportion of gross premiums written which are unearned at the balance sheet date is classified as DAC. Under PRA Rules, acquisition costs are recognised on a cash flow basis within the reporting period, with any future cash flows for acquisition costs recognised in technical provisions.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances (other than in respect of the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses) are determined by reference to the difference between the regulatory balance sheet and the values ascribed for tax purposes.

A positive value is only ascribed to deferred tax assets where it is probable that future taxable profits will lead to the realisation of that deferred tax asset. This assessment takes into account time limits that apply to the carry forward of unused tax losses or credits.

Deferred tax balances are recognised and valued in relation to all assets and liabilities that are recognised for solvency or tax purposes. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Deferred tax under PRA Rules is recognised and valued on a basis consistent with its treatment under IFRS. For example, under both PRA Rules and IFRS:

- all temporary differences between the assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax base are included within the calculation; and
- deferred tax assets or liabilities are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method and assets are recognised to the extent that realising the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is likely.

However, for regulatory purposes, the recognition and valuation of deferred tax assets or liabilities is carried out by reference to the regulatory balance sheet rather than the IFRS balance sheet. The resulting amount of deferred tax therefore differs as a result of changes in recognition and valuation of other balance sheet items.

The Company has made a s953(d) election under the US Tax Code whereby it is treated as a US company for US tax purposes and subject to Federal Income Tax at 21%. The deferred tax asset per the financial statements consists of tax on UK and US temporary differences and unused US foreign tax credits. There are no unused tax losses to report. Temporary differences are recognised with respect to appropriate substantively enacted tax rates in the US (21%) and UK (19%).

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the UK corporation tax rate would rise to 25%. As the rate change proposal has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in this SFCR or the financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be an additional deferred tax charge of $1,438k on an IFRS basis.

The adjustments in the table below reflect the differences between the financial statements and the regulatory balance sheet. The adjustments represent the excess of assets over liabilities between the two valuation methods and have been calculated to unwind at an expected tax rate of 19%.

Figure 22: Deferred tax calculation as at 31 December 2020

	$'000
Deferred tax asset per financial statements	**6,078**
Adjustment needed (all timing differences are expected to unwind at a tax rate of 19%)	
DAC	2,793
Change in technical provisions (incl. removal of unearned premium reserve)	(4,817)
Risk margin	8,360
Net of receivables and payables (trade, not insurance)	(4,158)
Total deferred tax asset under PRA Rules	**8,256**

Financial instruments

Investments are recognised and valued under PRA Rules on a basis consistent with their treatment under IFRS.

Recognition and derecognition of investments

For a background to TRL's approach to the recognition and derecognition of investments, see pages 34-38 of the 2020 TRL Financial Statements.

Fair value of investments

TRL defines fair value as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing, able and knowledgeable market participants as at the measurement date. All TRL's investment assets recorded at fair value under IFRS and PRA Rules are measured and classified in a hierarchy for disclosure purposes. TRL applies the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy as described below for all financial assets and liabilities, which is broadly consistent with the one applicable under PRA Rules. This hierarchy consists of three levels based on the observability of inputs available in the marketplace and is used to classify the fair values as discussed below:

- Level 1: Fair value measurements that are quoted prices in active markets that the Company has the ability to access for identical assets. Market price data is generally obtained from exchange or dealer markets. 5.7% of TRL's investment assets were classified as Level 1 as at 31 December 2020 (4.8% 2019).
- Level 2: Fair value measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the

asset, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. 94.3% of TRL's investment assets were classified as Level 2 as at 31 December 2020 (95.2% 2019).

- Level 3: Fair value measurements based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. These measurements may be made under circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset. None of TRL's investment assets were classified as Level 3 as at 31 December 2020 or 2019. Further information on alternative valuation methods is included in section D4.

TRL's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement. In making the assessment, TRL considers factors specific to the asset. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the investment's level in the fair value hierarchy is determined by the lowest level input of significance to the measurement of its fair value. TRL determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value sources and use of pricing vendors

TRL uses New England Asset Management (NEAM) to provide pricing and fair value of its investments.

Although TRL outsources the portfolio valuation function to its pricing vendor and investment manager, TRL is responsible for ensuring that the valuation methods and assumptions they employ provide reliable fair values.

Impairment

For a background to TRL's approach to impairment see pages 37-38 of the 2020 TRL Financial Statements.

Valuation differences between the regulatory and IFRS balance sheets

Other than the disclosure of accrued interest, which is included in investment valuation under PRA rules and disclosed in a separate line under IFRS, there are no differences between the regulatory and IFRS bases for valuing investments.

Reinsurance recoverables

For the differences in the valuation methodology between IFRS and PRA Rules see section D2.

(Re)insurance and intermediary receivables and payables

Insurance and reinsurance receivables and payables are recognised under PRA Rules when due. These include amounts due to and from insurers, retrocessionaires, agents and brokers. Receivables and payables are recognised at the amount expected to be received or paid when due. Due to the short-term nature of TRL's (re)insurance receivables and payables, amounts are not discounted on either an IFRS or PRA Rules basis.

The presentation of (re)insurance receivables and payables on the regulatory balance sheet differs from TRL's statutory financial statements. In the former case, accrued premiums and acquisition costs (recognised as not yet due to be paid) are instead included within the valuation of the best estimate of technical provisions.

Other receivables (trade not insurance)

The valuation and presentation of TRL's other receivables and payables in the regulatory balance sheet is consistent with TRL's financial statements. TRL's other receivables are considered to be short term and therefore do not need to be discounted.

Cash and cash equivalents

The valuation and presentation of TRL's cash and cash equivalents in the regulatory balance sheet is consistent with TRL's financial statements. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and on demand deposits with banks, together with short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are not subject to a significant risk of a change in value. Such investments are classified as cash equivalents where their maturity at acquisition is less than three months. Cash balances held in accounts with investment fund managers and custodians are treated as cash equivalents.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

TRL presents its financial statements and regulatory reporting in US dollars, which is TRL's functional currency. TRL applies a consistent policy for translating transactions and balances in currencies other than the relevant currency of presentation between its financial statements and regulatory reporting.

For further background to TRL's approach to foreign currency transactions and balances see page 31 of the 2020 Financial Statements.

Translation to functional currency

For a background to TRL's approach to translation to functional currency see page 31 of the 2020 Financial Statements.

Leasing arrangements

TRL had no operating or financial leasing arrangements during 2020.

D.2 Technical provisions

TRL holds technical provisions to represent the current amount it would have to pay for an immediate transfer of its obligations to another insurer. The technical provisions are comprised of two key elements:

- Best estimate liabilities ("BEL") are the probability weighted average of future cash flows, discounted back to the relevant balance sheet date using risk free discount rates. These include all of the relevant cash inflows and outflows to meet the requirements of the policies TRL is obligated to at the valuation date.
- The risk margin represents an allowance for the cost of capital necessary to support the policies TRL is obligated to at the valuation date over their lifetime. It is calculated by taking 6% of future capital requirements attributable to the policies and discounting back to the relevant balance sheet date using risk free discount rates.

TRL calculates its technical provisions using the sum of the BEL and risk margin, therefore:

$$\textit{Technical Provisions} = \textit{Best Estimate Liability} + \textit{Risk Margin}$$

Segmentation into lines of business

BELs are segmented into twelve lines of business for non-life insurance obligations (with additional segmentation for non-proportional reinsurance accepted) and three lines of business for health insurance obligations pursued on a similar basis to non-life insurance (with additional segmentation for non-proportional reinsurance accepted). As at the reporting date, TRL had one outstanding claim for which a portion of the settlement had been awarded as a periodic payment order. The corresponding obligations in respect of this award are not material, and hence TRL has classified the obligations as non-life business, rather than unbundling the periodic payment orders as "annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts".

Lines of business for financial reporting purposes under IFRS are mapped to Solvency II lines of business according to "sub-department" classification in TRL's accounting system. The mapping is subject to allocations for certain sub-departments, which include private and commercial motor and multi-class lines of business. With the exception of these allocations, the sub-departments and Solvency II lines of business are in one-to-one correspondence.

Figure 23: Technical provisions ("TPs") by Solvency II line of business as at 31 December 2020

Solvency II line of business ($'000s)	Gross Best Estimate	Recoverables	Net	Risk Margin	Net TPs
Motor vehicle liability insurance	171,395	99,467	71,928	7,773	79,701
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	160,721	93,919	66,802	7,219	74,021
Non-proportional property reinsurance	156,286	98,424	57,862	6,253	64,115
Fire and other damage to property insurance	154,756	91,097	63,659	6,879	70,538
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	104,369	72,910	31,459	3,400	34,859
Credit and suretyship insurance	79,392	47,327	32,065	3,465	35,530
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	75,953	44,194	31,759	3,432	35,191
General liability insurance	73,614	43,682	29,932	3,236	33,168
Other motor insurance	30,246	17,557	12,689	1,371	14,060
Non-proportional health reinsurance	16,231	12,526	3,705	400	4,105
Legal expenses insurance	8,610	5,148	3,462	374	3,836
Income protection insurance	4,495	2,666	1,829	198	2,027
Total	**1,036,068**	**628,917**	**407,151**	**44,000**	**451,151**

Technical provisions bases, methodologies and key assumptions

Basis

TRL uses the IFRS financial reporting framework as the starting basis for determining its technical provisions under PRA Rules.

The following sections outline the key methodologies and assumptions in determining the technical provisions. Where relevant, adjustments to the IFRS basis to move to the regulatory basis are highlighted.

Figure 24: Reconciliation of gross technical provisions from IFRS to PRA Rules basis as at 31 December 2020

Solvency II line of business ($'000s)	Assumed	Ceded	Net
IFRS Technical Provisions	1,335,906	833,775	502,131
Less DAC	(64,070)	(49,370)	(14,700)
Add contingent acquisition costs	(12,550)	(7,486)	(5,064)
Reserving margins	(64,853)	(18,639)	(46,214)
Future premiums & acquisition costs	(170,238)	(105,905)	(64,333)
Future other expenses	43,648	-	43,648
Legally obliged unincepted business	(24,663)	(18,695)	(5,968)
Discounting	(7,112)	(4,556)	(2,556)
Counterparty default	-	(207)	207
Best Estimate under PRA Rules	**1,036,068**	**628,917**	**407,151**
Risk margin	44,000	-	44,000
Technical Provisions under PRA Rules	**1,080,068**	**628,917**	**451,151**

Figure 25: Reconciliation of gross technical provisions for top 5 Solvency II lines of business from IFRS to PRA Rules basis as at 31 December 2020

Solvency II Line of Business Gross ($'000s)	Proportional		Non-prop	Prop	Non-prop		
	Motor Vehicle Liability	Marine, Aviation, Transport	Property	Fire and Property	Marine, Aviation, Transport	Other	Total
IFRS technical provisions	213,887	256,240	180,297	204,588	121,534	359,360	1,335,906
DAC	(6,188)	(17,759)	(338)	(16,560)	(117)	(23,108)	(64,070)
Contingent commission costs	(14,275)	(338)	(707)	7,057	(341)	(3,946)	(12,550)
Reserving margins	2,092	(19,228)	(6,092)	(18,952)	(2,573)	(20,100)	(64,853)
Future premiums & acquisition costs	(31,128)	(65,997)	(6,036)	(23,293)	(12,021)	(31,763)	(170,238)
Future other expenses	5,939	13,581	2,358	7,502	2,145	12,123	43,648
Legally obliged unincepted business	1,021	(4,278)	(11,818)	(3,880)	(3,308)	(2,400)	(24,663)
Discounting	47	(1,500)	(1,378)	(1,706)	(950)	(1,625)	(7,112)
Counterparty default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Best estimate under PRA Rules	**171,395**	**160,721**	**156,286**	**154,756**	**104,369**	**288,541**	**1,036,068**
Risk margin	7,773	7,219	6,253	6,879	3,400	12,476	44,000
Technical provisions under PRA Rules	**179,168**	**167,940**	**162,539**	**161,635**	**107,769**	**301,017**	**1,080,068**

Included within "other" are Credit and Suretyship which has gross technical provisions of $82.9m and a best estimate of $79.4m under PRA rules; and non-proportional Casualty which has gross technical provisions of $79.4m and a best estimate of $76.0m.

Figure 26: reconciliation of net technical provisions for top 5 Solvency II lines of business from IFRS to PRA Rules basis as at 31 December 2020

Solvency II Line of Business Net ($'000s)	**Proportional**			**Non-prop**	**Prop**		
	Motor Vehicle Liability	**Marine, Aviation, Transport**	**Fire and Property**	**Property**	**Credit and Surety**	**Other**	**Total**
IFRS technical provisions	86,863	103,358	81,927	57,271	41,401	131,311	502,131
DAC	(34)	(4,528)	(4,306)	(49)	(1,578)	(4,205)	(14,700)
Contingent commission costs	(5,710)	(135)	2,823	(283)	(526)	(1,233)	(5,064)
Reserving margins	(2,170)	(13,679)	(12,191)	(1,038)	(7,947)	(9,189)	(46,214)
Future premiums & acquisition costs	(12,656)	(28,733)	(9,257)	548	(3,801)	(10,434)	(64,333)
Future other expenses	5,939	13,580	7,502	2,358	4,719	9,550	43,648
Legally obliged unincepted business	(340)	(2,499)	(2,220)	(449)	(348)	(112)	(5,968)
Discounting	17	(590)	(651)	(525)	133	(940)	(2,556)
Counterparty default	19	28	32	29	12	87	207
Best estimate under PRA Rules	**71,928**	**66,802**	**63,659**	**57,862**	**32,065**	**114,835**	**407,151**
Risk margin	7,773	7,219	6,879	6,253	3,465	12,411	44,000
Technical provisions under PRA Rules	**79,701**	**74,021**	**70,538**	**64,115**	**35,530**	**127,246**	**451,151**

BEL calculation method

The BEL is calculated as the sum of the following two components:

Claims provision

TRL holds a claims provision that relates to claims events that are already incurred, regardless of whether these claims have been reported or not. The provision includes all cash flows associated with future benefits, expenses and premiums related to the claim events. TRL considers the expected incidence and cost of future claims, including infrequent, high severity claims and latent claims. The best estimate claims provision is calculated as:

- the best estimate of outstanding losses, and any expenses in loss adjustment (Loss Adjustment Expenses, "LAE");
- plus the best estimate of incurred-but-not-reported claims ("IBNR") based on earned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid non-contingent acquisition costs that have been incurred;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid contingent commission on earned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid other expenses that have been incurred;
- less the best estimate of unpaid premiums that have been earned.

Further information on the calculation of these items is discussed in the following sections.

Premiums provision

TRL holds a premium provision for events which may happen in the future that fall within the contract boundary. The provision includes all cash flows associated with all future premiums, claims and expenses related to these events. TRL considers the expected incidence and cost of future claims, including infrequent, high severity claims and latent claims. The best estimate premium provision is calculated as:

- the best estimate of IBNR claims based on unearned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid non-contingent acquisition costs that have not been incurred;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid contingent acquisition costs based on unearned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid other expenses based on unearned premiums;
- less the best estimate of unpaid premiums that have not been earned.

Further information on the calculation of these items is discussed in the following sections.

Methodologies for loss reserves and IBNR

The methods employed to estimate loss reserves include the following:

Paid loss development, incurred loss development methods

In the loss development methods, paid and incurred losses are projected to the time period by which the liabilities are extinguished (known as the 'ultimate' time period) by applying appropriate development factors to the inception-to-date paid and incurred losses to date.

Paid Bornhuetter-Ferguson ("BF") and incurred BF methods

In the Bornhuetter Ferguson methods, estimates of unpaid and unreported losses based on earned premiums (on an ultimate basis) are calculated by multiplying earned or ultimate premiums for each contract by an expected loss ratio ("ELR") and an estimated percentage of unpaid or unreported losses. The percentages of unpaid or unreported losses are derived from the loss development factors described below.

In establishing reserves for IBNR losses, three key actuarial judgements are used to project losses:

- Loss development factors ("LDF") – these are used to arrive at the ultimate amount of losses incurred for each underwriting year based on reported loss information. These factors, which are calculated initially based on historical loss development patterns (i.e. the emergence of reported losses over time relative to the ultimate losses to be paid), may then be adjusted for current trends.
- Loss trend factors ("LTF") – these typically focus on any underlying trends which may progress through the projection into the future, such as provisions for inflation, including social inflation (awards by judges and juries which increase progressively in size at a rate exceeding that of general inflation) and trends in court interpretations of coverage.
- Expected loss ratios ("ELR") – for the latest underwriting years these generally reflect the ELRs from prior underwriting years adjusted for LTFs, as well as the impact of changes in rating strength and other quantifiable factors.

These methods yield an indication of the ultimate losses for each underwriting year. The IBNR reserve is then determined by subtracting the reported losses from the indicated ultimate losses.

Estimates of reserves for IBNR claims take into account a number of assumptions with respect to factors that will affect ultimate losses. The techniques TRL uses (described above) are employed to estimate ultimate losses, including the delay between the claim being reported to the insurer, and the insurer reporting the claim to TRL. Expert judgement is employed to select the most appropriate method, particularly when the delays previously identified within the data fluctuate between claims.

During the loss settlement period, additional facts regarding individual claims and trends will emerge. As these facts and trends emerge, it usually becomes necessary to refine and adjust the loss reserves upward or downward; and even then the ultimate net liability calculated by TRL may be materially different from the original estimates. There is potential for significant variation in the development of loss reserves when actual costs differ from those costs implied by the use of the assumptions employed in the process of setting reserves.

Methodologies for expired and unexpired periods of coverage

With respect to expired periods of coverage, IBNR amounts calculated under IFRS are intended to reflect undiscounted best estimates of unpaid and unreported obligations, without margins for prudence.

With respect to unexpired periods of coverage, the valuation of technical provisions under PRA Rules includes future cash flows with respect to premiums, losses (including claims management costs) and acquisition costs. Consequently, differences arise between the valuation of technical provisions in the IFRS financial statements of TRL and the corresponding valuation of technical provisions under PRA Rules.

The estimation of unpaid and unreported losses arising from unexpired periods of coverage is based on the same principles underlying the corresponding calculations for expired periods of coverage. TRL estimates ultimate losses for each contract by multiplying:

- ultimate premiums calculated for each contract, by
- the expected loss ratio; and
- an estimated percentage of unpaid or unreported losses.

The percentages of unpaid or unreported losses are derived from loss development factors and the indicated IBNR reserve is then determined by subtracting the reported losses from the indicated ultimate losses.

Future premiums & acquisition costs

Under IFRS, unpaid premiums and acquisition costs are shown separately on the balance sheet at the accounting date as insurance and reinsurance receivables and payables.

Under PRA Rules, the cash flows in respect of future claims are reduced by the amount of expected future premium cash inflows and increased by the amount of expected future acquisition costs cash outflows.

Future other expenses

Under IFRS, unpaid other income or expenses are shown separately on the balance sheet at the accounting date as other receivables or payables as appropriate.

Under PRA Rules, technical provisions are increased by the amount of expected future cash outflows in respect of other expenses. TRL estimates the reserves for other expenses, as:

- other acquisition costs;
- claims management costs;
- general administration costs;
- overhead costs; and
- investment management costs.

Undiscounted best estimates of unpaid other expenses are then allocated by contract and Solvency II line of business and discounted back to the valuation date using risk free rates.

The starting point for the calculation of the future other expense cash flows is historical data for the payment of other expenses by calendar period. TRL calculates paid claims management costs and investment management costs, expressed as percentages of paid and incurred losses, and paid other acquisition costs, general administration costs and overhead costs, expressed as percentages of linear combinations of paid and written premiums. Best estimates of unreported claims management costs and investment management costs are then calculated by multiplying the relevant percentages by linear combinations of outstanding and IBNR losses. Best estimates of unreported other acquisition costs, general administration costs and overhead costs are calculated by multiplying the relevant percentages by linear combinations of accrued and unreported premiums.

Legally obliged unincepted business

At any given time, TRL may have contracts that have been written but have not yet incepted (i.e. the cover has not yet commenced). For example, a contract that was bound on 28 December 2020 which incepts on 1 January 2021 would be included within legally obliged unincepted business at 31 December 2020.

Under IFRS, the valuation of insurance reserves does not include legally obliged unincepted contracts.

Under PRA Rules, cashflows arising from these contracts are included within the premium provision. The calculations of technical provisions relating to legally obliged unincepted business use the same principles as the calculations for existing business; estimates of ultimate losses for each contract are obtained by multiplying ultimate premiums by an expected loss ratio for the forthcoming underwriting year. Expected loss ratios for forthcoming underwriting years are generally calculated based on the expected loss ratios from prior underwriting years, with adjustments to allow for loss trend factors and other quantifiable factors.

Events not in data

TRL accounts for events not in data ("ENID") using a scenario approach, based on the business profile and data available.

TRL and the London branch of TRC have more than 24 years of credible claims experience, which is used to derive assumptions. This historical claims experience contains many significant natural and man-made catastrophe losses.

Natural and man-made catastrophe scenarios, with associated severities and return periods, are established using expert judgement through discussions with underwriters and the catastrophe modelling team.

These scenarios, along with the historic data, are used in the selection of actuarial assumptions underlying the calculation of technical provisions for both solvency purposes and for the valuation in financial statements. As a result, ENID are implicitly included in underlying reserving patterns.

The specific ENID claim and premium provisions are split out using calculated factors for each line of business.

Discounting

Technical provisions are not discounted under IFRS.

Under PRA Rules, TRL calculates best estimates separately for obligations in different currencies using the relevant risk-free term structures of interest rates prescribed by the PRA. The set of currencies for which spot discount curves are provided by the PRA form a subset of the complete table of currencies defined in the accounting system of TRL. Where, for a given currency, spot discount curves are not provided by the PRA, the spot discount curve for US dollars is used by default.

The allocation of unpaid cash flows to different currencies with respect to premiums, losses, acquisition costs and other expenses is estimated for each contract based on corresponding historical allocations of inception-to-date cash flows and accruals, and other relevant information.

Development factors of paid premiums, losses and acquisition costs are used to separate expected future cash flows into incremental amounts in future calendar periods. Incremental expected cash flows are then discounted at the risk-free discount rate applicable for the relevant maturity at the accounting date. Discounting estimates of unpaid other expenses for the time value of money is based on development patterns of paid premiums for other acquisition costs, general administration costs and overheads; and paid losses for claims management costs and investment management costs.

Counterparty default

TRL does not adjust the technical provisions calculated under IFRS for potential counterparty default.

Under PRA Rules, the calculations of ceded technical provisions are adjusted to reflect the potential for default events, which are defined to occur whenever counterparties fail to meet all of their obligations in full, whether arising from insolvency or dispute. The adjustment, which is given by the expected present value of the change in cash flows underlying the amounts recoverable, is calculated by multiplying:

Probability of default x *Loss given default*

These are defined as follows:

- Probability of default — cash flows are adjusted to reflect the likelihood of default at different time periods, considering that cumulatively, counterparties are more likely to default as time moves on. The distribution of the time of default is assumed to have an exponential distribution, calibrated according to credit quality and the corresponding probability of default over one year. The derivation of credit quality is based on official credit ratings corresponding to those attributed by a commercial rating agency such as A.M. Best, S&P, Moody's and Fitch, where such credit ratings are available. Where more than one official credit rating is available for a counterparty, the second-highest credit quality step is used.
- Loss given default — this is the estimated impact of the default. Unless reliable estimates of these losses are available, the adjustment is calculated using an assumed loss of 50%. With the exception of the TRC Quota Share, which is secured by the TRC Trust Agreement, TRL does not adjust the amounts recoverable to allow for deposits or collaterisation arrangements. The loss given default for the TRC Quota Share is reduced by the ratio of the current value of the collateral and the current outstanding and IBNR claims allocated to the TRC Quota Share.

Risk margin

The risk margin is calculated as the present value of future SCRs, multiplied by the prescribed rate for the cost of capital of 6% per annum, as determined under PRA Rules.

The following risks from the SCR are projected into the future:

- insurance risk (both reserve and premium risk) with respect to obligated business, whether incepted or not;
- counterparty default risk;
- operational risk; and
- unhedgeable or unavoidable market risk.

The cost of capital at each time period is discounted back to the valuation date using the risk free rate.

Reinsurance arrangements within the technical provisions

Under PRA Rules, TRL reflects the value of reinsurance agreements where risk is ceded to a third party (which includes consideration of the counterparty default calculations above) within the technical provisions. This allows TRL to denote a technical provision figure net of reinsurance.

Existing reinsurance

TRL employs both proportional and non-proportional retrocession.

With respect to proportional retrocession, outwards premiums and recoveries are calculated and included on the basis of correspondence, i.e. future premiums are included only to the extent that any associated liabilities are also included in the technical provisions. If a contractual liability does not exist, then the associated future premium cash flows are not taken into account within the valuation of technical provisions under PRA Rules.

With respect to existing non-proportional retrocession, the calculation of recoverables is based on the principle of correspondence, but future premiums are subject to contractual minimums.

Future reinsurance purchases

To the extent that TRL has a history of renewing outwards non-proportional retrocession, the purchase of future outwards retrocession is assumed in the assessment of technical provisions under PRA Rules. In particular, expected cash flows arising from future retrocession that will cover existing inwards contracts, but have not yet been purchased at the valuation date, are included in the valuation of the best estimate according to the principle of correspondence.

Uncertainty within the technical provisions

TRL writes a variety of coverages whose major risk factors materially impact the variability of TRL's loss reserves. In particular, TRL's portfolio has exposure to long-tail casualty lines of reinsurance business including some high excess layers of coverage in volatile long-tail classes such as professional indemnity and directors and officers.

At the primary insurance level (i.e. the insurer as opposed to reinsurer level), there are significant risk factors which contribute to the variability and unpredictability of loss cost trends and loss emergence patterns. As a reinsurer, TRL faces additional risk factors arising from its dependence upon the claims reserving and reporting practices of its cedants, which vary greatly by size, specialisation, degree of sophistication, and country of operation, and are subject to change without notice.

It is also inherently more difficult for reinsurers to quantify unpaid liabilities under long-tail coverages because it takes longer for credible loss experience to emerge compared to the initial writer of the risks. Similarly, the loss experience under non-proportional coverages can take relatively longer to emerge. TRL's portfolio includes exposure to high excess liability layers and casualty lines of business, for which loss cost trends are especially difficult to assess. In addition, a reinsurer's loss experience may vary due to a concentration of small risks occurring close together, which can impact several layers of coverage across different lines of business and across different cedants.

The variability in the loss cost trends, the difficulty inherent in estimating developing losses and infrequent but high impact events, and the correlation across reinsurance coverages and cedants all contribute to the risk of material uncertainty and deviation in TRL's loss reserves.

TRL continually assesses the reserve adequacy of IBNR in light of the following factors:

- current levels of reserves for reported claims and expectations with respect to reporting lags;
- catastrophe events;
- historical data;
- legal developments; and
- economic conditions, including the effects of inflation.

The actuarial methodologies employed to calculate loss and IBNR development incorporate the inherent lag from the time claims occur to when they are reported to an insurer and to when the insurer reports the claims to their reinsurers. Certain actuarial methodologies may be more appropriate than others in instances where this lag may not be consistent from period to period. Consequently, additional actuarial judgement is employed in the selection of methodologies to best incorporate that potential impact. Information gathered through underwriting and claims audits is also considered.

The estimation of TRL's loss reserves is made more difficult and subjective in view of changing legal and economic environments that impact the development of claims. Such factors, both internal and external, which contribute to the variability and unpredictability of loss costs, include:

- trends relating to jury awards;
- social trends;
- medical inflation;
- worldwide economic conditions;
- tort reforms;
- court interpretations of coverages;
- the regulatory environment;
- underlying policy pricing;
- terms and conditions; and
- claims handling.

Consequently, quantitative techniques are frequently supplemented by subjective considerations and expert judgement. In addition, TRL is mindful that trends that have affected development of liabilities in the past may not necessarily occur or affect liability development to the same degree in the future. Owing to the inherent uncertainties in the process of establishing these liabilities, the actual ultimate loss from a claim is likely to differ, perhaps materially, from the liability initially recorded.

The uncertainty inherent in estimating IBNR relating to unexpired periods of coverage is exacerbated by the application of the same underlying valuation techniques to the calculation of technical provisions in respect of unexpired periods of coverage, including obligations arising from legally obliged unincepted business.

With respect to unexpired periods of coverage, TRL's loss reserves include exposure to extreme or exceptional events, both natural and man-made. Unexpired periods of coverage relating to property and casualty reinsurance contracts of TRL cover unpredictable events, including exposures to natural catastrophes such as:

- hurricanes;
- windstorms;
- tornadoes;
- earthquakes;
- floods; and
- other natural disasters;

and man-made catastrophes such as:

- fires;
- industrial explosions;
- marine and aviation accidents
- riots; and
- other man-made disasters, including those that may result from terrorist activity.

Management expects that the loss experience of TRL will include infrequent events of great severity from time to time and the occurrence of losses from such events will cause substantial volatility in the financial results of TRL.

The frequency and severity of catastrophe losses are inherently unpredictable. Insured losses arising out of a single occurrence have the potential to impact a wide range of lines of business.

The severity of catastrophe losses is subject to a high level of uncertainty arising out of extremely complex causation and coverage issues, which can include:

- attribution of losses to different perils;
- potential legal and regulatory developments related to losses; and
- inflation in repair costs owing to the limited availability of labour and materials after the occurrence of catastrophic events.

With respect to discounting for the time value of money, the difficulty inherent in estimating the currency and timing of future cash flows, including tail factors for long-tail classes of business, contribute to the risk of adverse deviation in the technical provisions of TRL.

Sensitivity analysis for technical provisions

The following table considers sensitivities on the key assumptions underlying the technical provisions and shows the percentage change in gross technical provisions for each of these sensitivities.

Figure 27: Technical provision sensitivities as at 31 December 2020*

	Exchange Rates		Interest Rates		Reserving Assumptions**	
Key assumptions	10%	-10%	1%	-1%	5%	-5%
Technical provisions	6%	-6%	-3%	1%	16%	-12%

* Unaudited.

** This sensitivity includes a +/-5% change to the ELR assumptions along with an adjustment of +/-5% to the tail of the loss development.

Exclusions from technical provisions

There are a number of transitional measures that firms can apply for:

Matching adjustment

TRL does not use the matching adjustment within the calculation of technical provisions.

Volatility adjustment

The volatility adjustment to risk free rates is not used by TRL in the calculation of technical provisions.

Transitional measures to Technical Provisions (TMTP)

TRL does not apply any transitional arrangements to its regulatory balance sheet.

Transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure

TRL does not apply the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure in the calculation of technical provisions.

Changes in assumptions since prior period

There were no changes made to the recognition and valuation bases during the reporting period. Valuation assumptions, however, are updated each quarter to reflect prevailing economic conditions including the material reduction in risk-free interest rates in 2020.

D.3 Other liabilities

The material classes of other liabilities shown on TRL's regulatory balance sheet, their values under PRA Rules and corresponding values shown in the 2020 financial statements are summarised in the table below.

Figure 28: Other liabilities – reconciliation from IFRS to PRA Rules as at 31 December 2020

($'000s)	Liabilities under PRA Rules	Financial statement liabilities	Difference
Insurance and intermediary payables	1,089	0	1,089
Reinsurance payables	58,984	188,910	(129,926)
Payables (trade, not insurance)	2,591	24,735	(22,144)
DAC	0	49,370	(49,370)
Total other liabilities	**62,664**	**263,015**	**(200,351)**
Technical provisions	1,080,068	1,335,906	(255,838)
Total liabilities	**1,142,732**	**1,598,921**	**(456,189)**

The main valuation differences between PRA Rules and financial statement balances presented in figure 28 are as follows:

- IFRS reinsurance payables include technical accruals, which under PRA Rules are subsumed within technical provisions;
- IFRS trade payables include accrued "other expenses" but under PRA Rules accrued "other expenses" are subsumed within technical provisions; and
- technical provisions differences arise due to the differing treatments of technical accruals and accrued other expenses referred to above.

TRL has no financial or operating lease arrangements.

The following sections provide further details on the specific valuation policies that TRL has applied to produce its regulatory balance sheet.

(Re)insurance and intermediaries payable

Please see section D1 (Re)insurance and intermediaries receivable.

Payables (trade not insurance)

Please see section D1 Other receivables (trade not insurance). The reduction in payables under PRA Rules relates to accrued insurance related expenses not yet due, which have been moved to technical provisions (see Figure 23).

Provisions

Other than technical provisions, TRL held no provisions in its financial statements or on its regulatory balance sheet as at 31 December 2020.

Contingent liabilities

TRL does not consider any contingent liabilities exist as at 31 December 2020.

Employee benefits

TRL does not consider any employee benefit liabilities exist as at 31 December 2020.

Aggregation of liabilities

TRL does not aggregate liabilities into material classes other than those reported in the balance sheet QRT (S.02.01.02).

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

TRL does not use any alternative methods to value its assets and liabilities.

D.5 Any other information

TRL does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its valuation for solvency purposes.

E. Capital management

E.1 Own funds

TRL’s own funds comprise mostly ordinary paid-up share capital of $500,000k at 31 December 2020 (2019: $500,000k), which is classified as Tier 1 own funds.

In addition, TRL recognises a reconciliation reserve of $61,971k (2019: $70,991k) which is classified as Tier 1 own funds and a deferred tax asset of $8,256k (2019: $6,451k) which is classified as Tier 3. Tier 3 own funds are not eligible to cover the MCR but are available to cover the SCR. None of the other limits are exceeded. As at 31 December 2020, the available own funds of TRL were as follows:

Figure 29: Eligible own funds by tier

Tier	Instruments	At 31 December ($’000s)	
		2020	**2019**
Tier 1	Ordinary share capital Reconciliation reserve	500,000 61,971	500,000 70,991
Tier 2	Not applicable	-	-
Total own funds to cover MCR		**561,971**	**570,991**
Tier 3	Net deferred tax asset	8,256	6,451
Total own funds to cover SCR		**570,227**	**577,442**

As at 31 December 2020, TRL had no ancillary own funds.

The reconciliation reserve of $61,971k is calculated below and is dependent on the level of excess assets over liabilities, the values of Ordinary Share Capital, Deferred Tax Assets and Restricted Own Fund Items. The reconciliation reserve has the potential for volatility. Movements in the reconciliation reserve are associated with movements in eligible own funds and thus the SCR coverage ratio. The sensitivity of the coverage ratio to movements in a range of parameters is provided in section C7 of this SFCR.

TRL’s net DTA of $8,256k (2019: $6,451k) primarily relates to unutilised US foreign tax credits, and other differences between TRL's US tax basis and the Solvency II accounting basis. The net DTA has been fully recognised based on the expectation that sufficient future taxable profits will arise, in accordance with Article 15 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 as integrated into UK law (the “SII Regulations”). TRL does not make a deduction from its SCR for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes under the standard formula. All DTAs qualify as basic own funds in accordance with Article 82 and are classified as Tier 3. As they represent less than 15% of the SCR, they are eligible to cover the SCR, but not the MCR.

The projection of future taxable profits for the purposes of Article 15 of the SII Regulations uses the assumption that the business operates in line with forecasts based on the entity's current structure, past performance and management’s expectations of market development. There is no time limit on utilisation of US foreign tax credits / unwind of deferred tax assets that may impact recognition of the assets. Further information regarding deferred tax assets is included in section D.1.

There were no other material changes in the reconciliation reserve over the reporting period.

Figure 30: Reconciliation Reserve

Reconciliation Reserve	**At 31 December ($'000s)**	
	2020	**2019**
Excess of assets over liabilities	**578,643**	**580,874**
Less:		
Ordinary share capital	(500,000)	(500,000)
Deferred tax asset	(8,256)	(6,451)
Restricted Own Fund items	(8.416)	(3,431)
Reconciliation reserve	**61,971**	**70,991**

The adjustment for Restricted Own Fund items relates to ring-fenced funds.

At least every quarter TRL reviews its own funds against its MCR and SCR requirements. At the early stages of the pandemic when there was significant volatility in the equity markets, the frequency of review was increased to weekly and then monthly as the market stabilised. The review is undertaken by the Risk Management function and is presented to the Risk Management Committee and Risk & Audit Committee as part of the ongoing review process.

The overall objective of TRL, in relation to own funds, is to maintain a suitable buffer of Tier 1 capital above the SCR ensuring the levels of own funds within TRL are within its risk appetite.

As part of TRL's ORSA process (see section B) a number of stress tests are undertaken to determine the impact on TRL's own funds and whether they would deteriorate below the required Tier 1 buffer.

TRL has a range of actions at its disposal, which are designed to mitigate the impact of any extreme or unusual scenarios causing its capital position to deteriorate. These include:

- the ability to call on additional capital under a Capital Maintenance Agreement with its parent company TRC;
- revisions to the TRL business plan, such as changes to the composition of business; and
- the purchase of additional retrocession.

As set out in TRL's Articles of Association, the Directors have the ability to cancel any dividend or other distribution at any time before actual payment if they consider that payment of the dividend or other distribution would cause TRL to fail to meet any applicable capital or solvency requirement, including its SCR.

Below is an explanation of material differences between the net assets in TRL's 2020 Financial Statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes:

Figure 31: Reconciliation of IFRS net assets to the excess of assets over liabilities under PRA Rules as at 31 December

	2020 $'000s	2019 $'000s	Description
IFRS net assets	**587,924**	**574,933**	
Change in:			
Net DAC	(14,700)	(16,164)	Adjustment from IFRS insurance reserves to TPs under PRA Rules
(Re)insurance receivables	(198,465)	(199,661)	Estimated premium and contingent commission reserve not yet due moved to TPs
(Re)insurance recoverables	(204,858)	(219,483)	Adjustment from reinsurer's share of IFRS insurance reserves to TPs under PRA Rules
(Re)insurance payables	128,837	130,514	Estimated premium and contingent commission reserve not yet due moved to TPs
Other payables	21,889	34,985	Accrued insurance related expenses not yet due moved to TPs
Technical provisions	299,839	310,043	Adjustment from IFRS insurance reserves to TPs under PRA Rules
Risk margin	(44,000)	(32,900)	Inclusion of risk margin under PRA Rules
Deferred tax asset	2,177	(1,393)	Pre-tax change in net assets x 19% deferred tax rate
Excess of assets over liabilities under PRA Rules	**578,643**	**580,874**	

The principal differences between IFRS net assets and the excess of assets over liabilities under PRA Rules are differences in technical provisions, including the removal of DAC, and the inclusion of the risk margin. The differences in (re)insurance payables and receivables and other payables are due to the removal of estimated premium, accruals and/or contingent commission reserves, which are contained within technical provisions under PRA Rules.

Please see section D1 for further information on the valuation of assets under PRA Rules, section D2 for a reconciliation between the technical provisions under IFRS and PRA Rules and section D3 for other liabilities.

The reduction to own funds (via the reconciliation reserve) of $8.4m (2019: $3.4m) is made for any restricted own fund items within a ring-fenced fund, as shown in Figure 30. TRL has deposits to cedants (comprising funds withheld and formal trusts), a portion of which represents ring-fenced funds. Given that none of these deposits are considered to be a material ring-fenced fund, TRL estimates the surplus assets of each deposit over the liabilities secured and deducts this surplus from eligible own funds as a restriction to own funds.

TRL has not applied to use any transitional measures for the calculation of own funds. Grandfathering is not required because all own funds items meet the classification criteria under PRA Rules.

TRL does not voluntarily disclose any other solvency ratios other than those reported on the own funds QRT (S.23.01).

E.2 SCR and MCR

TRL uses the Standard Formula ("SF") under PRA Rules and a partial internal model for certain sub-modules to calculate its SCR.

Figure 32: regulatory capital requirements under PRA Rules as at 31 December

	2020 ($'000s)	2019 ($'000s)
Eligible Own Funds to cover SCR	570,227	577,442
Eligible Own Funds to cover MCR	561,971	570,991
Minimum Capital Requirement	99,676	84,163
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**367,621**	**296,612**
Operational risk	31,082	25,038
Capital add-on	0	15,000
Solvency Capital Requirement	**398,703**	**336,650**
Market risk	63,774	57,048
Counterparty default risk	22,781	28,367
Health underwriting risk	13,370	16,922
Non-life underwriting risk	332,975	259,496
less Diversification	(65,279)	(65,221)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement:	**367,621**	**296,612**
Non-life catastrophe risk	197,457	139,975
Non-life premium & reserve risk	220,324	182,551
Non-life lapse risk	39,845	40,549
less diversification	(124,651)	(103,579)
Non-life underwriting risk:	**332,975**	**259,496**

TRL's SCR increased by $62.0m from $336.7m at 31 December 2019 to $398.7m at 31 December 2020; and the eligible own funds to cover its SCR dropped by $7.2m from $577.4m to $570.2m during the same period. TRL's SCR ratio as at 31 December 2020 was 143.0% (2019: 171.5%) and its MCR ratio was 563.8% (2019: 678.4%).

The reduction in the SCR coverage ratio is driven by a number of factors:

- loss reserves relating to Covid-19 claims (both reported and IBNR) that were not present in the SCR calculation at 31 December 2019;
- a small reduction in EOF in 2020, when compared to 2019; and
- the extension of the PIM to include man-made catastrophe risks and increases in exposures in key man-made catastrophe lines of business during 2020.

When the major model change application was approved by the PRA in June 2020, there was negligible impact to TRL's SCR from the extended PIM; however subsequent increases in exposure to key man-made scenarios have contributed to the increase in the size of the Catastrophe risk module that is calculated using the approved PIM methodology.

TRL does not use any undertaking specific parameters in the calculation of the SCR.

Simplifications have been used only where permitted under the SII Regulations. The simplifications used by TRL are listed below:

- Article 107: simplified calculation of the risk mitigating effect for reinsurance arrangements or securitisation;

- Article 111: simplified calculation of the risk mitigating effect; and
- Article 112: simplified calculation of the risk adjusted value of collateral to take into account the economic effect of the collateral.

These simplifications relate to the counterparty default risk module.

No other simplifications are used by TRL in the calculation of the SCR.

Partial Internal Model

Effective 31 December 2018, the PRA approved TRL's application for a PIM, which replaced the following two sub-modules of the SF:

- natural catastrophe risk; and
- catastrophe risk of non-proportional property reinsurance.

In December 2019, TRL filed a major model change application with the PRA, which extended the scope of TRL's PIM to cover the man-made catastrophe risk sub-module of the SF in addition to those identified above.

The application was approved by written notice effective 18 June 2020. TRL's SCR is therefore calculated according to the Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula part of the PRA Rules as modified by TRL's PIM which now replaces the entire non-life catastrophe risk module of the SF.

All data used in the PIM is reviewed at least annually and updated appropriately to ensure it is fit for use. TRL integrates the results of its PIM with the SF using technique 4 as described in Annex XVIII of the SII Regulations.

Calculation of the MCR

In order to calculate the MCR, TRL uses the net written premiums on a regulatory basis split by Solvency II line of business. Written premiums are defined in Article 1(11) of the SII Regulations as the premiums due to be received by the undertaking during the period under consideration regardless of whether such premiums relate in whole or in part to insurance or reinsurance cover provided in a different time period.

The inputs applied to the calculation of the MCR are made up of the technical provisions (excluding the risk margin) and net written premiums over the last year (for line of business), together with the prescribed minimum (or "absolute floor") and the most recently calculated SCR.

TRL's linear MCR falls below the SCR corridor of between 25% and 45% of the SCR. Accordingly TRL's MCR has been adjusted upwards to equal 25% of its SCR, as required by PRA Rules.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR

TRL does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module to calculate the SCR.

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

As noted above, TRL uses a PIM to calculate the SCR for all non-life catastrophe risk.

TRL's PIM is calibrated to a 99.5% confidence level. As best estimate reserves for catastrophe business are already held in technical provisions on TRL's Solvency II balance sheet, the capital requirement for the risks covered by the PIM is intended to represent the uplift from the best estimate (expected loss) to the 1:200 aggregate loss.

To calculate the capital requirement for natural catastrophe risk and the natural catastrophe risk of non-proportional property reinsurance, TRL uses data from a third party catastrophe risk model.

The capital requirement for man-made and other non-life catastrophe risk is calculated using a scenario-based approach.

E.5 Non-compliance with the MCR and non-compliance with the SCR

There have been no instances of non-compliance with the MCR and SCR by TRL.

E.6 Any other information

TRL does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose regarding capital management.

Appendix 1: Abbreviations used in this report

ABS	Asset Backed Securities
A.M. Best	A.M. Best Company, Inc. and/or its affiliates
Alleghany	Alleghany Corporation
BEL	Best Estimate Liabilities
BF	Bornhuetter-Ferguson
BlackRock	BlackRock, Inc and BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
bps	Basis points (0.01%)
CAO	Chief Administration Officer
CCD	Corporate Compliance Department
CCO	Chief Compliance Officer (New York)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Security
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CRO	Chief Risk Officer (New York)
CUO	Chief Underwriting Officer
Calpe	Calpe Insurance Company Limited (Gibraltar)
Certification Function	Any function identified as a certification function under the SM&CR
DAC	Deferred Acquisition Costs
EEA	European Economic Area
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ELR	Expected Loss Ratio
ENID	Events not in Data
EPI	Estimated Premium Income
EPIFP	Expected Profit included in Future Premiums
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ETF	Exchange Traded Fund
EU	European Union
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
Fitch	Fitch Ratings, Inc., Fitch Ratings, Ltd. and its subsidiaries
GBP	Great Britain Pound
GRM	Global Risk Management
HR	Human Resources
IBNER	Incurred but not Enough Reported
IBNR	Incurred but not Reported
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
IT	Information Technology
KYC	Know Your Counterparty
LAE	Loss Adjustment Expenses
LBO	TRC London Branch Office
LDF	Loss Development Factors
LTF	Loss Trend Factors

MAT	Marine, Aviation and Transport
MBS	Mortgage-Backed Securities
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Moody's Analytics, Inc. and/or their affiliates
NatWest	National Westminster Bank
NEAM	New England Asset Management
NED	Non-executive Director
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
PIM	Partial Internal Model
PRA	Prudential Regulation Authority
PRA Rules	The rules contained in the PRA's Rulebook for Solvency II Firms
PV	Political Violence
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Template
RCO	Regional Compliance Officer
ROE	Return on Equity
ROL	Rate on line
RSR	Regular Supervisory Report
S&P	Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC and/or its affiliates
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SF	Standard Formula
SFCR	Solvency and Financial Condition Report
SII	Solvency II Directive
SII Regulations	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, as adopted into UK law
SM&CR	The Senior Managers and Certification Regime
SMF	Senior Manager Function under the SM&CR
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
TMTP	Transitional Measures to Technical Provisions
TPs	Technical Provisions
TransRe	Collective term for TRH, its subsidiaries, branches and representatives
TRC	Transatlantic Reinsurance Company
TRC Guarantee	The guarantee described in section B1
TRC Quota Share	The quota share reinsurance agreement described in section B1
TRC Trust Agreement	The trust agreement described in section B1
TReIMCo	TReIMCo Limited, a Corporate Member at Lloyd's
TRH	Transatlantic Holdings, Inc.
TRL	TransRe London Limited
TRLS	TransRe London Services Limited
UK	United Kingdom
US or USA	United States of America
USD or $	United States of America Dollar
XOL	Excess of loss

Appendix 2: Public Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs)

Templates		
S.02.01.02	Balance Sheet	Relevant element
S.05.01.02	Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business	Other information
S.05.02.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country	Other information
S.17.01.02	Non-Life Technical Provisions	Relevant element
S.19.01.21	Non-life insurance claims	Other information
S.23.01.01	Own funds	Relevant element
S.25.02.21 PIM	Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula and partial internal model	Relevant element
S.28.01.01	Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity	Relevant element

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Assets	C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	0
R0040	Deferred tax assets	8,256
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	0
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	861,147
R0080	*Property (other than for own use)*	0
R0090	*Holdings in related undertakings, including participations*	0
R0100	*Equities*	0
R0110	*Equities - listed*	0
R0120	*Equities - unlisted*	0
R0130	*Bonds*	812,422
R0140	*Government Bonds*	200,215
R0150	*Corporate Bonds*	294,318
R0160	*Structured notes*	0
R0170	*Collateralised securities*	317,889
R0180	*Collective Investments Undertakings*	48,725
R0190	*Derivatives*	0
R0200	*Deposits other than cash equivalents*	0
R0210	*Other investments*	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	0
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	*Loans on policies*	0
R0250	*Loans and mortgages to individuals*	0
R0260	*Other loans and mortgages*	0
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	628,917
R0280	*Non-life and health similar to non-life*	628,917
R0290	*Non-life excluding health*	613,725
R0300	*Health similar to non-life*	15,192
R0310	*Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0320	*Health similar to life*	0
R0330	*Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0340	*Life index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0350	Deposits to cedants	26,771
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	59,452
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	63,533
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9,067
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	0
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	64,232
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0
R0500	**Total assets**	1,721,375

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Liabilities	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	1,080,068
R0520	*Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)*	1,058,744
R0530	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0540	*Best Estimate*	1,015,342
R0550	*Risk margin*	43,402
R0560	*Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)*	21,324
R0570	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0580	*Best Estimate*	20,726
R0590	*Risk margin*	598
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	*Technical provisions - health (similar to life)*	0
R0620	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0630	*Best Estimate*	0
R0640	*Risk margin*	0
R0650	*Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)*	0
R0660	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0670	*Best Estimate*	0
R0680	*Risk margin*	0
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0710	*Best Estimate*	0
R0720	*Risk margin*	0
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	0
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	0
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	0
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	0
R0790	Derivatives	0
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	1,089
R0830	Reinsurance payables	58,984
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	2,591
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	*Subordinated liabilities not in BOF*	0
R0870	*Subordinated liabilities in BOF*	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	0
R0900	**Total liabilities**	1,142,732
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	578,643

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Non-life

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Misc. financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
	Premiums written																	
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	52	3,533	0	0	0	0	0					3,585
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	4,463	0	117,413	20,720	129,035	101,280	59,577	46,237	13,712	0	0					492,437
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													5,569	29,086	38,779	70,128	143,562
R0140	Reinsurers' share	0	2,677	0	70,448	12,432	77,452	63,349	35,746	27,987	8,227	0	0	3,739	17,474	26,923	51,822	398,276
R0200	Net	0	1,786	0	46,965	8,288	51,635	41,464	23,831	18,250	5,485	0	0	1,830	11,612	11,856	18,306	241,308
	Premiums earned																	
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	49	2,641	0	0	0	0	0					2,690
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	4,694	0	126,683	22,356	128,254	105,753	53,392	52,566	14,553	0	0					508,251
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													5,654	29,084	38,774	70,108	143,620
R0240	Reinsurers' share	0	2,816	0	76,010	13,414	76,979	65,298	32,035	32,024	8,732	0	0	3,778	17,490	26,947	52,052	407,575
R0300	Net	0	1,878	0	50,673	8,942	51,324	43,096	21,357	20,542	5,821	0	0	1,876	11,594	11,827	18,056	246,986
	Claims incurred																	
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	4	2,036	0	0	0	0	0					2,040
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	3,809	0	93,625	16,522	83,759	72,688	39,356	39,129	10,779	0	0					359,667
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													15,056	23,497	38,442	86,037	163,032
R0340	Reinsurers' share	0	2,285	0	56,114	9,903	50,256	45,265	23,614	23,574	6,468	0	0	12,486	14,119	30,454	55,988	330,526
R0400	Net	0	1,524	0	37,511	6,619	33,507	29,459	15,742	15,555	4,311	0	0	2,570	9,378	7,988	30,049	194,213
	Changes in other technical provisions																	
R0410	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													0	0	0	0	0
R0440	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0500	Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	0	809	0	13,746	2,426	13,832	16,188	8,607	7,599	2,782	0	0	448	1,480	1,944	3,898	73,759
R1200	**Other expenses**																	
R1300	**Total expenses**																	73,759

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Non-life

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations			Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations		Total Top 5 and home country
R0010			GI	MT	US	ES	ZA	
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
	Premiums written							
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	3,513	0	0	0	0	0	3,513
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	251,376	104,282	36,180	21,973	25,675	9,105	448,591
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	90,384	2,262	3,926	15,534	1,177	3,005	116,288
R0140	Reinsurers' share	221,343	63,927	24,064	22,412	16,111	7,267	355,124
R0200	Net	123,930	42,617	16,042	15,095	10,741	4,843	213,268
	Premiums earned							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	2,635	0	0	0	0	0	2,635
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	243,770	115,527	38,833	20,756	29,828	9,458	458,172
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	90,620	2,270	3,957	15,409	1,127	2,995	116,378
R0240	Reinsurers' share	216,521	70,679	25,674	21,606	18,573	7,473	360,526
R0300	Net	120,504	47,118	17,116	14,559	12,382	4,980	216,659
	Claims incurred							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	2,040	0	0	0	0	0	2,040
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	162,188	75,230	35,636	14,492	28,612	6,815	322,973
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	99,017	1,408	2,943	11,582	-16	20,896	135,830
R0340	Reinsurers' share	175,258	45,911	23,147	13,889	17,158	16,605	291,968
R0400	Net	87,987	30,727	15,432	12,185	11,438	11,106	168,875
	Changes in other technical provisions							
R0410	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0440	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0500	Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	39,682	13,265	3,960	3,354	4,650	1,379	66,290
R1200	**Other expenses**							
R1300	**Total expenses**							66,290

S.17.01.02

Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0010	**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0050	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole																	0
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
	Best estimate																	
	Premium provisions																	
R0060	Gross	0	746	0	12,045	2,126	-9,842	6,925	8,697	5,068	1,853	0	0	-1,527	-2,559	-5,686	-16,237	1,609
R0140	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	0	466	0	7,738	1,370	-4,227	4,416	6,072	3,951	1,151	0	0	-380	-2,291	380	-13,256	5,390
R0150	**Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions**	0	280	0	4,307	756	-5,615	2,509	2,625	1,117	702	0	0	-1,147	-268	-6,066	-2,981	-3,781
	Claims provisions																	
R0160	Gross	0	3,749	0	159,349	28,120	170,563	147,831	64,917	74,324	6,757	0	0	17,759	78,512	110,055	172,523	1,034,459
R0240	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	0	2,200	0	91,729	16,187	98,146	86,681	37,610	43,376	3,997	0	0	12,906	46,485	72,530	111,680	623,527
R0250	**Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions**	0	1,549	0	67,620	11,933	72,417	61,150	27,307	30,948	2,760	0	0	4,853	32,027	37,525	60,843	410,932
R0260	**Total best estimate - gross**	0	4,495	0	171,395	30,246	160,721	154,756	73,614	79,392	8,610	0	0	16,231	75,953	104,369	156,286	1,036,068
R0270	**Total best estimate - net**	0	1,829	0	71,928	12,689	66,802	63,659	29,932	32,065	3,462	0	0	3,705	31,759	31,459	57,862	407,151
R0280	**Risk margin**	0	198	0	7,773	1,371	7,219	6,879	3,236	3,465	374	0	0	400	3,432	3,400	6,253	44,000
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
R0290	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole																	0
R0300	Best estimate																	0
R0310	Risk margin																	0
R0320	**Technical provisions - total**	0	4,693	0	179,168	31,617	167,940	161,635	76,850	82,857	8,984	0	0	16,631	79,385	107,769	162,539	1,080,068
R0330	**Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total**	0	2,666	0	99,467	17,557	93,919	91,097	43,682	47,327	5,148	0	0	12,526	44,194	72,910	98,424	628,917
R0340	**Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total**	0	2,027	0	79,701	14,060	74,021	70,538	33,168	35,530	3,836	0	0	4,105	35,191	34,859	64,115	451,151

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Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020	Accident year / underwriting year	Underwriting Year

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

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
	Year	Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
R0100	Prior											0	0	0
R0160	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
R0170	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
R0180	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
R0190	2014	9,367	93,240	87,431	59,228	20,595	21,318	11,821					11,821	303,000
R0200	2015	7,271	82,549	95,990	49,522	24,256	19,541						19,541	279,130
R0210	2016	10,183	101,044	91,114	57,670	31,602							31,602	291,614
R0220	2017	5,023	126,618	125,959	72,060								72,060	329,659
R0230	2018	4,602	121,639	115,604									115,604	241,845
R0240	2019	7,044	75,631										75,631	82,675
R0250	2020	8,340											8,340	8,340
R0260												Total	334,599	1,536,263

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
	Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
R0100	Prior											0	0
R0160	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
R0170	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
R0180	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
R0190	2014	159,241	218,353	142,742	95,780	74,090	50,212	39,396					39,367
R0200	2015	157,424	208,101	151,815	99,031	69,184	48,301						48,184
R0210	2016	159,267	225,685	174,341	113,385	73,528							73,330
R0220	2017	280,340	299,298	221,754	150,914								150,412
R0230	2018	188,666	246,586	221,548									220,736
R0240	2019	147,091	290,108										288,688
R0250	2020	214,819											213,742
R0260												Total	1,034,459

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Own Funds

	Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	500,000	500,000		0	
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0		0	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
R0070	Surplus funds	0	0			
R0090	Preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	61,971	61,971			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	8,256				8,256
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	0	0	0	0	0
R0220	**Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds**	0				
R0230	**Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions**	0				
R0290	**Total basic own funds after deductions**	570,227	561,971	0	0	8,256
	Ancillary own funds					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0				
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0				
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0				
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	0				
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	0			0	0
	Available and eligible own funds					
R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	570,227	561,971	0	0	8,256
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	561,971	561,971	0	0	
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	570,227	561,971	0	0	8,256
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	561,971	561,971	0	0	
R0580	**SCR**	398,703				
R0600	**MCR**	99,676				
R0620	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**	143.02%				
R0640	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**	563.80%				

	Reconcilliation reserve	C0060
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	578,643
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	
R0730	Other basic own fund items	508,256
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	8,416
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	61,971
	Expected profits	
R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	110,274
R0790	**Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)**	110,274

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USP Key	USP Key	USP Key
For life underwriting risk: 1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits 9 - None	**For health underwriting risk:** 1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits 2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk 3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk 4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance 5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk	**For non-life underwriting risk:** 4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance 6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk 7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk 8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk 9 - None

Solvency Capital Requirement -
for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model

	Unique number of component	Component description	Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement	Amount modelled	USP	Simplifications
Row	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0070	C0090	C0120
1	1	Market risk	63,774	0	9	
2	2	Counterparty default risk	22,781	0	9	Counterparty default risk
3	4	Health underwriting risk	13,370	0	9	
4	5	Non-life underwriting risk	332,975	197,457	9	
5	7	Operational risk	31,082	0	9	

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Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model

	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	C0100
R0110	Total undiversified components	463,982
R0060	Diversification	-65,279
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
R0200	**Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on**	398,703
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	
R0220	**Solvency capital requirement**	398,703

	Other information on SCR	
R0300	Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
R0310	Amount/estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity ot deferred taxes	
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for ring fenced funds	
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	

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

	Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0010
R0010	MCR_{NL} Result	80,414

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	1,829	1,995
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	71,927	46,701
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	12,689	8,241
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	66,802	45,860
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	63,659	44,283
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	29,933	22,499
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	32,065	25,686
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	3,462	5,891
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance	3,706	1,788
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	31,759	11,640
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	31,459	10,625
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance	57,861	18,254

	Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0040
R0200	MCR_{L} Result	0

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

	Overall MCR calculation	C0070
R0300	Linear MCR	80,414
R0310	SCR	398,703
R0320	MCR cap	179,416
R0330	MCR floor	99,676
R0340	Combined MCR	99,676
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	4,328
R0400	**Minimum Capital Requirement**	99,676