Lancashire

Insurance Company (UK) Limited

Solvency & Financial Condition Report 2022

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT 4

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR 5

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE (unaudited)

A1: Business 10

A2: Underwriting Performance 11

A3: Investment Performance 13

A4: Performance Of Other Activities 15

A5: Any Other Information 15

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (unaudited)

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance 16

B.2 Fit And Proper Requirements 19

B.3 Risk Management System Including The Own Risk And Solvency Assessment 20

B.4 Internal Control System 26

B.5 Internal Audit Function 27

B.6 Actuarial Function 27

B.7 Outsourcing 28

B.8 Any Other Information 28

C. RISK PROFILE (unaudited)

C.1 Underwriting Risk 29

C.2 Market Risk 30

C.3 Credit Risk 31

C.4 Liquidity Risk 32

C.5 Operational Risk 32

C.6 Other Material Risks 32

C.7 Any Other Information 33

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets 36

D.2 Technical Provisions 37

D.3 Other Liabilities 44

D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation 45

D.5 Any Other Information 45

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own Funds 46

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement And Minimum Capital Requirement 47

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement 49

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used 49

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement 49

E.6 Any Other Information 49

APPENDICES

1. Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates 50

2. Composition of LUK Committees 51

3. Glossary 52

SUMMARY

This executive summary outlines material changes over the reporting period. The company prepares its Annual Report and Accounts in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards (IAS) and applicable law. Note that due to the different presentation bases between IAS and Solvency II in a number of areas including: the calculation of insurance technical provisions; the eligibility of Own Funds; and line of business segmentation, amongst others, the numbers presented in this report are not all comparable to those published in the Company's financial statements as at 31 December 2022.

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

The Company is a specialty, short-tail insurer and reinsurer writing business across five Solvency II lines of business: marine, aviation and transport insurance; fire and other damage to property insurance; credit and suretyship insurance; non-proportional property reinsurance; and non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance. There have been no significant strategic changes in the Company's business during 2022.

For the year ended 31 December 2022 LUK made a profit after tax of $2,455,000, compared to a profit after tax of $1,667,000 for the previous year.
Gross written premiums increased by $9,416,000 from $311,400,000 (as restated*) for the year ended 31 December 2021 to $320,816,000 for the year ended 31 December 2022. The increase during 2022 was mainly driven by an increase of $23,499,000 within the Property segment. The positive rating environment continued during the year.

Net retained premium as a percentage of gross written premium for the year ended 31 December 2022 is 12.2%, compared to 13.2% (as restated) for the year ended 31 December 2021, reflecting changes in the mix of inwards business written and reinsurance purchased. Net earned premium of $31,995,000 for the year ended 31 December 2022 has decreased by $4,099,000 when compared to $36,094,000 (as restated) for the year ended 31 December 2021, largely as a result of increased third party outwards reinsurance premium earned..

The net loss ratio is 41.6% compared to 58.4% (as restated) for the year ended 31 December 2021. This reflects the impact of a lower level of risk losses in the current accident year and the inclusion of a large loss in 2021 relating to the political violence portfolio which was adversely impacted by the unrest in South Africa. In addition, favourable development in relation to prior years amounted to $65,294,000 on a gross basis and $9,808,000 net of reinsurance, compared to $63,749,000 on a gross basis and $9,629,000 net of reinsurance in the year ended 31 December 2021. In the current year, the most significant net loss was Hurricane Ian, which made landfall on 30 September 2022, in the U.S. state of Florida and continued its path across the U.S. mainland causing significant property and flooding damage.

The net acquisition cost ratio, excluding override commission received on the quota share reinsurance agreement with the Company's affiliate, Lancashire Insurance Company Limited ("LICL"), is 45.6% compared to 32.6% (as restated) in the previous year.

The gross operating expense ratio for the year ended 31 December 2022 is 12.1% (2021 - 12.3% as restated). The ratio has marginally decreased despite the $2,078,000 increase in expenses during the year as a result of the increase in gross premium earned. On a net basis, the expense ratio which includes the override commission received under the LICL quota share agreement is 17.5% (2021 – 14.5% as restated) with the increase in the current year being mainly due to a decrease in the level of net earned premium in 2022.

Investment income for the year ended 31 December 2022 is $3,191,000 (2021 - $3,522,000) and comprises interest income of $3,553,000 (2021 - $2,939,000) and net realised losses on fixed interest securities of $362,000 (2021 – gains $583,000).

The effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2022 is 20.0% (2021 – 19.0%).

** In the 2022 financial statements of LUK, an adjustment has been made to restate the prior period financial information relating to the year ended 31 December 2021 in relation to the accounting for one of the Company's issued insurance policy's which had previously been accounted for on a net rather than gross basis. The adjustment impacted premiums (gross and reinsurance) related claims and expenses, together with the associated insurance assets and liabilities. The adjustment had no impact on the overall profit for the period or net assets. The Company has therefore adjusted the 2021 comparatives in this report. Further details of the adjustment can be seen in the 2022 financial statements of the Company*

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Company strives to implement simple yet effective systems of corporate governance in a way which helps shape strategy, monitors its implementation, balances support and challenge for management and the business and embeds a positive and open corporate culture throughout. The LUK Board aligns its systems of corporate governance with those of LHL where applicable.

Good strategic debate and decision making remain central to the work of any board. At LUK we are fortunate in having a nimble strategy and a simple "flat" structure with an allocated employee headcount from LISL, which provides services to the company, of 154 at 31 December 2022. This means that all our Directors have regular opportunities to meet with both the members of the management team and other employees within the business. That helps inform our Board's active understanding of the business, its needs and challenges.

Further to the requirements of Solvency II, UK regulated insurers are required to prepare an ORSA report. Both the management team and the Board at the Company have engaged fully with the ORSA process, and use it as a tool to help deepen this understanding of the business, better understand the risks and opportunities facing it and to refine and focus LUK's strategic thinking and priorities.

A robust Board and Committee structure is in place. LUK has its own Audit and Remuneration committees and an Executive Management Committee. The Board Committees of LHL which provide services and / or reports to the LUK Board include, Investment, Nomination, Corporate Governance and Sustainability and, Underwriting and Underwriting Risk Committees. Certain matters are reserved for the Board such as strategy, internal controls and risk. Details of Board Committees and key functions are provided in section B.1.

There have been no changes to the Company's governance structure during the year.

RISK PROFILE

The Company is exposed to risks from several sources. These include insurance risk, market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk and strategic risk. The primary risk to the Company is insurance risk. There were no changes to the Company's key risk areas in 2022. Each of these risk areas is described in more detail in section C below.

VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Apart from some balance sheet reclassifications and valuation adjustments required for determining reinsurance recoverables and technical provisions, there are no material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used in valuing assets and liabilities for Solvency II purposes compared to those used in the Company's financial statements that are prepared in accordance with IAS.

The valuation of technical provisions for Solvency II moves from an IAS basis to a discounted cashflow approach. IAS provisions include the earned provisions relating to events which have occurred at the valuation date (whether reported or not) and associated loss adjustment expenses, plus non-monetary items corresponding to 100% of the unearned premium less an allowance for the acquisition costs already paid on this unearned premium. Solvency II then adjusts the above basis to move to a discounted cashflow approach (claims, expenses and premiums) on a legally obliged (rather than inception) basis allowing for the expected value of all possible outcomes. This removes the non-monetary items and replaces these with the cashflows expected to arise from these exposures, including business to which the Company is legally obliged to accept but is yet to incept.

Detailed explanations and reconciliations from the assets and liabilities presented in the Company's financial statements as at 31 December 2022 to those presented on a Solvency II basis in this report are included in Section D below.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

LUK, as a wholly owned subsidiary company falls within the Group's capital management process.

The key aim of LUK's capital management process is to maintain a strong balance sheet, whilst:

- maintaining sufficient capital for underwriting opportunities and to meet obligations to policyholders;
- maximising the risk-adjusted return to shareholders within predetermined risk tolerances;
- maintaining adequate financial strength ratings; and
- meeting internal, regulatory and rating agency requirements.

The Company's own funds are comprised of Tier 1 capital items totalling $200,113,000 as at 31 December 2022 (2021 - $196,064,000). Tier 1 capital is the highest quality capital under Solvency II with the greatest loss absorbing capacity, comprising share capital and retained earnings. There have been no changes to the profile of the components of the Company's own funds during the year ended 31 December 2022 and the own funds remain wholly eligible to meet the regulatory capital requirements being the SCR and the MCR.

The Company uses the standard formula to calculate its SCR which amounted to $72,110,000 at 31 December 2022 (2021 - $78,564,000.) The SCR, analysed by risk module, is set out in section E.2. The Company's Own Funds exceeded the SCR by $128,003,000 at 31 December 2022 (2021 - $117,500,000), resulting in a coverage ratio of 277.5% compared with 249.6% in the previous year. The Company met its regulatory capital requirements at all times during the year.

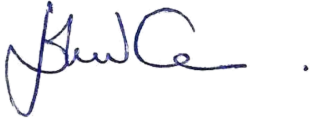
There were no significant changes to the Company's capital management strategy during 2022.

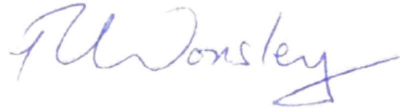
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

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

We are satisfied that:

a) throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations as applicable; and
b) it is reasonable to believe that the Company has continued so to comply subsequently and will continue so to comply in future.





John Cadman

Director

Russell Worsley

Director

30 March 2023

Report of the external independent auditor to the Directors of Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) 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 Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited ("the Company") as at 31 December 2022:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2022, (**'the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit'**); and
- Company templates S02.01.02, S17.01.02, S23.01.01, S25.01.21, S28.01.01 (**'the Templates subject to audit'**).

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

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

- The 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' sections of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Company templates S05.01.02, S05.02.01, S19.01.21;
- the written acknowledgement by the Directors of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (**'the Responsibility Statement'**).

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2022 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which it is based, as modified by relevant supervisory modifications, and as supplemented by supervisory approvals and determinations in effect as at the date of approval of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter – special purpose basis of accounting

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

Going concern

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

We used our knowledge of the Company, its industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. The risk that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Company's available financial resources over this period was the valuation of technical provisions given the estimation and judgement involved in setting these reserves.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the liquidity and solvency in the going concern period by comparing severe, but plausible downside scenarios and the degree of downside assumption that, individually and collectively, could result in a liquidity and solvency issue (a reverse stress test), taking into account the Company's current and projected financial resources.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the information subject to audit in the Relevant Elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report is appropriate; and

- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

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

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

- Enquiring of directors, the audit committee, internal audit and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board and audit committee minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

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

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls,in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries.

We have identified a fraud risk in relation to the following area:

- The valuation of insurance contract liabilities on which Solvency II technical provisions are based due to the estimation required in setting these liabilities and the ability for changes in the valuation to be used to impact own funds and solvency position.

In determining the audit procedures we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of some of the fraud risk management controls. In order to address the risk of fraud specifically as it relates to the valuation of insurance contract liabilities (used in the calculation of the Solvency II technical provisions), we involved actuarial specialists to assist in our challenge of management. We challenged management in relation to the selection of assumptions and the consistency of those assumptions both year on year and across different aspects of the financial reporting process.

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

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by individuals who do not frequently post journals, those posted with descriptions containing key words or phrases, those posted to unusual accounts including those related to cash and post-closing journals meeting certain criteria.
- Evaluated the business purpose of significant unusual transactions
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

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

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the Relevant elements of solvency and financial condition report from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

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

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

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the Relevant elements of the solvency and financial condition report varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the Relevant elements of the solvency and financial condition report including financial reporting legislation (including PRA and Solvency II regulations), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related Relevant elements of the solvency and financial condition report items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the Relevant elements of the solvency and financial condition report, for instance through the imposition of fines, litigation or loss of regulatory approval to underwrite insurance contracts. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: anti-bribery and certain aspects of company legislation recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities and its

legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

We discussed with the audit committee and those charged with governance matters related to actual or suspected breaches of laws or regulations, for which disclosure is not necessary, and considered any implications for our audit.

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

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

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

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Rule 4.1 (3) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms we are also required to consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit of the Company's statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

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

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

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

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

Rajan Thakrar

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square

London E14 5GL

30 March 2023

Appendix to Report of the external independent auditor to the Directors of Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited ("the Company") pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms – relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report that are not subject to audit

Solo standard formula

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

- The following elements of template S.17.01.02
  - Rows R0290 to R0310 – Amount of transitional measure on technical provisions
- Elements of the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit identified as ‘unaudited’.

A BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A1: BUSINESS

(A) NAME AND LEGAL FORM

LUK is a provider of global specialty insurance and reinsurance products with an emphasis on property, energy, marine and aviation lines of business. The Company is authorised by the PRA and authorised and regulated by the FCA to conduct general insurance business. The Company received UK regulatory authorisation to underwrite business on 30 August 2006 and commenced underwriting activity on 2 October 2006. Its registered office is at Level 29, 20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 3BY, United Kingdom.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of LHL whose registered office is Power House, 7 Par-la-Ville Road, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. LHL's common shares are traded on the main market of the LSE and it also has a secondary listing on the BSX.

(B) SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY AND GROUP SUPERVISOR

LUK's supervisory authority is the PRA in the UK, London Markets, Insurance Division, Prudential Regulation Authority, Bank of England, 20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DA. The Group supervisor is the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

(C) EXTERNAL AUDITOR

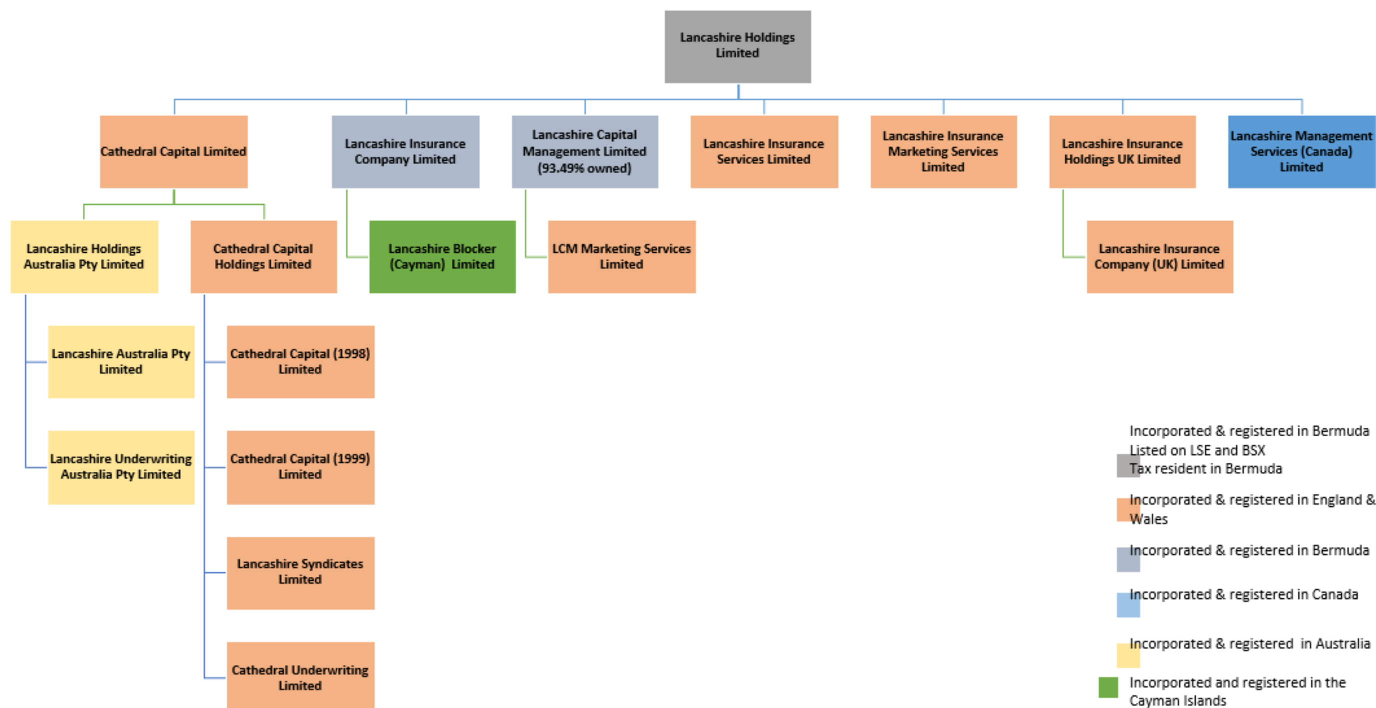
LUK's current external auditor is KPMG LLP, 15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL.

(D) HOLDERS OF QUALIFYING HOLDINGS

LUK is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of LHL.

(E) POSITION WITHIN THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE GROUP

The Group's structure is summarised in the chart below, including country of incorporation:



(F) MATERIAL LINES OF BUSINESS

The Company writes five classes of Solvency II lines of business: marine, aviation and transport insurance; fire and other damage to property insurance; credit and suretyship insurance; non-proportional property reinsurance and non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance. All business is underwritten in the United Kingdom and risks covered are worldwide. Further detail of business written by geographical area is disclosed in section A2(B) below.

(G) SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

There have been no significant business or other events that have occurred over the reporting period that have had a material impact on the undertaking.

A2: UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

(A) UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE BY LINE OF BUSINESS

The Company's underwriting performance on an IAS basis, by Solvency II line of business,is summarised in the tables below. As the Solvency II prescribed lines of business are different from the Company's defined business segments, the results below are not directly comparable to those disclosed in LUK's 2022 financial statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2022	Marine, aviation and transport insurance $'000	Fire and other damage to property insurance $'000	Credit and suretyship insurance $'000	Non-proportional property insurance $'000	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport insurance $'000	Total $'000
Gross premiums written	112,335	190,186	15,569	2,246	480	320,816
Outwards reinsurance premiums	104,399	160,768	14,384	1,790	408	281,749
Net premiums earned	8,088	21,086	2,221	432	168	31,995
Gross claims incurred	12,454	82,104	11,730	(3,676)	(15)	102,597
Claims recoverable	10,384	69,373	12,041	(2,499)	(11)	89,288
Net claims incurred	2,070	12,731	(311)	(1,177)	(4)	13,309
Net expenses incurred(1)	(9,371)	(6,568)	(1,122)	(239)	(364)	(17,664)
Underwriting performance	**15,389**	**14,923**	**3,654**	**1,848**	**536**	**36,350**

For the year ended 31 December 2022	Marine, aviation and transport insurance %	Fire and other damage to property insurance %	Credit and suretyship insurance %	Non-proportional property insurance %	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport insurance %	Total %
Net loss ratio	25.6	60.4	(14.0)	(272.5)	(2.4)	41.6
Net acquisition expense ratio(1)	(115.9)	(31.1)	(50.5)	(55.3)	(216.7)	(55.2)

For the year ended 31 December 2021 (as restated)	Marine, aviation and transport insurance $'000	Fire and other damage to property insurance $'000	Credit and suretyship insurance $'000	Non-proportional property insurance $'000	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport insurance $'000	Total $'000
Gross premiums written	150,819	125,403	32,415	2,194	569	311,400
Outwards reinsurance premiums	133,418	105,193	29,595	1,703	491	270,400
Net premiums earned	21,013	11,816	2,679	506	80	36,094
Gross claims incurred	42,871	62,059	4,899	(964)	(268)	108,597
Claims recoverable	36,719	47,549	4,341	(916)	(214)	87,479
Net claims incurred	6,152	14,510	558	(48)	(54)	21,118
Net expenses incurred(1)	(11,171)	(6,637)	(681)	(155)	(107)	(18,751)
Underwriting performance	**26,032**	**3,943**	**2,802**	**709**	**241**	**33,727**

For the year ended 31 December 2021 (as restated)	Marine, aviation and transport insurance %	Fire and other damage to property insurance %	Credit and suretyship insurance %	Non-proportional property insurance %	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport insurance %	Total %
Net loss ratio	29.3	122.8	20.8	(9.5)	(67.8)	58.4
Net acquisition expense ratio(1)	(53.2)	(56.2)	(25.4)	(30.7)	(134.3)	(52.0)

(1) Acquisition cost expenses including override commission received on outwards reinsurance contracts

There were three core themes present throughout 2022, all of which have had varying degrees of impact on the LUK classes of business: the Russia-Ukraine conflict, changing dynamics in the reinsurance market and the impact of inflation. And if that wasn't enough, the deadliest Hurricane to make landfall in Florida since 1935 – Hurricane Ian – rounded off the year. Despite these challenges, the year ended with positive RPIs across all classes and gross written premium increasing by $9,416,000 over the previous year, largely within the property segment. Net earned premium decreased by $4,099,000 largely as a result of increased third party outwards reinsurance premium earned.

The net loss ratio decreased from 58.5% in 2021 to 41.6% for the year ended 31 December 2022. This reflects the impact of a lower level of risk losses in the current accident year and the inclusion of a large loss in 2021 relating to the political violence portfolio which was adversely impacted by the unrest in South Africa. In addition, favourable development in relation to prior years amounted to $65,294,000 on a gross basis

and $9,808,000 net of reinsurance, compared to $63,749,000 on a gross basis and $9,629,000 net of reinsurance in the year ended 31 December 2021. Whilst the conflict in Ukraine did create losses in the energy and marine sectors, our exposure was minimal.

Whilst the Company made an overall underwriting profit of $36,350,000 for the year and a profit on all of its classes of business, this is before taking into account operating expenses less investment income and foreign exchange gains of $33,329,000. The net acquisition cost ratio was a positive 55.2% reflecting that gross acquisition costs are more than offset by ceded acquisition costs and override commission received. Override commission is received on an intergroup whole account quota share reinsurance contract and if this is excluded, the net acquisition cost ratio is 45.6%.

The Company's strategy has remained unchanged – LUK is working to maintain its long term profitable underwriting relationships whilst managing its exposures through the purchase of well-priced, targeted reinsurance.

(I) MARINE, AVIATION AND TRANSPORT INSURANCE AND NON-PROPORTIONAL MARINE, AVIATION AND TRANSPORT REINSURANCE

This class of business includes the company's upstream energy, marine and aviation segments.

AVIATION

It has been an interesting year for aviation insurance as the aviation industry continues to rebound strongly post the COVID-19 pandemic. Demand for aviation insurance has been relatively resilient despite the extreme downturn experienced by the sector during the pandemic years. In addition, the rating environment has continued to improve with an overall RPI of 109%, driven by the AV52 subclass of 133%. Within this segment there are sub-classes that are broadly stable from a rating perspective given rates have increased steadily over the past five years, whilst the war / terrorism exposed products have seen a sharp increase in rating following the conflict in Ukraine. Pricing dislocation and a reduction in capacity within the Aviation Reinsurance segment will keep the momentum to maintain positive rate momentum. This is a class, however, that has seen a negative premium impact due to international sanctions on Russia which has been a headwind for growth in 2022. LUK continues to see opportunities to further grow its aviation portfolio during 2023 and the expectation is that rating will remain favourable to support this development. LUK's premium decreased by 13% to $46,004,000 during the year.

MARINE

Overall premium reduced by $8,395,000 to $22,891,000 largely due to the timing of renewals. Overall RPI was positive at 105% and it is expected that rating will remain broadly flat for the next 12 months. On a positive note, the Company's renewal retention rate for its core business remained high and we continue to develop our relationships with key clients.

ENERGY

Within this segment LUK underwrites upstream energy, (offshore worldwide,GoM, construction and contractors). For 2021 energy liability premium was also included in MAT but for 2022 it is included below in fire and other damage to property insurance. Overall premium was down by $23,595,000 to $43,440,000, $12,591,000 of the reduction due to the reclassification of the liability subclass as mentioned above. The rating environment has remained stable and positive with an RPI of 101% for 2022. The reduction in gross premiums is largely due to the negative impact of Russian sanctions on premiums and also the extremely poor renewal terms on some GoM contracts leading to business being declined, a class of business which LUK has elected to withdraw from.

The Upstream market conditions continue to suffer from over-capacity coupled with a relatively benign loss environment and as such there is little traction in increasing the rating further. Where accounts go to tender, they can secure reductions due to the abundance of capacity available and a willingness of our peers to replace or offset lost income. However, there are expectations that the rating environment could improve during 2023 as the direct market look to leverage their rises in reinsurance renewals and much-increased costs.

LUK has continued to invest in underwriting expertise to support our energy business including a strong focus on the lower carbon transition within the energy sector. In 2022 the Company brought in additional engineering resource to aid this ongoing development. This allows LUK to offer products and services that cater to the changing risks our clients face as their businesses transition. Insurance will continue to be a key risk management tool for the industry, and will play a role supporting the Company's clients as they transition their business and operations to a lower carbon future.

(II) FIRE AND OTHER DAMAGE TO PROPERTY INSURANCE

This segment contains a variety of product lines with very different market dynamics. In the property segment, the principal classes include direct and facultative property insurance (D&F) plus the specialty classes of terrorism & political violence and from the energy subclass, downstream energy, energy liabilities, power and renewables.

Overall property premium has increased by $41,357,000 to $122,341,000. Property D&F trading conditions have been favourable with a 2022 RPI of 109%. Significant premium growth in property insurance this year has been driven by the favourable rating environment, inflationary pressures increasing demand, and underlying values at risk. Across the broader property direct and facultative class the Company has continued to build out its portfolio, benefiting from a number of new business opportunities. As a product that provides natural catastrophe protection, property direct and facultative was impacted by the various events during 2022 and in particular hurricane Ian. Management anticipate that these positive market conditions will continue in 2023 providing more opportunity to develop the Company's portfolio.

Prior to the conflict in Ukraine rates in terrorism and political violence were starting to soften. As the insurance market reappraised its view of risk, this softening reversed and rate rises started to come through on these product lines. The overall segment RPI for 2022 was 101%. The broader ramifications, in the form of political and economic turmoil that the conflict has produced, have undoubtedly influenced these sub-classes. The political risk portfolio is predominantly non-renewable business and therefore is not subject to RPIs but the rating levels remain strong against this backdrop. LUK had delivered strong premium growth in the broader segment primarily as a result of new business opportunities. The outlook for 2023 is more promising as management anticipate the dislocation from the conflict to add more traction to the rating environment.

Energy has increased by $23,426,000, although this is largely due to the inclusion of the energy liability subclass of $18,974,000. There has been a variance in rating levels across the subclasses with downstream energy broadly stable and energy liability seeing rate increases of 108%. The Company has been able to grow premiums ahead of rate given the positive environment, inflationary pressures boosting demand and underlying values at risk. Additionally, investment in newer sub-classes such as energy liability have provided new business opportunities.

There were a number of mid-sized losses in the downstream energy and power generation sectors during the year, some of which we incurred. These loss events should help maintain modest rating momentum into 2023.

(III) CREDIT AND SURETYSHIP INSURANCE

This class of business largely comprises our sovereign obligors book of business.

Sovereign and quasi-sovereign obligors coverage protects against the non-payment or non-honouring of an obligation by a sovereign or quasi-sovereign entity. Cover is provided to medium to large commercial and industrial clients as well as bank and commodity trading clients. The term of these contracts is often multi-year reflecting the term of the underlying exposures. This cover generally relates to one-off bespoke deals and is not a renewing book – premium income therefore tends to be unpredictable.

(IV) NON-PROPORTIONAL PROPERTY REINSURANCE

This class of business is immaterial for LUK in terms of gross written premium but comprises a small amount of property catastrophe and property retrocession business.

For more detailed quantitative information refer to Appendix 1: S.05.01.02 – premiums/claims/expenses QRT.

(B) UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Company's underwriting performance by geographical area is detailed in Appendix 1: S.05.02.01 – premiums/claims/expenses by country QRT. All business is underwritten in the United Kingdom, by LUK, and risks covered are worldwide. LUK writes mostly direct insurance with a leading presence in the energy, terrorism, political risk, marine hull and AV52 markets.

The S.05.02.01 QRT in Appendix 1 discloses underwriting performance by geographical area according to the specific Solvency II requirements for this form and the resulting geographical area splits do not necessarily reflect the location of risk or the location of underwriting. The geographical area for the fire and other damage to property and credit and surety lines of business is the location of risk, for the marine, aviation and transport line of business it is the location where the contract was entered into and for non-proportional business it is the location of the client.

A3: INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

(A) INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENSES

The Company's investment income and expenses by Solvency II asset class are summarised in the tables below.

For the year ended 31 December 2022	Interest income $'000	Net gains and (losses) $'000	Unrealised gains and (losses) $'000	Total $'000
Government bonds	1,030	(356)	(3,485)	(2,811)
Corporate bonds	2,124	(6)	(5,693)	(3,575)
Collateralised securities	34	—	—	34
Collective investments undertakings	184	—	(446)	(262)
Total	**3,372**	**(362)**	**(9,624)**	**(6,614)**

For the year ended 31 December 2021	Interest income $'000	Net gains and (losses) $'000	Unrealised gains and (losses) $'000	Total $'000
Government bonds	299	86	(972)	(587)
Corporate bonds	2,553	497	(3,683)	(633)
Collateralised securities	(36)	—	—	(36)
Collective investments undertakings	123	—	(116)	7
Total	**2,939**	**583**	**(4,771)**	**(1,249)**

Since inception, the primary objectives for the Company's investment portfolio have been capital preservation and liquidity, and LUK's portfolio is positioned to limit down-side risk in the event of market shocks. Those objectives remain unchanged, and are more important than ever in today's volatile markets. 2022 was the story of one of the most significant U.S. Federal Reserve rate increases in history as a tool to fight inflation. While it resulted in negative returns for 2022, 2023 has a more positive outlook, starting the year with much higher yields in the investment portfolio. With the significant rate hikes, continued inflation and an inverted yield curve, there is a risk of recession, however, given the level of current market yields, LUK's portfolio can weather this, particularly with a high credit quality portfolio. With an inverted yield, management does not see any reason to increase duration significantly. LUK will continue to maintain a short duration, high credit quality portfolio with some portfolio diversification to balance the overall risk adjusted return. Duration of the fixed maturity portfolio at 31 December 2022 was only 1.8 years.

During the year interest income and realised gains and losses were more than offset by unrealised losses in fixed maturity securities.

The returns were driven primarily from significant Federal Reserve tightening and the widening of credit spreads, resulting in losses in all asset classes. The majority of the losses were unrealised with the expectation that the majority of the unrealised losses will reverse over the next couple of years, given the low duration of the portfolio. The outlook for 2023 is much better as the portfolio has a significantly higher market yield of 4.7%, which has not been seen in a very long time.

(B) INVESTMENT GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

Gains and losses recognised directly in equity comprise the unrealised gains and losses detailed in section A3(A) above.

(C) INVESTMENTS IN SECURITISATION

The Company's allocation to investments in securitisation comprises the following:

As at 31 December	2022 Total $'000	2021 Total $'000
Asset backed securities	373	571
Non-agency mortgage backed securities	—	12
U.S. government agency mortgage backed securities	2,391	3,343
Total collateralised securities	**2,764**	**3,926**

The total return from these investments for the year ended 31 December 2022 was $34,000 (2021 - negative $36,000).

A4: PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

(A) OTHER INCOME

The Company does not have any other income.

(B) OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses are summarised in the table below:

For the year ended 31 December	2022 $'000	2021 $'000
Total Operating Expenses	**37,870**	**35,792**

Operating expenses were $2,078,000 or 6% higher for the year ended 31 December 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. The increase in operating expenses in 2022 is largely due to the increase in employment costs due to an increase in employees and higher IT project costs during the year.

(C) EQUITY BASED COMPENSATION EXPENSES

Equity based compensation expenses are recharged as part of the service fee discussed above.

(D) FINANCING COSTS

LUK did not incur any financing costs during the year.

(E) LEASING ARRANGEMENTS

Lease costs are charged to the Company as part of the service fee from the lessor, LISL, a fellow group subsidiary company.

A5: ANY OTHER INFORMATION

All material information regarding the Company's business and performance by Solvency II lines of business is disclosed in sections A2 – A4 above.

Transactions within the Group: Intra-Group Reinsurance

LICL and LUK have entered into a whole account quota share treaty. Under this agreement LUK cedes a share of all its business written or assumed. During the year the following amounts were ceded from LUK to LICL under the terms of this agreement:

For the year ended 31 December	2022 $'000	2021 As restated $'000
Gross premiums written	**(159,726)**	(160,588)
Change in unearned premiums	**1,921**	9,575
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	**52,439**	82,500
Insurance acquisition expenses ceded and overrider commission	**77,756**	72,560

LICL holds $203,183,000 (2021 - $211,800,000) (valued on a UK adopted IAS basis) of cash and cash equivalents and fixed income securities in trust for the benefit of LUK largely relating to reinsurance recoveries and ceded unearned premium reserves under the intra-group reinsurance agreement. 80% of the Company's exposure to LICL (Outstanding Loss Reserves, IBNR, UPR and net current payables/receivables) is required to be collateralised.

The Company also has a quota share agreement with LSL on behalf of Syndicate 3010. Under the terms of the agreement the Company assumes a share of certain business written. During the year the premium ceded to LUK amounted to $12,288,000 (2021 - $15,036,000). The net income statement impact was a debit of $22,000 (2021 - credit $3,254,000).

B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

LUK strives to implement simple yet effective systems of corporate governance in a way that helps shape strategy, monitors its implementation, balances support and challenge for management and the business and embeds a positive and open corporate culture . The LUK Board aligns its systems of corporate governance with that of the Group where applicable.

Good strategic debate and decision making remain central to the work of any board. LUK is fortunate in having a nimble strategy and a simple "flat" structure with a total employee headcount at LISL, which provides services to the Company, of 154 at 31 December 2022. This means that all LUK Directors have regular opportunities to meet with both the members of the management team and other employees within the business. That helps inform the Board's active understanding of the business, its needs and challenges.

Further to the requirements of Solvency II, UK regulated insurers are required to prepare an ORSA report. Both the management team and the Board have engaged fully with the ORSA process, and use it as a tool to help deepen their understanding of the business, better understand the risks and opportunities facing it and to refine and focus LUK's strategic thinking and priorities.

The Group seeks to achieve the highest standards of corporate governance. As a premium listed Group on the LSE, it measures its corporate governance compliance against the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code published by the UK FRC. The LUK Board and its committees seek to align their general approach, in relation to the matters that they regularly consider, with that of the LHL Board and committees and their terms of reference as adopted from time to time. There have been no changes to the Company's governance structure during the year. During the pandemic when office attendance was restricted the Board was able to maintain strong corporate governance.

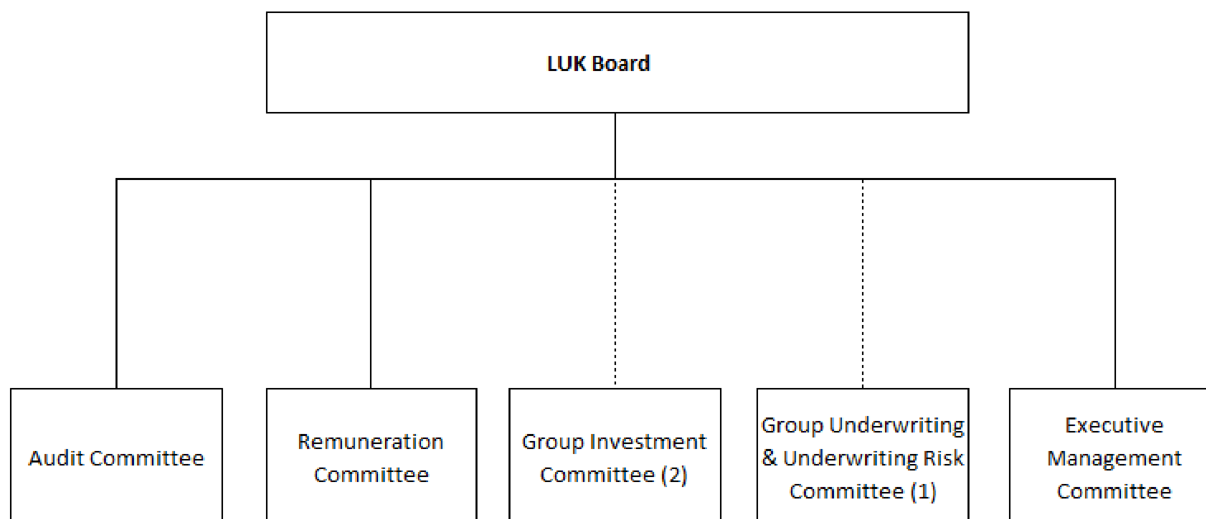
Please refer to the Corporate Governance section starting at page 70 of the Group's 2022 Annual Report and Accounts for additional details on the Group's system of governance, supplementary to that disclosed below: Investors - Lancashire Group.

(A) BOARD AND COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors is responsible for the leadership and control and the long-term success of the business. The Board has reserved a number of matters for its decision, including responsibility for setting the Company's values and standards, and approval of the Company's strategic aims and objectives. The Board is responsible for setting the Company's risk appetites, defining its risk tolerances, and setting and monitoring the Company's risk management and internal control systems including compliance with risk tolerances.

The Board has delegated certain matters to Committees of the Board. There are a number of matters which the Board considers not suitable for delegation including: approval of dividends and dividend policy; receiving reports from the CRO and legal and compliance department; approval of the financial statements and accounts and any qualification thereon; approval of significant changes in accounting policy or practice; approval of annual Solvency II regulatory submissions; appointments and removal of directors and the Company Secretary; selection of the Chairman and CEO; committee membership and chairmanship; appointment and removal of external auditors; division of responsibilities between executive and non-executive directors; approval of committee Terms of Reference; receiving committee reports; and determining the independence of directors.

The Company's governance structure is as follows:



(1) does not report directly to the LUK Board, but it establishes the group underwriting strategy in which LUK is an active and significant participant

(2) does not report directly to the LUK Board but it provides services and investment reports to the LUK Board

B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Board carries out its duties in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, other relevant legislation, the company's memorandum and articles of association, resolutions of the Company and the general common law. The Board has established Audit, Executive Management and Remuneration Committees. There is also a Group Investment Committee which provides reports to the LUK Board a Group Underwriting and Underwriting Risk Committee which, although does not report directly to the LUK Board, establishes the group underwriting strategy in which LUK is an active and significant participant and a Group ESG Committee which provides reports to the LUK Board via the Group CRO's quarterly reporting. Each of the Committees has written Terms of Reference, which are reviewed regularly. The Schedule of LUK Board Reserved Matters and Terms of Reference of the LUK Board Committees can be found on the Group's website at: Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited. The Terms of Reference of the relevant Group committees are on the Group's website at: Board Committees - Lancashire Group. The Committees are generally scheduled to meet quarterly, although additional meetings and information updates are arranged as business requirements dictate. The composition of the LUK Committees is detailed in Appendix 2 and the composition of the Group Committees as at 31 December 2022 can be found from page 72 of the Group's 2022 Annual Report and Accounts for 31 December 2022: Investors - Lancashire Group.

At the regular quarterly Board meetings, the Directors review all areas of the Company's business and receive reports from management on underwriting, reserving, finance, investments, capital management, internal audit, risk, legal and regulatory developments, compliance and other matters affecting the Company. Management provides the Board with the information necessary for it to fulfil its responsibilities. In addition, presentations are made by external advisers if required. The Board Committees are authorised to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

The Chairman is responsible for the leadership and management of the Board and for providing appropriate support and advice to the CEO. The CEO is responsible for the management of the Company's business and for the development of the Group's strategy and commercial objectives. The CEO is responsible, along with the executive team, for implementing the Board's decisions.

(B) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY FUNCTIONS

The Company defines key functions as those prescribed by the relevant regulators as well as those functions which the Company considers to be important within the system of governance. The key functions prescribed by Solvency II are risk management, internal audit, compliance and actuarial. The Company has also defined the following as key functions: finance and investment management, underwriting and reinsurance, claims management and IT.

(I) RISK MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

The function is led by Louise Wells, CRO, who is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and fulfils the UK regulators' controlled function role of Chief Risk Officer (SMF4). The CRO reports to the LUK Board and is supported by a number of additional individuals who are deemed to be sufficiently skilled to perform risk management function duties. The risk management function therefore has the required skills, knowledge and expertise to fulfil its duties.

Whilst risk is considered at Board level, committees of the Board have responsibility for various aspects of risk. The CRO reports directly to the Board and facilitates and aids the identification, evaluation, quantification, mitigation and control of risks. The CRO provides regular reports to the Board covering, amongst other things, actual risk levels against tolerances, emerging risks and any lessons learned. A supportive ERM culture, established by the LHL Board and embedded throughout the subsidiary undertakings, is considered to be of key importance. Facilitating and embedding ERM, and helping to improve ERM practices, is a major responsibility assigned to the CRO.

The risk management function is deemed sufficiently independent and has performed its duties in an objective and fair manner. The function has direct access to the LUK Board to report on any matters that may impact its ability to perform its duties effectively.

(II) INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The function is led by Samantha Churchill, Group Head of Internal Audit (HIA), who is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and fulfils the UK regulators' controlled function role of Head of Internal Audit (SMF5). The HIA reports to the LUK Audit Committee and is supported by a number of additional individuals who are deemed to be sufficiently skilled to perform internal audit function duties. The internal audit function has the required skills, knowledge and expertise to fulfil its duties. Internal audit plays a key role in the Group's ERM by providing an independent opinion regarding the accuracy and completeness of risks in the risk register, in addition to verification of the effectiveness of controls and the consistency of their operation.

The internal audit function is deemed sufficiently independent and has performed its duties in an objective and fair manner. The function has direct access to the LUK Board to report on any matters that may impact its ability to perform its duties effectively.

The internal audit function is described more fully in Section B.5 below.

(III) COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The Group maintains separate compliance functions across its operating entities to ensure it maintains its focus on the specific legal and regulatory issues in each of the operating jurisdictions. Within the UK, the function is led by Michael Bambury, Head of Compliance who fulfils the UK regulators' controlled function role of Compliance Oversight Officer (SMF16) and Money Laundering Reporting Officer (SMF17). The Head of Compliance reports to the LUK CEO. The compliance function at both the Group and subsidiary undertaking level is supported by a number of additional individuals who are deemed to be sufficiently skilled to perform compliance function duties. The compliance function has the required skills, knowledge and expertise to fulfil its duties. The compliance function is deemed sufficiently independent and has performed its duties in an objective and fair manner. The function has access to the LUK Board via the LUK CEO, to report on any matters that may impact its ability to perform its duties effectively.

The Group compliance function at Lancashire oversees all the Group and subsidiary undertaking compliance matters. The function is led by John Cadman, Group General Counsel and LUK CEO, who reports directly to the LHL Board. Its key responsibilities are to identify, assess, monitor and report on the compliance risks which the Group faces as well as the establishment of a robust compliance framework and assessing the appropriateness of the Group's compliance procedures.

The compliance function is described more fully in Section B.5 below.

B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

(IV) ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The LUK Chief Actuary, Jamie Grant is a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries ('IFoA'). Mr Grant fulfils the UK regulators' controlled function role of Chief Actuary (SMF20). Further, as required by the IFoA, he also holds a UK Practising Certificate and complies with the additional requirements from the Institute to maintain this certificate. The Group and LUK Chief Actuaries are supported by a number of additional individuals who are deemed to be sufficiently skilled to perform actuarial function duties. The actuarial function has the required skills, knowledge and expertise to fulfil its duties.

The actuarial function's key responsibilities relate to the setting of technical provisions, determining regulatory and economic capital requirements, contributing to risk management activities and supporting underwriting and outwards reinsurance activities.

The actuarial function is deemed sufficiently independent and has performed its duties in an objective and fair manner. The function has direct access to the LUK Board to report on any matters that may impact its ability to perform its duties effectively.

(V) INTERNALLY DEFINED KEY FUNCTIONS

The following functional areas have been deemed as important within the system of governance by management. To comply with the UK regulators' SM&CR regime each of these areas within LUK has a SMF owner. The SMF owner of these functions and each function's key responsibilities are disclosed below. Each of these functional areas is supported by appropriate resources, both in quantum and in terms of experience and skills, to enable them to perform their duties with the required skill, knowledge and expertise.

FINANCE

The finance function at LUK oversees all the Company's finance and investment management matters. The function is led by Russell Worsley, Finance Director, who is an Executive Director of the LUK Board. Its key responsibilities are: the provision of internal and external financial reporting that complies with the relevant IAS and regulatory guidelines on a timely basis; capital management; business planning and forecasting; and to ensure that the Company's external investment portfolio is managed in accordance with the Group's investment strategy and Company's investment guidelines and risk parameters.

UNDERWRITING AND REINSURANCE

The underwriting and reinsurance function at LUK oversees all the Company's underwriting and reinsurance management matters. The function is led by James Flude, Chief Underwriting Officer, who reports to the LUK CEO, John Cadman and is also an Executive Director of the LUK Board. Its key responsibilities are to ensure that the Company's inwards and outwards (re)insurance business is managed in accordance with the Group's strategy and risk appetite.

CLAIMS MANAGEMENT

The claims management function at LUK oversees all the Company's claims management matters. The function is led by Steve Yeo, Group Head of Claims, who reports directly to the LUK CEO in respect of LUK matters and is an Executive Director of the LUK Board. Its key responsibility is to ensure that the Company pays all valid claims in a timely manner and in accordance with the relevant (re)insurance contract of the policyholder.

IT

The IT function oversees all the Company's IT matters. The function is led by the Group Head of IT, Richard Lopez who reports to the Group CFO. Its key responsibilities are to deliver IT services and support in alignment with Lancashire's corporate strategy.

(C) ANY MATERIAL CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

(D) REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES

Detailed information concerning the Group's and subsidiary undertakings remuneration policies and practices can be found from page 98 of the Group's 2022 Annual Report and Accounts: Investors - Lancashire Group.

(I) REMUNERATION POLICY PRINCIPLES

LUK's goal continues to be to reward its employees fairly and responsibly, by providing an appropriate balance between fixed remuneration and variable remuneration, linked to the achievement of suitably challenging Group results and individual performance measures. There is a strong link between the remuneration policy and the business strategy. The strategy focuses on the effective operation of the business necessary to maximise both the long-term change in FCBVS and the shareholder returns on a risk-adjusted basis over the course of the insurance cycle. The remuneration policy and the way it is implemented are closely aligned to this strategy. LUK has its own Remuneration Committee and wherever possible LUK's remuneration policy will be aligned to the Group's policy set by the LHL Board and LHL Remuneration Committee.

The remuneration policy is geared towards providing a level of remuneration which attracts, retains and motivates Executive Directors of the highest calibre to further the Company's interests and to optimise long-term shareholder value creation, within appropriate risk parameters. The remuneration policy also seeks to ensure that Management and staff are provided with appropriate incentives to drive individual performance and to reward them fairly for their contribution to the successful performance of the Company and Group. Any of the Group's employees may be offered structured packages, with participation in annual bonus and long-term incentive plans, although award types (restricted cash, restricted stock or performance shares) and size may vary between different categories of staff. For some Executive Directors, with higher remuneration levels, a higher proportion of the compensation package is subject to performance pay, share based remuneration and deferral. This ensures that there is a strong link between remuneration, Group performance and the interests of shareholders.

A Solvency II remuneration policy seeks to identify key staff so as to ensure appropriate oversight of the remuneration of such individuals. During 2022 this policy was reviewed and updated where required.

The Non-Executive Directors are paid a single fee for all responsibilities, although supplemental fees may be payable where additional responsibilities are undertaken.

(II) PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Bonus Plan

The annual bonus is based on financial and personal performance. The precise weightings may differ each year and also differ dependent on the employee's level of seniority and role and responsibilities within the organisation, with more senior employees generally having a higher weighting to financial performance metrics. Not all roles have a financial performance element to their bonus structure.

The financial component is based on the Group's key financial measures of performance. For any year, these may include change in FCBVS, growth in BVS, profit, comprehensive income, combined ratio, investment return or any other financial KPI. Typically, a sliding scale of targets applies for financial performance targets. Bonus is earned on an incremental basis once a predetermined threshold level is achieved. The degree of stretch in targets may vary each year depending on the business aims and the broader economic or industry environment at the start of the relevant year.

The personal performance component is based upon achievement of clearly articulated objectives. A performance rating is attributed to participating employees, which determines the pay-out for this part of the bonus. The weightings applying to the bonus measures and the degree of stretch in objectives may vary each year depending on the business aims and the broader economic or industry environment at the start of the relevant year.

The Remuneration Committee will have the ability to override the bonus outcome by either increasing or decreasing the amount payable, subject to the bonus cap of 200% of target bonus, to ensure a robust link between reward and performance. At least 25% of bonuses for some senior members of management may be automatically deferred into shares as nil cost options over three years, with one third vesting each subsequent year. The bonus for some of the members of senior management is subject to claw back if the financial statements of the Group were materially misstated or an error occurred in assessing the performance conditions on bonuses and/or if the individual ceased to be a Director or employee due to gross misconduct.

Long Term Incentives

RSS awards are normally made annually in the form of nil cost options. For some members of senior management, vesting is dependent on the achievement of performance conditions over at least three financial years, commencing with the year of grant. For other members of staff, vesting is over three financial years with no performance conditions. The three-year period is longer than the typical pattern of loss reserve development on the Group's insurance business, which is approximately two years. The number of awards will normally be determined by reference to the share price around the time of grant unless the Group's Remuneration Committee at its discretion determines otherwise. The Remuneration Committee considers carefully the quantum of awards each year to ensure that they are competitive in light of peer practice and the targets set. A dividend equivalent provision operates enabling dividends to be accrued (in cash or shares) on RSS awards up to the point of exercise. Award levels are determined primarily by seniority.

Performance metrics awards vest at the end of a three-year performance period based on performance measures reflecting the long-term strategy of the business at the time of grant. These may include measures such as TSR, change in FCBVS / growth in BVS, Group profitability or any other relevant financial measures. If more than one measure is used, the Group's Remuneration Committee will review the weightings between the measures chosen and the target ranges prior to each LTI grant to ensure that the overall balance and level of stretch remains appropriate. A sliding scale of targets applies for financial metrics with no more than 25% vesting for threshold performance.

(III) PENSION OR EARLY RETIREMENT SCHEMES

LISL, the Company providing employee services to the Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme (via outsourced pension providers) or cash-in-lieu of pension. There is a salary sacrifice structure in the UK and the opportunity for additional voluntary contributions to be made by individuals, if elected. The pension scheme operates on the same basis for all employees in the Company; there are no supplementary retirement schemes for executive directors or key function holders. Non-executive directors do not receive any retirement benefits.

(E) MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS, PERSONS WHO EXERCISE A SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE, AND WITH MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BODY "AMSB"

Transactions with Members of the AMSB

Remuneration for members of the Company's AMSB is disclosed in note 15 "related party disclosures" to the Company's 31 December 2022 financial statements available on the Group's website: Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited.

B.2 FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

(A) SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE APPLICABLE TO THE PERSONS WHO EFFECTIVELY RUN THE UNDERTAKING OR HAVE OTHER KEY FUNCTIONS

The Group has implemented a 'fit and proper' policy and process for persons who effectively run the Group and its subsidiary undertakings or hold other key functions. The fit and proper policy explicitly covers in relation to LUK the Chairman, CEO, Chairman of the Audit Committee, Chairman of the Remuneration Committee, CFO, CRO, Compliance Oversight Officer and the Heads of Internal Audit and Actuarial functions. The Group defines key functions as those prescribed by the relevant regulators as well as those functions which the Group or subsidiary undertakings considers to be important within the system of governance. Following the implementation of the SIMR in 2016 and then the SM&CR from 2018 certain controlled functions were designated SMF functions, requiring a regulatory pre-approval process to be followed prior to appointment. This requires the firm to provide the PRA with relevant information regarding an individual's skills and experience, roles and responsibilities and fitness and propriety. Each of the areas considered a 'key function' within LUK has a SMF owner, as disclosed above.

The fitness for a role is based on the assessment of the individual's management competence as well as their technical competence. The assessment of propriety of an individual is based on their reputation, which will reflect on their past conduct, criminal record, financial record and their supervisory experience.

The following are principal requirements for key function holders:

- Integrity;
- Soundness of judgement;
- Financial soundness; and
- Sufficient knowledge, experience and professional qualifications.

Sufficient diversity between key function holders is required so that they are able to govern and operate the Company effectively. The Company requires that key function holders, as a collective, have sufficient knowledge, experience and qualifications to ensure that they run the Company professionally and in accordance with the applicable regulations. The collective knowledge and expertise of the individuals holding a key function is such that the Company can demonstrate:

- There is a professional management team which ensures that the Company is run in accordance with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements;
- There is an understanding of the insurance products and processes and the market in which it operates;
- There is an understanding of the finance and actuarial functions including the financing, investments and financial markets, actuarial principles and reinsurance;
- There is an understanding of administrative structures and processes within the organisation including internal controls, information technology and risk management;
- There is an understanding of financial accounting and reporting;
- There is an understanding of any outsourcing arrangements and their proper control; and
- Overall, the collective knowledge should be of an adequate level and consist substantially of individuals each with several years of experience in management of an insurer.

(B) FITNESS AND PROPRIETY OF THE PERSONS WHO EFFECTIVELY RUN THE UNDERTAKING OR HAVE OTHER KEY FUNCTIONS.

A detailed and formal due diligence process takes place if a candidate has been made an offer to join the Company in one of the following roles:

- Senior Management Function;
- 'Significant harm' functions (a person who performs this function will be involved in aspects of the firm's affairs that might involve a risk of significant harm to the firm or any of its customers, including material risk takers) under the certification regime;
- SMFs;
- FCA Approved Persons Regime SIFs insurance controlled functions;
- Notified non-executive directors; and
- Key function holders.

The diligence process includes detailed HR notes from the interview process, a review of the individual's background through the use of an external third party, and regulatory references. The responsibility for completing the due diligence resides with the HR Department. The regulatory reference covers the proposed candidate's employment in the preceding six years. This is regardless of whether the past employers are authorised firms or not. A reference is required for internal recruitment of an individual from within the Group when the individual has employment history at other organisations within the previous six years.

The fitness and propriety of individuals is an ongoing requirement, therefore the relevant regulator(s) are notified of any changes regarding the individuals who effectively run the Company or are responsible for a key function. If there are changes made to personnel then their fitness and propriety will need to be assessed. If during an assessment of fitness and propriety it is found that an individual no longer fulfils the requirement set out then the relevant regulator(s) will be advised.

The Company has a number of processes in place to ensure ongoing fitness and propriety. All individuals who effectively run the organisation or are key functions holders complete a tailored induction process, aligned to their particular skill set and responsibilities, and, as with all staff, are subject to an annual performance assessment. An ongoing assessment of the Board and its committees is completed annually and includes an overall review of the fitness and propriety of the composition of the Board and committees both collectively and independently.

B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING THE OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

(A) RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LUK's risk management system comprises of its governance structures, risk strategy, policies and procedures, which together encapsulate the way it identifies, analyses, controls, manages and monitors its risk profile and exposures on a continuous basis.

(I) STRATEGIES, PROCESSES AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Risk Strategy:

LUK's risk management system and risk strategy is aligned with those of the Lancashire Group. The primary objective of the Lancashire Group and its subsidiary undertakings' ERM framework is to ensure that the amount of capital held is consistent with the risk profile of the relevant company and that the balance between risk and reward is considered as part of all key business decisions.

Our overall Group strategic goal remains to maximise risk adjusted return for its shareholders across the cycle. The Group aims to target a maximum modelled exposure of 25% of its capital to a peak zone loss, be this to a 1 in 100 wind event or a 1 in 250 quake event. In order to achieve these objectives, the Group employs an effective risk management framework. All of the Group's strategic ERM objectives have a common aim of supporting its business and capital strategy. Within this context, the primary strategic ERM objectives are to:

- Ensure that all key decisions and risk taking will be undertaken within boundaries that are defined clearly and aligned to the strategic objectives and risk profile of LUK and the rest of the Group; and
- Promote informed risk taking that considers the risk reward equation in all major decisions with a view to optimising risk adjusted FCBVS.

Other key objectives are to:

- Encourage a culture of risk challenge, questioning and understanding including the use of stress, reverse stress and scenario testing to verify assumptions and loss scenarios;
- Quantify and assign risk values to the key risks (within each risk category) to which it is exposed and maintain a risk register to track and manage such risks; and

- Ensure that capital resources are aligned with risk levels and comply with relevant regulatory capital requirements.

Risk Appetite

The Group Board and sub-committees set the annual rolling 3 year strategy, from which the risk appetite and risk profile are determined. The risk appetites correspond to the level of exposure the Group and its subsidiary undertakings are willing to accept within each risk category. These risk appetites are expressed through detailed risk tolerances at both a group and LUK level. Risk tolerances represent the maximum amount of capital, generally on a modelled basis, that the Group and its subsidiary undertakings are prepared to expose to certain risks.

All risk appetites and tolerances are subject to at least an annual review and consideration by the LUK Board of Directors. The LUK Board of Directors reviews actual risk levels versus tolerances, emerging risks, loss event and near miss reporting, key risk indicators, and an overview of the control environment (driven by key control testing and control affirmations, and supported by internal audit findings) at least quarterly. In addition, on a monthly basis for PMLs and a quarterly basis for RDSs, management reviews modelled potential losses against risk tolerances and ensure that risk levels are managed in accordance with them.

The focus on ERM and governance is consistent across the cycle with full engagement from the Board down. Roles and responsibilities with respect to the identification, assessment, mitigation and monitoring of risks are clearly defined. The risk management framework drives risk culture from the bottom up, through risk and control ownership by management and staff across the Company and, more broadly, the Group.

Risk Universe

The risk universe is the starting point for the identification and categorisation of all risk exposures within the Group and subsidiary undertakings. The Group's risk universe articulates the range of risks to which it could potentially be exposed, setting the context for the risk management policy framework and the monitoring, quantification and management of risk.

The universe categorises risks into three broad classes: intrinsic risk, operational risk and other risk. These risks for the Company and the Group are described in more detail from page 30 of the Group's 2022 Annual Report and Accounts, available on the Group's website: [Investors - Lancashire Group].

The categorisation in the risk universe is supported by a more granular risk taxonomy demonstrating the linkage between the risk universe, the capital models, the detailed Risk Register and key monitoring and reporting processes. The risk universe and taxonomy are key to enabling the risk profile across different subsidiary undertakings to be aggregated and reported coherently both internally and externally.

Risk Policy Framework

The risk policy framework formalises its approach to the management of its more material risk categories in a way that can easily be communicated to both internal and external stakeholders.

The policies build upon the high level detail in the risk universe and the detailed controls documented in the risk register. For each category, the policies set out the key underlying sources of risk, the processes in place across the first and second line of defence to prevent and/or detect the risk and the approach to risk transfer or mitigation.

The framework documentation is designed to be proportionate to the scale and complexity of the Group's business and organisational structure and is published on the Group's SharePoint platform.

ERM Processes and Reporting Procedures:

The ERM processes are effected by the Group and LUK's Boards of Directors, management and other personnel, applied in strategy setting and across the Group. They are designed to identify potential events that may affect LUK and the Group, and manage risks within their risk appetite, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the Company's objectives. The processes are centred on the Group's risk policies and integrated in the ERM and ORSA procedure documents which explain the day-to-day activities employed in the Group to manage risks. The Group's overall system of risk governance relies on a number of key committees and management processes to bring together effective reports on the management of risk for each management team and board within the Group.

The following annual, quarterly and management processes are in place:

Annual Processes

Group Strategy – LUK prepares an annual strategy, which is approved by its Board of directors. This closely mirrors the Group Strategy which is approved by the Group Board of Directors and encompasses a three year forward view, updated and refreshed each year initially at the Group level in the context of the anticipated competitive environment and other considerations. The strategic plan is implemented formally through business plans at the Group and LUK levels which explicitly refer to it, and informally through regular interactions of management.

Business Planning Process – The Group business plan approved by the Group Board of Directors is underpinned by specific LUK plans and projections to allow appropriate consideration and approval by the LUK Boards. The plan establishes the risk return objectives, risk and capital appetite and capital management plan for the coming year, considering a range of potential business scenarios supported by the use of stress testing to test forecast financial stability and capital adequacy and inform capital and liquidity management strategies and associated contingency plans.

The process involves extensive input from the underwriting, finance, risk management and actuarial functions with the review of the capital requirements and the risk profile of the proposed plan being undertaken by the RRC.

Regulatory Capital Submissions – The process is initiated by the regulatory reporting and finance teams in line with regulatory requirements as applying to LUK and the Group.

Standard Formula Assessment – A Standard Formula SCR is calculated annually for the Company (and more frequently in the event of a material change in the business's risk profile) in accordance with regulatory reporting requirements. To coincide with this, an assessment of the appropriateness of the standard formula for the Company's risk profile is conducted. This assessment considers the significance with which the Company's risk profile deviates from the assumptions underlying the Standard Formula calculation. The reporting of the results includes sufficient detail to demonstrate to the Board the key processes applied and any material assumptions and or limitations of the approach.

Actuarial Function Holder Report – The Actuarial Function produces an annual report for management and the LUK Board formally documenting its tasks conducted and results and conclusions thereon. The report clearly identifies any deficiencies and makes recommendations for improvement where necessary.

The report comprises the following sections:

- Technical provisions review: based on the year-end valuation and validation exercise, covering the appropriateness of the methodologies, data, benchmarks and models plus an analysis of the technical provisions over time and explanation of changes;
- Underwriting policy opinion: to determine whether the current business plan is consistent with the risk appetite of the business; the sufficiency of premiums to cover future expected claims and expenses; the variability around the expected business plan outcome and consideration of underwriting risks;
- Reinsurance adequacy opinion: to determine the appropriateness of the reinsurance structure considering the Group's risk profile, risk appetite and reinsurance policy; the appropriateness of reinsurance providers and their credit standing considering the Group's risk profile and reinsurance policy; the sufficiency of coverage under stressed conditions and consideration of alternatives where deficiencies or shortcomings are found; and
- Contribution to risk management: discussion of the Company's risk assessment, modelling and quantification; determination of the Company's economic capital requirements; the determination of regulatory solvency and minimum capital requirements and review of the ORSA.

Annual ORSA Process and Report – On an annual basis the CRO performs an assessment of LUK's overall solvency needs and produces a report detailing LUK's risk profile and the capital and other means needed to address these risks (the ORSA report). In addition the ORSA provides a forward looking analysis of risk and the associated capital requirement. Stress and scenario tests are performed on both the SCR and business plan and the results included within the ORSA. The ORSA is reviewed, challenged and approved by the LUK Board at a specially convened meeting during quarter one.

Quarterly Processes
Quarterly ORSA report – A quarterly ORSA report is prepared for the LUK Board of Directors by the CRO. This draws upon the bi-weekly RRC reviews and exposure modelling updates and covers the following:

- Capital adequacy;
- Strategic risk;
- Project risk;
- Risk levels versus risk tolerances;
- Summary of risk groups and their impact upon capital requirements;
- Volatility and overall risk levels compared to strategy;
- the overall risk and control environment;
- Rating agency update (applicable for the Group only);
- Emerging risk issues;
- Operational risk KRIs and
- ESG matters.

The quarterly ORSA is reviewed and challenged, as appropriate, by the LUK Board; formal approval is only requested when decision items are included in the paper, for example annual review and approval of risk appetite statements.

Group CFO Capital Management Review – A quarterly capital management paper is prepared for the Group Board of Directors by the Group CFO who reports its conclusion and recommendations to the Board. It draws upon the rating agency and capital management procedure and on-going regulatory capital monitoring process and covers the following:

- Capital position, review and projections;
- Capital management recommendations;
- Analysis of capital measures;
- Analysis of capital tolerances;
- Rating agency and shareholder views;
- Projections and impact on FCBVS; and
- Headroom strategy.

Group Board Underwriting & Underwriting Risk Committee Review – The Underwriting and Underwriting Risk Committee considers insurance risk levels and strategy in detail on a quarterly basis. The committee:

- Formulates the Group underwriting strategy;
- Oversees the development of and adherence to underwriting guidelines by the LUK CUO;
- Reviews underwriting performance and significant changes in underwriting rules and policy;
- Establishes, reviews and maintains strict underwriting criteria and limits; and
- Monitors underwriting risk and its consistency with the Group's risk profile and risk appetite.

Group Board Investment Committee Review – The Investment Committee reviews the investment portfolio and risk levels in detail on a quarterly basis. The committee:

- Recommends investment strategies, guidelines and policies for the Board of the Company to approve annually;
- Recommends and sets risk asset definitions and risk tolerance levels;
- Recommends to the LUK Board the appointment of investment managers to manage the Group's investments;

- Monitors the performance of investment strategies within the risk framework; and
- Establishes and monitors compliance with investment operating guidelines relating to the custody of investments and the related internal controls.

Management Committee Reviews

RRC Review – The RRC is a Group committee and includes the Group CEO and members from the finance team, capital management, actuarial, underwriting and operations functions. The CRO attends the meetings and reports on the RRC's activities to the Group and LUK Boards of Directors. The RRC meets on approximately a bi-weekly basis covering a range of ORSA related topics set out in their terms of reference and annual timetable, both of which are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that they best meet the Group's and LUK's needs in a changing internal and external environment.

The RRC considers the core insurance risk profile against Group and LUK risk tolerances on a monthly basis for elemental PML modelling and quarterly non-elemental RDS analysis. The RRC has a key role in terms of oversight of the internal capital model, evaluating the appropriateness of and any proposed major changes to its design, implementation and operation and ensuring that it remains an effective tool to support decision making.

IRRC Review – The Group committee meets once each quarter to ensure that the Group's strategies and tactical investment actions are consistent with its investment risk preference, appetite and risk and return objectives. The committee also reviews new products and potential correlations with insurance risk. The committee further ensures the risk tolerances are incorporated into the overall risk appetite framework.

On a quarterly basis, a summary of the committee's discussions and conclusions are provided to the RRC.

Reserve Committee Review – The committee meets formally at least quarterly to review and approve all significant ($5,000,000 plus) individual claim reserves and any additional case reserves of $500,000 or over. Although a single meeting is held, the committee consists of LUK members and LICL members who can only make decisions in respect of their own companies.

Group Reinsurance Security Committee Review – The committee is responsible for the monitoring and approving of individual reinsurers within the framework of overall limits and methodologies maintained by the RRC. Whilst the committee meets formally on a quarterly basis, approvals may be made more frequently via email as business needs require.

Broker Vetting Committee - The purpose of the broker vetting committee is to ensure that the Lancashire Group conducts business with only those intermediaries who have been vetted and approved by the Group Broker Vetting Committee, to minimise the credit, operational and reputational risks posed to the Lancashire Group.

ESG Committee Review - The committee is responsible for the oversight, coordination and internal management of the Group's ESG strategy with a particular focus on the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities across the business.

Climate Change Working Group - The purpose of the group is to drive the necessary work to further develop and comply with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

View of Risk Committee - The committee is responsible for analysing and documenting the Group's modelled view of risk, which is then recommended and formally approved for key perils at the RRC.

On-going Management Processes

Aggregation, Monitoring and Reporting – Underwriting risk is by far the greatest driver of LUK's and the Group's overall risk profile and capital requirements and this is reflected in the scope, granularity and frequency of monitoring of both elemental and non-elemental catastrophe risk exposures.

Elemental exposures are considered on the basis of PMLs at a range of return periods, whereas non-elemental exposures are considered in terms of deterministic RDSs representing hypothetical extreme, but nonetheless credible, potential loss scenarios.

The RRC reviews the PMLs on a monthly basis and RDSs on a quarterly basis. In addition they are reported to LUK and the Group Boards through the quarterly CRO reporting. Any projected or actual breach of limits requires immediate action by management, the risk owner being required to immediately contact the CRO with an explanation and mitigating plan.

Actual breaches require a mitigating plan approved by the CRO and the CEO and are reported to Group management, the RRC and appropriate Board(s).

Group Rating Agency and Capital Management – The significance of this area is such that it is covered by a specific rating agency policy, associated procedure and supporting processes forming part of the overall system of governance. These processes explain how the Group monitors available capital headroom given the current book of business, the projected book of business and various stress tests scenarios.

Regulatory Capital Monitoring – The Company is subject to regulatory requirements in respect of the Solvency II regulation of LUK. The Company maintains and operates a series of processes to ensure and evidence continued compliance with its regulatory requirements and resultant changes in regulatory and supervisory arrangements.

Operational Risk Management – A risk register encompassing assessments of all material operational risks and the controls designed to prevent, mitigate or detect them at a LUK level is maintained.

On a quarterly basis, individual risk owners are required to formally reassess and reaffirm the full scope of their controls and semi-annually the gross and net risk scores for which they are responsible are reassessed. The self-assessment is recorded on the Lancashire Governance Portal and is subject to CRO review, challenge and approval. In the intervening quarters the CRO meets with all risk owners to have a detailed discussion on their risks and reaffirm the gross and net risk scores. Detailed follow up is performed on a sample of controls each quarter to verify the affirmations made by the control operators

A qualitative assessment of key risks and any material changes is reported quarterly by the CRO to the Board supported by an extract from the register showing key risks and their scores. In addition, the CRO provides an opinion on the overall control environment at that time.

Solvency II Technical Provisions Monitoring – The technical provisions for the Company are monitored by the Actuarial Function on a quarterly basis and reported to the PRA semi-annually following review by the LUK Chief Actuary, Group Chief Actuary and the LUK Finance Director. On an on-going basis, the actuarial function is responsible for ensuring continuous compliance with Solvency II requirements regarding the calculation and validation of Solvency II technical provisions and identifying potential risks arising from the uncertainties connected to this calculation.

Emerging Risk Management – The Group identifies and monitors emerging risks through a range of channels including but not limited to semi-annual CRO reviews with risk owners, the emerging risk working group, CRO attendance at key committees, a rolling review as part of the RRC annual timetable and the review of external inputs.

An emerging risk radar is maintained by the CRO and emerging risks are a standing item in the CRO's quarterly ORSA report to the Board(s) ensuring that they remain under consideration at Board level.

Stress and Scenario Testing – The Group conducts sensitivity, stress (standard and reverse) and scenario testing on both a scheduled and ad-hoc basis at the LUK and Group level as part of a number of the underlying components in the ERM and ORSA framework.

(II) ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

The governance and the implementation of an effective risk management system within the Lancashire Group is facilitated by the Group Risk Management function whose role it is to deliver ERM across all aspects of the Group and LUK. The function is headed up by the CRO who reports directly to the chairs of the Group and LUK Boards and facilitates and aids the identification, evaluation, quantification, mitigation and control of risks at a Group and LUK level with support from the Risk Management and Actuarial functions. Facilitating and embedding of ERM and helping the Group improve its ERM practices is a major responsibility assigned to the CRO who drives the risk assessment process including maintaining LUK and the Group's risk register and ensuring the efficacy and appropriateness of the risk management procedures and processes.

The CRO provides regular reports to LUK and the Group Boards covering, amongst other things, actual risk levels against tolerances, emerging risks, 'loss event and near miss reporting, key risk indicators, and an overview of the control environment (driven by key control testing and control affirmations and supported by internal audit findings). Both the LUK and the Group Boards consider that a supportive ERM culture, established at the Board level and embedded throughout the organisation, is of key importance.

The RRC, under the chairmanship of the Group CEO, is the key management tool for monitoring and challenging the assessment of risk on a continual basis. The RRC agenda is reviewed each year to ensure its activities remain appropriate and aligned with the business cycle.

Chief Risk Officer

The primary role of the CRO is to facilitate the effective operation of ERM and the ORSA process throughout the Group at all levels. The role includes, but is not limited, to the following responsibilities:

- Overall management of the risk management system;
- To drive ERM culture, ownership and execution on three levels: Board, executive management, and operationally within the business;
- To facilitate the identification, assessment, evaluation and management of existing and emerging risks by management and the Boards including the articulation of management's risk preferences and the adoption of formal Board approved risk tolerances;
- to facilitate the identification, assessment, evaluation and management of climate-related risks and opportunities by management and the Board and report the financial impacts thereof;
- To ensure that these risks are given due consideration and are embedded within management's and the Boards oversight and decision making process;
- To be consulted, and opine on, policy in areas such as, but not limited to, underwriting, claims, investments, operations and capital management; and
- To provide timely accurate, reliable, factual, objective and accessible information and analysis to guide, coach and support decision making.

Responsibility for the management of individual risks has been assigned to, and may form part of the performance objectives of, the risk owners within the business. Risk owners ensure that these risks and controls are consistent with their day-to-day processes and the entries made in the risk registers, which are a direct input into the capital model. The CRO provides regular reports to the business outlining the status of the Group's ERM activities and strategy, as well as formal reports to the Board of Directors of the Group and the board of LUK. The CRO ultimately has the right to report directly to LUK's regulators if she feels that management is not appropriately addressing areas of concern.

B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

(B) ORSA

(I) ORSA PROCESS

The ORSA process is integrated into the overall ERM framework, and is embedded in the entirety of the Group's risk management processes and procedures outlined above, which seek to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report the risk exposures of the business and its strategy. It also encompasses activities used to determine the adequacy of Own Funds necessary to ensure that the overall solvency needs of the Group and LUK are met at all times and involves a continuous current year risk profile monitoring and reporting as well as forward looking forecasting of risk profile.

The diagram below illustrates how the various parts of the ERM framework, all of which are underpinned by our risk culture and government, come together to form the ORSA process.

ORSA Supervisory Report

The ORSA report is a material output of the ongoing ORSA and ERM processes. It reports on the dynamic elements of the ORSA process, focussing on the moving components of LUK's solvency and risk profile to enable management to make informed decisions.

In summary, current year monitoring processes feed into the CRO's quarterly ORSA report to the Board; whilst the forward looking forecasting process feeds into the annual ORSA report. In both instances the reports are used to support decision making and are standing agenda items for the Board and other committees.

A full out-of-cycle ORSA report would also be produced on an ad-hoc basis as required following a planned or unplanned material change in the risk or solvency profile of the business. LUK will report the results of the ORSA process to its supervisor. In an out of cycle ORSA, the decision to conduct such an ORSA will be notified to the supervisor in a timely fashion upon the occurrence of the trigger event and a date agreed for reporting. Trigger events will include, but not necessarily be limited to, planned or unplanned risk or solvency profile changes such that:

- LUK breaches or would expect to breach its capital and solvency tolerances; and
- The risk profile of the business changes or is expected to change in such a way that the methodologies used to calculate its capital requirements are no longer deemed reliable for the projected risk profile.

In the event of an out of cycle ORSA, the results will be reported to the supervisor without undue delay following review and approval by the Board and in conjunction with the compliance function.

(II) ORSA: BOARD REVIEW AND APPROVAL

On an ongoing basis, the Board reviews LUK's risk profile via the quarterly ORSA report produced by the CRO. The quarterly ORSA report covers all material risk exposures within each category of risk as well as comment on LUK's solvency capital profile. The annual ORSA report is reviewed and approved by the LUK Board prior to regulatory submission.

(III) SOLVENCY NEEDS AND RISK PROFILE

As part of LUK's ongoing ORSA process, it models the internal view of its risk profile and the capital requirements within its internal economic capital model. The internal economic capital model reflects the Company's aggregate risk profile and models all of its major risk categories.

LUK considers a wide range of measures when establishing its appropriate level of capital including the internal measures of capital requirements used for reviewing the risk and solvency profile and applicable regulatory minima (i.e. PRA SCR).

Risk tolerances are set at a level that aims to prevent LUK incurring losses that would impair its ability to operate.

LUK actively reviews the level and composition of capital on an ongoing basis. Internal methods have been developed to review the profitability of classes of business and their estimated capital requirements plus the capital requirements of the combination of a wide range of other risk categories. LUK's capital management philosophy is in line with LHL's; the key aim of the Group's capital management process is to maintain a strong balance sheet, whilst:

- maintaining sufficient capital for underwriting opportunities and to meet obligations to policyholders;
- maximising the risk-adjusted return to shareholders within predetermined risk tolerances;
- maintaining adequate financial strength ratings; and
- meeting internal, regulatory and rating agency requirements.

B.4 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

(A) INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

LUK's Board is responsible for approving and periodically reviewing the overall business strategies and significant policies as well as the organisational structure and internal control strategy for LUK while the LHL Board has overall responsibility for ensuring that an adequate and effective system of internal control is established and maintained throughout the Group, including the main subsidiary undertakings. The LUK Board provides direction, guidance and suitable prudential oversight, ensuring that it is appropriately and effectively managed, controlled and in compliance with laws and regulations. The LUK Board is supported in discharging those responsibilities by the company secretarial function and with advice and guidance from the legal and compliance function. The Boards are responsible for the supervision and evaluation of its performance, including management.

Internal control can be defined as a continuous set of processes carried out by the LUK Board, management and all personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance of:

- effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- reliability of financial and non-financial information;
- adequate control of risks;
- prudent approach to business; and
- compliance with laws and regulation, and internal policies and procedures.

The key components of LUK's and the Group's internal control system are:

- the affirmation process; and
- detailed control testing;
- the internal audit function; and
- the Board and its committees (both at a LUK and a Group level).

LUK maintains an effective internal control system comprising efficient control activities applied across all key areas of business operations.

The key control activities within LUK and the Group include:

- approval processes;
- authorisations;
- verifications;
- reconciliations;
- management reviews;
- appropriate measurements applicable to each business area;
- monitoring compliance with agreed exposure limits and operating principles/instructions, and
- follow-up on non-compliance.

The control activities are proportionate to the risks coming from the processes and they ensure that any potential conflicts of interest are identified and managed appropriately.

Control Monitoring

Through its monitoring of the control framework LUK and the Group seek to have a continual cycle of review and improvement to ensure that the control framework remains appropriate to the needs of the business and provides management with assurance of the effectiveness of the controls framework and that procedures are in place to detect deficiencies.

Each control is allocated to an individual control owner. The risk register identifies the named control owners who are responsible for the effective performance of each of the identified controls. The actual operation of the control can be delegated by the control owner to a control operator, notwithstanding the control owner remains responsible for the suitability and operation of the control.

On a quarterly basis all control owners/operators affirm the effectiveness and appropriateness of their assigned controls. Results are recorded on Lancashire's risk system in a process that is facilitated by the Group risk management function and the CRO. All control assessments are reviewed by the risk owner and then reviewed and approved by the CRO who reports any material changes to the Board on a quarterly basis. Detailed follow-up is performed on a sample of controls each quarter to verify the affirmations made by the control operators. All controls are tested in detail at least once per annum.

(B) COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

LUK is committed to ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and has no tolerance for breaches or a failure to adhere to prudential regulatory standards as well as the standards of conduct expected of it in those markets and territories in which it operates.

The Group and the Company have implemented policies and procedures to document the control environment in place including how it mitigates regulatory risk. The Group recognises that compliance is the responsibility of all staff and directors, including non-executive directors. Ensuring the implementation of a compliance policy throughout the firm is the responsibility of the LHL and subsidiary undertaking boards. On a day-to-day basis executive management and SMFs/Approved Persons who act in an executive capacity are responsible for ensuring that the policy remains appropriate and effective.

All members of the compliance function have the appropriate experience and expertise relevant to their individual roles, providing a mix and balance of skills, so that they collectively can fulfill their duties.

The Group’s and LUK's compliance function identifies, assesses, monitors and reports on ongoing compliance risk exposure, including the tracking of changes in the environment that could affect the compliance and regulatory risk and the monitoring of the appropriateness of the Group’s and LUK’s compliance procedures.

B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

(A) INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Head of Internal Audit oversees the internal audit department and assists executive management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors in discharging their responsibilities by furnishing them with analyses, advice and recommendations concerning activities reviewed and by promoting effective and efficient controls and pursuing corrective action on significant issues.

Annually, Internal Audit submits to the Audit Committee a detailed audit plan outlining the proposed audit methodology, work schedule and budget for the following fiscal year. The audit work schedule is developed based on a prioritisation of the audit universe using a risk-based methodology. Any significant deviation from the formally approved work schedule is communicated to senior management and the Audit Committee through periodic activity reports.

A written report is prepared and issued by Internal Audit following the conclusion of each audit and is distributed as appropriate. A summary audit report is provided to the Audit Committee. The audit reports include the auditee’s agreed actions to be taken in respect of each specific finding. Reports must outline clearly any instances where Internal Audit and the auditee are unable to formulate satisfactory agreed actions and the Audit Committee will then determine the appropriate actions.

Management’s response should include a timetable for anticipated completion of action to be taken and an explanation for any recommendations not addressed.

Management will be responsible for appropriate follow-up on those audit findings and recommendations. All significant findings will remain open in Internal Audit’s issue tracking software until cleared by Internal Audit or the Audit Committee.

(B) INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION: INDEPENDENCE AND OBJECTIVITY

Internal Audit’s roles and responsibilities are clearly defined through the Internal Audit Charter, available on the Group’s website here: Board Committees - Lancashire Group. This states that all internal audit activities shall remain free of influence by any element in the organisation, including matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing, or report content to permit maintenance of an independent and objective mental attitude necessary in rendering reports.

The Internal Audit function maintains its independence and objectivity from the activities it reviews by the Head of Internal Audit reporting directly to the Audit Committee. In addition, the CRO has input to the scope of each audit and receives a copy of each internal audit report. This integration of internal audit and ERM into the business helps facilitate LUK's and the Group’s protection of its assets and reputation and maintain Internal Audit’s objectivity.

The Internal Audit team govern themselves by adherence to The Institute of Internal Auditors’ (IIA) International Professional Practice Framework (‘IPPF’).

B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The actuarial function consists of individuals with the appropriate skillsets and knowledge of financial and insurance mathematics commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of LUK's and the Group’s business and meets the requirements and tasks of Article 48 of the Solvency II Directive. More broadly than Solvency II, the members of the LUK Actuarial Function contribute to other areas of the business where deemed appropriate.

To ensure experience, skills and awareness of market and emerging issues are maintained, all members are required to annually partake in and evidence continued professional development/education and adherence to their relevant professional body’s code of conduct, standards or practice.

The LUK Actuarial Function provides a summary of the reserves and related matters to the LUK Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The Actuarial Function Report is provided to the Board annually.

In order to demonstrate independence between performing and reviewing work Lancashire engaged external actuaries during the year to conduct independent reviews of LUK's and the Group’s claims reserves on an IAS basis on a six monthly basis.

B.7 OUTSOURCING

The key objectives of LUK's outsourcing policy which operates on a Group basis are:

- To ensure that the Group and subsidiary undertakings receive optimal value for money whilst also understanding and controlling the risks involved in the engagement of third party providers or outsourcing services; and
- To ensure compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements in which the Group's subsidiary undertakings operate in respect of any outsourcing undertaken. In particular to remain in compliance with Article 49 of the Solvency II Directive, which states that; "a firm cannot outsource a critical or important operational function or activity in such a way as to lead to:
  - Materially impairing the quality of the firm's system of governance;
  - Unduly increasing the operational risk;
  - Impairing the ability of the supervisory authorities to monitor the firm's compliance with its obligations; and
  - Undermining continuous and satisfactory service to policyholders".

LUK remains fully responsible for discharging all of its obligations under the rules and other laws, regulations and administrative provisions, and therefore cannot contract out its regulatory obligations and takes care to supervise the discharge of any outsourced functions and/or activities. None of the Group's or Company's key or important functions are outsourced; however external service providers are used in certain instances to provide expertise, skills or products that are not available internally. In all instances key and important functions are managed and supervised by Lancashire employees, who retain oversight and responsibility for the functions.

Areas in which external service providers are utilised by the Group's key and/or important functions are as follows:

Internal Audit

The Group's Internal Audit function uses various "co-source" service providers to provide assistance with audits that are particularly technical or specialist in nature, for example IT, actuarial or tax related matters. In all instances the co-source audit provision is managed by the Head of Internal Audit and the results of the audits are reported to management and the Group and Company Audit Committees using reporting and scoring consistent with the internally sourced internal audits.

Actuarial Function

As noted in Section B.6 above, during 2022 the Group's actuarial function has used external actuaries to provide independent support around aspects of the IAS basis process for the Group and subsidiary company undertakings. This support is not considered to constitute outsourcing of the role or tasks of the Actuarial Function; the responsibility for these is maintained internally.

Finance and Investment Management

LUK's Board and management recognise that the Company's principal expertise lies in underwriting so the Group, on behalf of LUK, uses the services of internationally recognised investment managers, custodians and investment accountants who are experts in their respective fields to provide assistance with the day-to-day management of the Group's and LUK's investment portfolios and accounting and risk reporting thereof. The use of such services also provides the Group with access to extensive and high quality research into investments and capital markets that would be inefficient to derive internally. The responsibility for managing the outsourcing of the relationship with these third party service providers lies with the Group Head of Investments and Treasury.

Investment guidelines are established by the Investment Committee of the Group's Board of Directors; LUK's guidelines are aligned to those of the Group and determine parameters within which the Group's investment managers must operate. Compliance with the investment guidelines is monitored by the internal investment management team on a monthly basis. Further details regarding the Company's investment guidelines are available in the Investment Risk section of the Company's financial statements, from page 31 of the financial statements for 31 December 2022 available on the Group's website: Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited.

The Company has an outsourcing arrangement to support it in the processing and matching of some of its technical cash items and the processing of related endorsements and declarations and also credit control. The Company holds weekly review meetings with the provider and monthly strategy meetings, with a member of the Company's senior management in attendance, and furthermore receives regular detailed reports on progress.

IT

The IT function uses service providers to provide business continuity services off site . Third parties, based in the UK, are also used to provide data back-up services and email scanning and archiving services. The use of external providers for such services is considered best practice for IT continuity risk management.

B.8 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

All material information regarding the Company's system of governance has been described in sections B1-B7 above. The Company considers its system of governance to be appropriate given the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

The Company is exposed to risks from several sources. These include underwriting risk, market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk and strategic risk. The primary risk to the Company is insurance underwriting risk. There have been no material changes to the Company's material risks or the measures used to assess these risks over the 2022 reporting period.

C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

Underwriting risk continues to dominate the Company's risk profile. It has the highest impact on the regulatory capital requirements of Solvency II SCR as well as being the primary driver for the Company's capital decisions.

The Company underwrites worldwide, predominantly short-tail, insurance and reinsurance contracts that transfer insurance risk, including risks exposed to both natural and man-made catastrophes. The Company's exposure in connection with insurance contracts is, in the event of insured losses, whether premiums will be sufficient to cover the loss payments and expenses.

Some of the Company's business provides coverage for natural catastrophes (e.g. hurricanes, earthquakes, wildfires and floods) and is subject to potential seasonal variation and the effects of climate change. A proportion of the Company's business is exposed to large catastrophe losses in North America, Europe and Japan as a result of windstorms. The level of windstorm activity, and landfall thereof, during the North American, European and Japanese wind seasons may materially impact the Company's loss experience. The North American and Japanese wind seasons are typically June to November and the European wind season November to March. The Company also bears exposure to large losses arising from other non-seasonal natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, floods and tornadoes, from risk losses throughout the year and from war, terrorism and political risk and other events.

The Company's material risk concentration exposure to certain peak zone elemental loses, are shown below. Net loss estimates are before income tax and net of reinstatement premiums and outwards reinsurance.

As at 31 December 2022		100 year return period estimated net loss $'000	250 year return period $'000
Zones	**Perils**		
Gulf of Mexico (1)	Hurricane	7,196	8,607
Non-Gulf of Mexico - U.S.	Hurricane	4,143	4,965
California	Earthquake	5,835	7,689
Japan	Earthquake	1,182	1,434
Pacific North West	Earthquake	1,969	4,424
Japan	Typhoon	1,234	1,432
Pan-European	Windstorm	2,983	3,497

(1) Landing hurricane from Florida to Texas

Climate change may expose the Company to the risk of heightened severity and frequency of weather-related losses. Climate related risks are identified and assessed as part of the usual risk identification and management process which includes but is not limited to discussions with risk owners and with subject matter experts across the Company and discussions at the Emerging Risk Working Company, CCWG, and ESG Co-ordination Committee. Climate-related risks specific to the (re)insurance portfolios are identified and assessed as part of the day-to-day underwriting process by individual underwriters in their analysis of specific risk information, and more broadly in the context of the wider portfolio during the daily UMCC and the fortnightly RRC meetings. These reviews include, the physical location of assets insured, weather related perils that have impacted the location, historical frequency and severity, as well as expected short and long-term changes. The annual individual entity underwriting strategy days and the annual Company catastrophe underwriting strategy day assess climate-related risks of both current and anticipated future risks, which include but are not limited to transition risk arising from a decline in the value of assets to be insured, changing energy costs, and liability risks that could arise from climate-related litigation. Physical, transition and liability risks are considered by business segment and geographical location, and the expected impact from the risks identified is considered with respect to both magnitude and timescale.

The Company considers insurance risk at an individual contract level, at a segmental level, a geographic level and at an aggregate portfolio level. This ensures that careful risk selection, limits on concentration and appropriate portfolio diversification are accomplished.

Losses in LUK's classes are hard to predict as to the specifics of timing and quantum of occurrence and they can also exceed expectations in terms of both frequency and severity. LUK recognises that through the effects of climate change, weather related events may increase in frequency, severity and clustering, so, although the Company models losses, for example using third party stochastic models, it is cognisant that these projections may be wrong in many instances.

Management uses internal economic capital modelling tools for monitoring its insurance risks. Within these, insurance risk accounts for the majority of the allocated risk capital, so this is the principal area where the Company stringently applies controls and reviews. For example, a large number of controls are placed around monitoring risk levels across the business with the level of insurance risk tolerance per peril set by the Board of Directors.

The RRC reviews the PML's on a monthly basis and RDSs on a quarterly basis. They are also reported to the LUK Board through the quarterly CRO reporting. Any projected or actual breach of limits requires immediate action by management, with the risk owner being required to immediately contact the CRO with an explanation and mitigating plan. Actual breaches require a mitigating plan, which must be approved by the CRO and the CEO and are reported to Group management, the RRC and appropriate Board(s).

Mitigation

A number of controls are deployed to manage the amount of insurance exposure assumed:

- the Group has a rolling three-year strategic plan that helps establish the over-riding business goals that the Board of Directors aims to achieve. LUK aligns its strategic plan to the Group's;

- a detailed business plan is produced annually which includes expected premiums and combined ratios by class and considers risk-adjusted profitability, capital usage and requirements. The plan is approved by the Board of Directors and is monitored, reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis;
- Internal and third party risk models are used to measure occurrence risks, aggregate risks and correlations between classes and other non-insurance risks;
- each authorised class has a predetermined normal maximum line structure;
- each underwriter has a clearly defined limit of underwriting authority;
- the Group and LUK have predetermined tolerances on probabilistic and deterministic losses of capital for certain single events;
- risk levels versus tolerances are monitored on a regular basis;
- a daily underwriting call is held to peer review insurance proposals, opportunities and emerging risks;
- internal and third party risk models are deployed to model catastrophes and resultant losses to the portfolio, the Group and the Company; and
- reinsurance may be purchased to mitigate both frequency and severity of losses on a treaty or facultative basis and to improve risk-adjusted FCBVS.

Monitoring
The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques is monitored by the LUK Board through their review of the quarterly ORSA report and by management through the bi-weekly RRC meetings. These are described more fully in Section B to this report, above.

Use of Special Purpose Vehicles
No special purposes vehicles were utilised for reinsurance protection during 2022.

C.2 MARKET RISK

Market risk relates to the uncertainty in the level or volatility of the market prices of financial instruments. Movements in investments resulting from changes in interest and inflation rates and currency exchange rates, amongst other factors, may lead to an adverse impact on the value of the Company's investment portfolio. Investment guidelines are established by the LHL Investment Committee of the Board of Directors to manage this risk. Investment guidelines set parameters within which the Group's and LUK's external investment managers must operate. Important parameters include guidelines on permissible asset classes, duration ranges, credit quality, currency, maturity, sectors, geographical, sovereign and issuer exposures. Compliance with guidelines is monitored on a monthly basis. Any adjustments to the investment guidelines are approved by the Group Investment Committee and the LUK Board of Directors. The Company reviews the composition, duration and asset allocation of its portfolio on a regular basis in order to respond to changes in interest rates and other market conditions. The duration of LUK's fixed interest portfolio at present is 1.8 years.

Prudent person principle
The Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC requires companies to invest assets in accordance with the 'prudent person principle'. The broad requirements relevant to the Company are as follows:

- investment should be in assets whose risks can be properly identified, measured, monitored, managed, controlled, reported and taken into account when calculating the solvency capital requirement;
- investment should be carried out in such a way as to ensure the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole;
- assets held to cover technical provisions should match the nature and duration of the insurance and reinsurance liabilities;
- conflicts of interest should be managed to ensure that the investment is made in the best interest of policy holders;
- the use of derivatives should be restricted to reduction of risks or for efficient portfolio management;
- assets not traded in regulated financial markets should be kept to a minimum;
- the portfolio should be diversified in terms of asset class, issuer and geographical location; and
- there should not be excessive risk concentration in relation to an issuer or issuer group.

The Company typically invests in commonly traded and non-complex products. The Company invests its portfolio in highly rated securities, across a number of sectors and a number of types of fixed maturity securities. Strict guidelines govern investment policy and the portfolio is monitored closely in terms of security, quality, liquidity, profitability and duration.

Risk concentration is closely monitored to ensure that there is no excessive concentration with one issuer or issuer Group although there is a degree of concentration with the U.S. government and agencies. Concentration risk is an immaterial component of the Company's SCR charge.

Assets are held to match the duration of liabilities as far as possible. Given that the majority of liabilities are denominated in U.S. dollars there is naturally a significant amount of U.S. denominated assets.

Performance and accounting reports are received for all investments and a summary report is prepared for management, the Investment Committee and the Board.

Detailed risk disclosures covering the Company's investment portfolio are included in the LUK financial statements for 31 December 2022, from page 31 available on the Group's website: Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited.

Mitigation
The Company's investment risk is mitigated through the following:

- Investment strategy: LUK's and the Group's strategy is that investment income is not expected to be a significant driver of returns. The primary focus of the business remains on underwriting as the engine of profits;
- Investment Risk and Return Committee: the IRRC forms an integral part of LUK's and the Group's risk management framework, meeting at least quarterly and reporting to the RRC;
- Diversification: LUK and the Group's portfolio is diversified across a number of sectors, geographical areas and types of investment; and
- External advisers: The Board and management recognise that the Company's principal expertise lies in underwriting so the business uses the services of internationally recognised investment managers who are experts in their fields.

Monitoring

The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques is monitored by the LUK Board through their review of the quarterly ORSA report and the quarterly management IRRC meetings. These are described more fully in Section B to this report, above.

CURRENCY RISK

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent its assets are denominated in different currencies to its liabilities. The Company is also exposed to non-retranslation risk on non-monetary assets such as unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs. Exchange gains and losses can impact profit or loss.

Although LUK considers that the currency risk exposure is not sufficiently material to impact upon the resilience of its balance sheet, its impact is limited to its effects on mean returns and the volatility of the same. It hedges monetary non-U.S. dollar liabilities primarily with non-U.S. dollar assets, but may also use derivatives to mitigate foreign currency exposures. The Company's main foreign currency exposure relates to its insurance obligations, cash holdings, investments and premiums receivable.

Mitigation

The Group and Company buys and sells currency for the purposes of managing currency exposures and monitors its currency risk exposure against set tolerances.

Monitoring

The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques is monitored by the LUK Board through their review of the quarterly ORSA report and the quarterly management IRRC meetings. These are described more fully in Section B to this report, above.

C.3 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may fail to pay, or repay, a debt or obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its fixed maturity investment portfolio and its inwards premiums receivable from brokers, insureds and cedants, with its largest credit risk exposures coming from reinsurance counterparties on the amounts recoverable from reinsurers.

The table below presents an analysis of the Company's major exposures to counterparty credit risk, based on their rating. The table includes amounts due from policyholders and unsettled investment trades. The quality of these receivables is not graded but, based on management's historical experience, there is limited default risk associated with these amounts.

As at 31 December 2022	Financial assets $'000	Receivables and other assets $'000	Reinsurance recoverables $'000
AAA	379	—	—
AA+, AA, AA-	108,275	—	—
A+, A, A-	57,403	39,614	141,441
BBB+, BBB, BBB-	39,715	—	—
Other	4,401	28,946	—
Total	**210,173**	**68,560**	**141,441**

Reinsurance Counterparty

LUK makes extensive use of both external and intra-group reinsurance as part of its overall risk return optimisation approach and accepts a degree of trade-off between mitigating underwriting risk and incurring counterparty risk. Overall, the Group and its subsidiary undertakings have low exposure to credit risk as the majority of the large outwards reinsurance contracts are placed with highly rated reinsurers or are collateralised. The LHL Board of Directors has approved Group tolerance limits within which LUK operates and management has set preferences for exposures to a single external counterparty in respect of non-proportional reinsurance. All limits are monitored at a LUK and Group level on a regular basis.

The large majority of the Reinsurance Recoverables balance is due from LICL in respect of the IQS, 80% of which is collateralised as set out in Section A5.

Counterparty credit risk from reinsurers is not a material component of LUK's SCR charge at $2,906,600.

Mitigation

Credit risk on the fixed maturity portfolio is mitigated through the Company's policy to invest in instruments of high credit quality issuers and to limit the amount of credit exposure with respect to particular ratings categories and any one issuer. Securities rated below an S&P or equivalent rating of BBB-/Baa3 may comprise no more than 5.0% of portfolio value, with the exception of U.S. government and agency securities. The Company is therefore not exposed to any significant credit concentration risk on its investment portfolio, except for fixed maturity securities issued by the U.S. government and government agencies

Credit risk on inwards premiums receivable from insureds and cedants is managed by conducting business with reputable broking organisations, with whom the Company has established relationships, and by rigorous cash collection procedures. The Company also has a broker approval and monitoring process in place. Credit risk from reinsurance recoverables is primarily managed by review and approval of all reinsurer security by the Group Reinsurance Security Committee.

Monitoring

The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques is monitored by the LUK Board through their review of the quarterly ORSA report and the quarterly management IRRC meetings for credit risk in the investment portfolio and the Reinsurance Security Committee for credit risk relating to the reinsurance recoverables. These are described more fully in Section B to this report, above.

C.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when they are due without incurring an unreasonable cost.

The Company's main exposures to liquidity risk are with respect to its insurance and investment activities. The Company is exposed if proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The Company can be exposed to daily calls on its available investment assets, principally to settle insurance claims.

Exposures in relation to insurance activities are as follows:

- Large catastrophic events, or multiple medium-sized events in quick succession, resulting in a requirement to pay a large value of claims within a relatively short time frame or fund trust accounts;
- Failure of insureds or cedants to meet their contractual obligations with respect to the payment of premiums in a timely manner; and
- Failure of reinsurers to meet their contractual obligations with respect to the payment of claims in a timely manner.

Exposures in relation to investment activities are as follows:

- Adverse market movements and/or a duration mismatch to obligations, resulting in investments being disposed of at a significant realised loss; and
- An inability to liquidate investments due to market conditions.

Subject to maintaining sufficient liquidity in aggregate across the Group's fully aligned entities, the Group has the ability to perform intra-group transactions in the event of temporary liquidity shortfalls at subsidiary undertaking level. This obviates incurring any costs that might result from raising entity-specific liquidity through external means.

As such, whilst the Group monitors and reports local liquidity levels against applicable stress events, it maintains the view that it is not necessary to cascade its formal risk tolerance and associated risk reporting requirements to LUK and focuses on reporting overall Group liquidity to Group and subsidiary undertaking Boards. The Group has maintained liquidity in excess of this tolerance through its focus on maintaining a portfolio that is highly liquid, of overall short duration and highly creditworthy.

Mitigation

The Company manages its liquidity risks via its investment strategy to hold high quality, highly liquid securities, sufficient to meet its insurance liabilities and other near-term liquidity requirements. The creation of the core portfolio and core plus portfolios with their subset of guidelines aims to ensure funds are readily available to meet potential insurance liabilities in an extreme event plus other near-term liquidity requirements.

In addition, the Company has established asset allocation and maturity parameters within the investment guidelines such that the majority of the investments are in high quality assets which could be converted into cash promptly and at minimal expense. The Company monitors market changes and outlook and reallocates assets as deemed necessary. The Group also monitors and reports Group liquidity against tolerances to the LUK Board.

Monitoring

The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques is monitored by the LUK Board through their review of the quarterly ORSA report plus the quarterly management IRRC meetings. These are described more fully in Section B to this report, above.

Expected profit in future premiums

The total amount of the expected profit included in future premiums as calculated in accordance with Article 260(2) is $85,389,000 .

C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel, systems or external events. The Company has identified and evaluated its key operational risks and these are incorporated in the risk registers and modelled directly within the internal economic capital model.

The Company has also established, and monitors compliance with, internal operational risk tolerances. The RRC reviews operational risk on at least an annual basis and operational risk is also covered in the CRO's quarterly ORSA report to the LUK Board.

Mitigation

In order to manage operational risks, the Company has implemented a robust governance framework which includes the monitoring of key risk indicators. Policies and procedures are documented and identify the key risks and controls within processes. The Group's Internal Audit function provides independent feedback with regard to the accuracy and completeness of key risks and controls, and independently verifies the effective operation of these through substantive testing. All higher risk areas are subject to an annual audit while compliance with tax operating guidelines is reviewed quarterly. Frequency of consideration for audit for all other areas varies from quarterly at the most frequent to a minimum of once every four years, on a rotational basis. For more information about the internal control framework please refer to section B.4 above.

Monitoring

The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques is monitored by the LUK Board through their review of the quarterly ORSA report and the quarterly risk register approval process plus the Board's input into the Company's strategy and business plan. These are described more fully in Section B to this report, above.

C.6 OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

Strategic Risk

The Company has identified several strategic risks. These include:

- The risks that either the poor execution of the business plan or an inappropriate business plan in itself results in a strategy that fails to adequately reflect the trading environment, resulting in an inability to optimise performance, including reputational risk;
- The risks of the failure to maintain adequate capital. This includes unanticipated changes in vendor, regulatory and /or rating agency models that could result in an increase in capital requirements or a change in the type of capital required;
- The risks of staff recruitment, succession planning, staff retention and key man risks;

- The risks of organisational stretch as the Company grows in terms of volume of business written and number of employees as well as from transformation programmes to ensure the Company has appropriate systems and infrastructure and data in place to support the business.

Mitigation

Business plan risk - the Company addresses the risks associated with the planning and execution of the business plan through a combination of the following:

- An iterative annual forward-looking business planning process with cross departmental involvement;
- Evaluation and approval of the annual business plan by the LUK Board of Directors;
- Regular monitoring of actual versus planned results;
- Periodic review and re-forecasting as market conditions change;
- Feedback to senior management via the daily UMCC and fortnightly RRC meetings; and
- Evaluation of climate change and the potential short, medium and long-term implications / considerations for the business.

Capital management risk – risks associated with the effectiveness of the Company's capital management are mitigated as follows:

- Regular monitoring of current and prospective regulatory capital requirements;
- Oversight of capital requirements by the LUK Board of Directors;
- Ability to purchase sufficient, cost effective reinsurance;
- Maintaining contact with vendors and regulators in order to stay abreast of upcoming developments; and
- Participation in industry groups such as the International Underwriting Association.

Retention risk –the risks associated with staff recruitment, succession planning, staff retention and key man risks are mitigated through a combination of resource planning processes and controls, including:

- The identification of key personnel with appropriate succession plans;
- The identification of key team profit generators and function holders with targeted retention packages;
- Documented recruitment procedures, position descriptions and employment contracts;
- Resource monitoring and the provision of appropriate compensation, including equity based compensation which vests over a defined time horizon; and
- Training schemes.

Monitoring

The continued effectiveness of the risk mitigation techniques for other material risk is monitored by the LUK Board through their review of the quarterly ORSA. These are described more fully in Section B to this report, above. The LUK Board is responsible for monitoring the adequacy of the Company's succession plans.

Mitigation & Monitoring

Group risks need to be considered on a case-by-case basis and as such there is no one size fits all mitigation strategy. The inclusion of group risk within the CRO's quarterly ORSA report ensures it is brought to the attention of the LHL and LUK Boards and suitable mitigation plans can be put in place.

C.7 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Stress and sensitivity testing

A range of sensitivity, stress and scenario testing techniques were applied throughout the year in response to specific actual and proposed changes to the business strategy and risk profile.

Sensitivity testing was conducted as part of the on-going development and validation of the internal economic capital model, methodology and assumptions across material risk categories. This was overseen by the RRC.

Scenario testing was used to assess the risk, return and capital implications of alternative potential planning scenarios. It was supported by the use of modelling outputs and applied both within the annual business planning process and on an ad-hoc basis to support the evaluation of potential changes in business strategy. The scenarios were developed with input from across the Group's senior management team and representation from the non-executive directors. The scenarios covered the following key risk areas: insurance risk, investment risk (liquidity risk) and regulatory risk. They are predominately underwriting focussed however, which is deliberate in that underwriting is by far the most significant driver of tail risk and – given the Group's significant levels of capital surplus and relatively benign risk profile in respect of other risk categories – the natural focus in terms of stress testing the stability of the Group. Our climate change scenario incorporates underwriting and investment risks as we consider transition risk and physical risk.

Standard stress testing was used to evaluate the impact of extreme yet plausible events and scenarios that might impact the business in order to test the resilience of the plan and evaluate alternative risk mitigation arrangements. The stress testing was applied during the business planning and ORSA processes.

Reverse stress testing was focussed on deliberately deconstructing the business model to test for vulnerabilities and potential events that could make it unviable. In addition to the consideration of extreme financial loss scenarios it considered the interaction of risks such as reputational and regulatory failures and loss of key resources that might combine to make the business model unviable. It utilised a combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques.

Climate Change

The Company is exposed to both climate-related risk and opportunities. The two major categories of risk being transition and physical risk.

Transition risks are those relating to the transition to a lower carbon economy and include risks such as policy and legal risk, technology risk, market risk and reputation risk. Physical risks are those relating to the physical impacts of climate change which can be acute (those from increased frequency and severity of climate related events) or chronic (due to longer-term shifts in climate patterns). As an insurance company, LUK is more significantly affected by physical risk through its exposure to acute and chronic climate change. The potential financial impact from

these climate related risks is assessed through scenario testing and mitigated by the Company’s strategic and risk management decisions on managing these risks. The risk assessment also considers the products currently offered by the Company and how these might change over time during the transition to a lower carbon economy.

In the Company’s underwriting operations, this risk is effectively managed by supplementing the Company’s internal systems, data and procedures with external vendor models. Underwriting guidelines support the underwriting process and provide guidance to assist underwriters in their decision making. Performance against guidelines is monitored via the UMCC and related reporting. There are clear tolerances and preferences in place to actively manage exposures, and the Board regularly monitors the Company’s PMLs. The risks to the asset side of the balance sheet from climate change are monitored through the use of a Climate VaR which is monitored versus the MSCI benchmark in part through regular reviews of the Company’s third party asset managers, the asset allocation, and the underlying securities within our portfolio.

Climate change, its related risks and opportunities and their financial impact are a key focus of the Board at their quarterly meetings. The stress and scenario tests performed as part of the business planning process include climate-related scenarios, and these scenarios will continue to be refined and enhanced as more information becomes available. The work performed to date has not resulted in any material impact on our business strategy or change to our understanding of the risks' impacts to our business.

Other
All material information regarding the Company’s risk profile has been described in sections C.1-C.7 above.

D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUE FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES AND VALUE FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted under UK adopted IAS and applicable law. A reconciliation of the statutory accounts values to the Solvency II valuation is set out below:

As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	IFRS financial statements	Solvency II	Total difference	Presentation differences	Valuation differences
Deferred acquisition costs (1)	46,702	—	(46,702)	—	(46,702)
Deferred tax assets	2,033	—	(2,033)	(2,033)	—
Investments (including loans and mortgages) (2)	185,055	188,442	3,387	3,387	—
Reinsurance recoverables (1)	377,392	141,441	(235,951)	(84,143)	(151,808)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables (1)	160,144	23,242	(136,902)	(136,902)	—
Reinsurance receivables (1)	82,974	39,614	(43,360)	(43,360)	—
Cash and cash equivalents (2)	24,267	21,731	(2,536)	(2,536)	—
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown (2)	6,577	5,704	(873)	(873)	—
Total assets	**885,144**	**420,174**	**(464,970)**	**(266,460)**	**(198,510)**

As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	IFRS financial statements	Solvency II	Total difference	Presentation differences	Valuation differences
Technical provisions (1)	489,153	187,103	(302,050)	(106,702)	(195,348)
Deferred tax liabilities (1)	—	6,573	6,573	(2,033)	8,606
Insurance & intermediaries payables (1)	30,201	—	(30,201)	(30,201)	—
Reinsurance payable (1)	139,979	12,455	(127,524)	(127,524)	—
Payables (trade, not insurance)	13,930	13,930	—	—	—
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown (1)	39,762	—	(39,762)	—	(39,762)
Total liabilities	**713,025**	**220,061**	**(492,964)**	**(266,460)**	**(226,504)**

(1) These adjustments are all related to the Solvency II technical provisions calculation – see Section D.2 below.

(2) These presentation differences are due to alternative classification of financial assets under the Solvency II regulations, including the treatment of accrued interest and pending trades that are included in 'other assets' on an IAS basis and within the relevant investment asset classification on a Solvency II basis. These presentation re-allocations have no impact on the Company's own funds.

The key differences in liabilities between the Solvency II balance sheet and the IAS basis are related to the technical provisions valuation as further analysed in the technical provisions section below.

D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 ASSETS

(A) VALUE OF ASSETS

The valuation of assets in the Solvency II balance sheet is as follows:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000
Investments	188,442
Reinsurance recoverables	141,441
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	23,242
Reinsurance receivables	39,614
Cash and cash equivalents	21,731
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	5,704
Total assets	**420,174**

The valuation for solvency purposes by material class of assets is as follows:

Financial assets

Financial assets comprise the following:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000
Bonds	
Government bonds	105,174
Corporate bonds	77,967
Collateralised assets	2,764
Collective investment undertakings	2,537
Investments	**188,442**
Cash and cash equivalents	21,731
Total financial assets	**210,173**

With the exception of cash and cash equivalents and collective investment undertakings, financial assets are held at fair value. Prices for the Company's investment portfolio are provided by a third-party investment accounting firm whose pricing processes and the controls thereon are subject to an annual audit on both the operation and the effectiveness of those controls. In accordance with their pricing policy, various recognised reputable pricing sources are used including broker-dealers and pricing vendors. The pricing sources use bid prices where available, otherwise indicative prices are quoted based on observable market trade data. The prices provided are compared to the investment managers' pricing. The Company has not made any adjustments to any pricing provided by independent pricing services or its third-party investment managers for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Highly liquid U.S. government treasury bonds and certain highly liquid short-term investments, included within the Solvency II government bonds caption, are considered to be quoted in an active market, with quoted prices readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices representing actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Excepting collective investment undertakings and cash, the remainder of the Company's financial assets are securities with quoted prices in active markets valued in accordance with the methods described in more detail in Note 9 of LUK's financial statements available on the Group's website: Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited.

Collective investment undertakings comprise money market funds. Money market funds and cash and cash equivalents are carried at carrying value. Carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature and high liquidity of the cash balances.

For Solvency II purposes interest accrued on financial assets has been added to the carrying values.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax assets are netted against deferred tax liabilities (refer to section D.3). The treatment and recognition of deferred tax liabilities is discussed in sections D.3.

Other assets
Other assets comprise the following:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	23,242
Reinsurance receivables	39,614
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	5,704
Total other assets	**68,560**

These are assets arising in the normal course of business. The valuation of these assets on a fair value basis does not materially differ from the values recorded in the IAS financial statements. All receivables are current; the carrying value approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the receivables.

Operating leases

The Company has no operating leases.

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

Assumptions and judgments including those about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty
The use of judgements and estimates in the valuation of the Company's assets is disclosed on page 19 of LUK's 31 December 2022 financial statements available on the Group's website: Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited.

(B) DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUE FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES AND VALUE FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards and applicable law. As a result, apart from some balance sheet reclassifications and valuation adjustments required for determining reinsurance recoverables, there are no other differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used in valuing assets from those used for Solvency II purposes. A reconciliation of the statutory accounts value of asset classes to the Solvency II valuation is set out below:

As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	IFRS financial statements	Solvency II	Total difference	Presentation differences	Valuation differences
Deferred acquisition costs (1)	46,702	—	(46,702)	—	(46,702)
Deferred tax assets	2,033	—	(2,033)	(2,033)	—
Investments (including loans and mortgages) (2)	185,055	188,442	3,387	3,387	—
Reinsurance recoverables (1)	377,392	141,441	(235,951)	(84,143)	(151,808)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables (1)	160,144	23,242	(136,902)	(136,902)	—
Reinsurance receivables (1)	82,974	39,614	(43,360)	(43,360)	—
Cash and cash equivalents (2)	24,267	21,731	(2,536)	(2,536)	—
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown (2)	6,577	5,704	(873)	(873)	—
Total assets	**885,144**	**420,174**	**(464,970)**	**(266,460)**	**(198,510)**

(1) These adjustments are all related to the Solvency II technical provisions calculation – see Section D.2 below.
(2) These presentation differences are due to alternative classification of financial assets under the Solvency II regulations, including the treatment of accrued interest and pending trades that are included in 'other assets' on an IAS basis and within the relevant investment asset classification on a Solvency II basis. These presentation re-allocations have no impact on the Company's own funds.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

(A) VALUE OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The Solvency II technical provisions are comprised of three elements:

- Claims provisions - the best estimate of loss reserves on events which have occurred by the balance sheet date including associated expenses and net of future premium;
- Premium provisions - the best estimate reserves on the remaining exposure of contracts which the Company is obligated to at the balance sheet date including associated expenses and net of future premium; and
- Risk margin or "market value margin" – an additional amount, in excess of the best estimate provisions, expected to be required by a third party in order to fund the future regulatory capital required to meet the obligations. This is calculated based on a cost of capital approach.

The valuation of technical provisions for solvency purposes for each Solvency II line of business is as follows:

As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport insurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	TOTAL
Best estimate premium provisions						
- Gross	(25,373)	(18,174)	(12,470)	(1,277)	(2,149)	(59,443)
- Reinsurance recoverables	(6,489)	29,536	24,773	383	6,076	54,279
Net best estimate of premium provision	(31,862)	11,362	12,303	(894)	3,927	(5,164)
Best estimate claims provision						
- Gross	96,883	119,463	10,511	2,018	8,519	237,394
- Recoverables from reinsurance	(80,983)	(97,134)	(8,711)	(1,627)	(7,265)	(195,720)
Net best estimate of claims provisions	15,900	22,329	1,800	391	1,254	41,674
Risk margin	3,448	4,435	656	152	461	9,152
Total technical provisions	**(12,514)**	**38,126**	**14,759**	**(351)**	**5,642**	**45,662**

The valuation methodology for determining the technical provisions is consistent across all the Solvency II lines of business and is broadly a two-step process. The first step is determining the IAS basis provisions, with the Solvency II provisions determined from these by applying a number of adjustments and additional data inputs. The use of the IAS provisions is deemed a suitable starting point for Solvency II technical provisions due to their significant scrutiny from internal and external parties prior to use.

IAS provisions for the purpose of this document and the comparison to Solvency II results (both gross and ceded to reinsurers) include the earned provisions relating to events which have occurred at the valuation date (whether reported or not) plus associated loss adjustment expenses, plus non-monetary items corresponding to 100% of the unearned premium (i.e. unearned premium reserve, 'UPR') less an allowance for the acquisition costs already paid on this unearned premium (i.e. deferred acquisition costs, 'DAC'). Solvency II then adjusts the above basis (separately for gross and ceded to reinsurers amounts) to move to a discounted best estimate cashflow approach (claims, expenses and premiums) on a legally obliged (rather than inception) basis allowing for the expected value of all possible outcomes. This removes the non-monetary items and replaces these with the cashflows expected to arise from these exposures including business to which LUK is legally obliged to accept but has yet to incept.

Provisions are valued separately depending on whether claims events have occurred or are yet to occur at the valuation date. Claims events which have occurred (whether reported to the insurer or not) are known as claims provisions. Provisions in respect of future claim events are known as premium provisions.

In addition to the above 'best estimate' of the future cashflows, a risk margin is added to represent the cost of capital required to run-off the existing obligations to expiry. This adjustment is designed to increase the best estimate to a market consistent value in line with the rest of the Solvency II balance sheet.

The Company’s actuarial function considers the process to determine both IAS and Solvency II basis technical provisions as appropriate as assessed through the data governance framework and technical provision validation process. The overall approach to valuing and validating the technical provisions recognises the inherent uncertainty in assessing the size, timing and nature of future insurance cashflows, in particular for claims which have yet to occur, as described further in section (B) below.

The approach adopted recognises the principle of proportionality while ensuring compliance with the Solvency II regulations, in particular Articles 75 to 86 of the Directive. The principle of proportionality permits insurers to choose and apply valuation methods which are:

- suitable to achieve the objective of deriving a market-consistent valuation according to Solvency II principles; but
- not more sophisticated than is needed in order to reach this objective.

LUK’s approach to deriving technical provisions adheres to this principle by focusing most effort on the material drivers of the valuation basis and the associated risks and sensitivities.

(B) LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY IN VALUATION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The main driver of uncertainty within the technical provisions is the final outcome of claims both in respect of events which have occurred (whether reported or not) and which may arise in future from unexpired exposure. The Company’s business and underwriting model generally results in claims which are low frequency and high severity in nature making the available historical loss data volatile and less useful for predicting ultimate losses.

In most cases, reinsurance helps in reducing the uncertainty and exposure to the Company particularly for known events where, while the gross outcome may be uncertain, the fact that reinsurance protection is in place, particularly excess of loss coverage, the net impact may be relatively stable and known. At the best estimate (i.e. mean) level it is generally expected that profit would be ceded to third party reinsurers as the third party reinsurance programme generally protects the Company in more extreme (i.e. above mean) outcomes. Given the nature of the Company’s reinsurance programme, this provides protection against low frequency, high severity events where, upon occurrence, the reinsurance generates significant benefits to LUK. The third party reinsurance all inures to the benefit of the QST (refer to section A5), which further reduces LUK’s net exposure to loss events.

The Solvency II adjustments to the IAS technical provisions introduce a number of areas of uncertainty either due to the uncertainty in the amounts and subjectivity of the approach or through future volatility which could vary the particular element significantly. The most appropriate approaches have been selected as described in section C below.

(I) UNCERTAINTY WITHIN THE CLAIMS PROVISIONS

In respect of claim events which have occurred, the lack of stable and reliable historical data makes predictions of ultimate losses, particularly for less well developed accident years or where there is ongoing dispute or litigation, especially uncertain. There is also a time lag inherent in reporting from the original claimant to the primary insurer to the broker and then to the reinsurer. In the case of proportional contracts, reliance is placed on an analysis of a contract's historical experience, industry information, and the professional judgement of underwriters in estimating reserves for these contracts. In addition, if available, reliance is placed partially on ultimate loss ratio forecasts as reported by insureds or cedants, which are normally subject to a quarterly or six month lag.

As a result of the time lag described above, an estimate must be made of the technical provisions. Because of the degree of reliance that is necessarily placed on insureds or ceding companies for claims reporting, the associated time lag, the low frequency/high severity nature of much of the business that the Company writes, and the varying reserving practices among ceding companies, reserve estimates are highly dependent on management judgement and are therefore uncertain. During the loss settlement period, which may be years in duration, additional facts regarding individual claims and trends often will become known, and current laws and case law may change, with a consequential impact on reserving. The claims count on the types of insurance and reinsurance that the Company writes, which are low frequency and high severity in nature, is generally low.

For certain catastrophic events there are greater uncertainties underlying the assumptions and associated estimated reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses. Complexity resulting from problems such as policy coverage issues, multiple events affecting one geographic area and the resulting impact on claims adjusting (including the allocation of claims to the specific event and the effect of demand surge on the cost of building materials and labour) by, and communications from, insureds or ceding companies, can cause delays to the timing with which the Company is notified of changes to loss estimates.

The majority of the technical provision estimate relates to potential claims on non-elemental risks where timing delays in insured or cedant reporting may mean losses could have occurred which the company was not made aware of by the balance sheet date.

(II) UNCERTAINTY WITHIN THE PREMIUM PROVISIONS

In respect of unexpired exposure, the fact that claim events have yet to occur makes the final outcome on this exposure less certain. Under IAS, the portion of premium related to the unexpired portion of the risk period is deferred and reflected in unearned premium. The 'best estimate cashflow' approach under Solvency II however requires provisioning for the expected level of future claims and expenses which will arise from this exposure which may then be offset by the future premium amounts.

As a result of the cashflow approach, the profit embedded in the unexpired exposures is realised immediately under Solvency II, compared to IAS which defers this until the exposure is recognised. While the profit outcome will ultimately be the same over time, the accounting treatment differs for the balance sheet. There is a greater uncertainty in the Solvency II balance sheet with regard to unexpired exposures than on the IAS balance sheet as there is more reliance on assumptions about future claims experience.

(C) DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUE FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES AND VALUE FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To determine the Solvency II technical provisions LUK takes the IAS technical provisions and makes a number of adjustments. The differences between the accounting and Solvency II bases for technical provisions are summarised in the table below:

As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	Gross of Reinsurance	Reinsurance Recoverables	Net of Reinsurance
i) Technical provisions – accounting basis*	442,451	(337,630)	104,821
ii) Movement of not yet due premium debtors and creditors to TPs	(106,702)	84,165	(22,537)
Total reclassification difference	**(106,702)**	**84,165**	**(22,537)**
iii) Adjustments to IAS loss reserves for basis change	(26,687)	23,245	(3,442)
iv) Profit in respect of legally obliged future exposure	(106,384)	67,512	(38,872)
v) Allowance for reinsurer default	—	1,392	1,392
vi) Allowance for discounting at risk free rates	(24,727)	19,875	(4,852)
vii) Risk margin	9,152	—	9,152
Total valuation difference	**(148,646)**	**112,024**	**(36,622)**
Technical provisions – solvency basis	**187,103**	**(141,441)**	**45,662**

* The technical provision on an accounting basis includes; i) loss and loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums and ii) reinsurance recoveries, unearned premiums on premiums ceded and deferred acquisition cost.

(I) IAS PROVISIONS

Provisions for claims which have occurred by the valuation date (whether reported or not) are calculated using traditional actuarial methods on a gross and net of reinsurance basis. Attritional losses are reserved using the Bornhuetter-Ferguson technique whilst large losses are reserved for using exposure analyses or claim development methods. A provision is also included for the expenses associated with settling these claims.

The traditional accounting approach to business yet to be earned is to hold an UPR equivalent to 100% of the premium yet to be earned on incepted business. Where this is deemed to be insufficient, an additional provision may also be held in excess of this.

The IAS basis technical provisions are calculated quarterly by the Actuarial Function. This is overseen by the LUK Reserve Committee, a management committee that reviews the reserves,with particular attention on the large events, and the approach to determining these. The reserves are then recommended for approval by the Audit Committee. Each quarter's reserve setting process is supported by backtesting of prior expectations against the actual observed experience. This is done based on the level of incurred claims (paid plus reported) compared to the amount that was anticipated for the quarter at the previous quarter end. This is used to support changes in the ultimate claim outcome estimates over time.

D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

The Group engages an external actuary to conduct an independent review of the Group's and LUK's claims reserves on an IAS basis every six months. This analysis is included for comparison in the IBNR report to the LUK Audit Committee. Significant differences between the two estimates are discussed in the report.

(II) MOVEMENT OF NOT YET DUE PREMIUM DEBTORS TO TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

In the IAS statutory accounts future premiums inwards/outwards reside within the debtors/creditors balances in the balance sheet. Under the Solvency II cashflow approach, the future premium cashflows which are not due by the valuation date are reallocated to the technical provisions. Premium due at the valuation date remains in the debtors/creditors. All future (re)insurance payable and receivable balances are assumed to relate to the premium provisions within the Solvency II balance sheet.

(III) ADJUSTMENTS TO IAS LOSS RESERVES FOR BASIS CHANGE

Adjustments to IAS loss reserves for basis change comprises the following:

ADJUSTMENT TO ACTUARIAL BEST ESTIMATE

The IAS reserves are moved from a management best estimate to a pure actuarial best estimate - this is done at a class of business level and separately for gross and reinsurance amounts.

ALLOWANCE FOR EVENTS NOT IN DATA ('ENIDs')

The IAS technical provisions allow for the best estimate of 'reasonably foreseeable' outcomes whereas Solvency II requires the best estimate of 'all possible outcomes'. This implicitly includes a wider range of events in the future claim estimates and introduces the concept of an ENID allowance in the solvency provisions. This may include latent claims or very extreme high severity/low probability claims but more widely any event not observed in the historical data. An ENID uplift is added to the claims provision to recognise the difference between IAS and Solvency II bases. Given the generally short reporting and settlement periods of the business written by the Company the provisions for ENIDs within the claims provisions (i.e. in respect of events which have occurred) is expected to be lower than the equivalent ENID allowance within the premium provision (see IV below).

ENID uplift ratios are calculated separately for each line of business and are applied to the claim provisions. The ratios are calculated using the ratio of the mean of the full range of reserve risk outcomes from the Company's internal economic capital model to the mean of a range where outcomes above the 99th-99.5th percentile are truncated depending on the historic experience for each business line. This therefore allows for modelled events over the 1 in 100 outcome level. The same uplift proportions are applied gross and net of reinsurance.

INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL EXPENSES

The expense provisions are adjusted to include an allowance for all future expenses required to settle the existing insurance obligations on a going concern basis. This is naturally higher than the loss adjustment expenses included within the IAS provisions (typically split across 'allocated' – ALAE and 'unallocated' – ULAE provisions) as it includes items such as overheads and investment management fees. The ALAE provisions are included implicitly within the loss reserves under both accounting and solvency bases.

To calculate the additional expense requirement, in excess of the IAS provisions, the Company performs an exercise to allocate historic expenses to the management of in-force business at that time. The in-force attributed expenses are then analysed as a percentage of the historical claim payments and future expense cashflows are generated by assuming the same percentage applies to the future claim payments. The Company has used the proportionality principle and concluded that the impact of expense inflation is negligible. This is due to the short-tailed nature of the business underwritten by the Company.

Brokerage or other acquisition expenses associated with the existing premium debtors are determined when these are established in the accounts; as such these are booked net of acquisition costs. No further allowance for acquisition costs on (re)insurance receivables and payables is made in the technical provisions.

(IV) PROFIT IN RESPECT OF LEGALLY OBLIGED FUTURE EXPOSURE

REMOVAL OF UPR AND DAC

Under Solvency II the full cashflows associated with the unearned premium provisions must be valued and accounted for rather than accounting for non-monetary items such as gross and ceded UPR and DAC. This removes an element of prudence in the accounting basis technical provisions and recognises the anticipated profit embedded within this business at the valuation date rather than deferring this recognition as the exposure is recognised. For the Solvency II technical provisions the accounting concepts of UPR and DAC are therefore replaced with the expected future claims and associated expenses arising from the unearned exposure described below.

INCLUSION OF CLAIMS ASSOCIATED WITH UPR

Gross and net premium provisions are calculated using expected ultimate loss ratios by line of business applied to the unearned premium. The loss ratios are sourced from the business plan and represents the best estimate view (i.e. mean of the distribution of future outcomes) of the losses likely to emerge in future periods and as such are deemed a reasonable assumption to use. The ENID uplift, see below, is applied to these ratios to move this to an 'all outcomes' basis.

INCLUSION OF FUTURE REINSURANCE PREMIUM COVERING FUTURE EXPOSURE ON EXISTING LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

Credit is being taken in the technical provisions for recoveries on expected future claims events which have yet to occur. These events may occur a number of years in the future and are potentially covered by reinsurance to be purchased in these future years, notably ceded reinsurance contracts on a Losses Occurring basis. As a consequence, an allowance needs to be made in the technical provisions for the share of this planned future reinsurance premium which covers the future exposure on the existing obligations. This is done by apportioning the business plan future reinsurance premium spend between current and future inwards obligations through an analysis of the gross premium earnings over time and, at each time point, how much relates to existing obligations at the valuation date.

D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

The future reinsurance premiums, split between the risk premium and any brokerage/commissions (using ratios from the business plan) are deducted from the claims and expenses to determine the best estimate provision.

ALLOWANCE FOR EVENTS NOT IN DATA

Similar to the claims provisions, (as described in III above), an ENID allowance is also added to the premium provision. This is done using a similar set of assumptions and process to the claims provisions (i.e. truncating the internal economic capital model distributions at the 99th - 99.5th percentile for each class of the business depending on the historic experience for each business line). However, given the higher uncertainty in the premium provisions, the allowance for ENIDs is generally proportionally greater than the claims provisions.

FUTURE CASHFLOW FROM UNINCEPTED LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

Contract boundaries for Solvency II purposes are defined as all contracts to which the Company is legally obligated to accept as at the balance sheet date. It therefore includes contracts which may not have incepted but where the insurer no longer has a unilateral right to cancel the contract, reject the premium and amend the premiums or benefits payable under the contract to reflect the underlying risks. For the Company this means that in addition to the claims provisions and unearned portion of in-force business, cashflows also need to be considered in relation to business which has not incepted but where the rights as outlined above do not hold. The Company's underwriting system records such policies providing an up-to-date and accurate view of the nature and scale of this business.

To determine the technical provision allowance for this element, the future premium on policies which have been agreed prior, but incept after, the valuation date is taken from the underwriting system as the exposure measure. Similar to the incepted approach with UPR, this unincepted future premium is multiplied by the ultimate loss ratio in the business plan and uplifted by the ENID ratios to determine the future claims. By applying a loss ratio to the full future premium an implicit assumption is made that there is no lapse risk, therefore all contracts which have been bound will be taken up. This is deemed suitable due to the use of the live underwriting system at the valuation date to indicate which policies are legally bound.

The unincepted legal obligations receive a share of the allocated expenses as described in (iii) above.

The future premium is taken net of the acquisition cost and deducted from the claims and expenses to determine the best estimate provision. Note that in most cases the future premium on this business will exceed the expected claims and expenses. In this case the contribution of the unincepted premium provisions to the overall technical provisions will be negative.

(V) ALLOWANCE FOR REINSURER DEFAULT

An allowance is added for credit default risk on reinsurance recoverables in the balance sheet. Recoverables are identified by class based on the gross and net future claims modelling as derived through the accounting and solvency reserving processes.

Use of simplified method

The following assumptions are made to derive the allowance:

- All counterparties have the same annual probability of default, equivalent to an A-rated counterparty in line with the SCR calculation;
- A recovery rate of 50% upon default in line with the SCR calculation;
- Default occurring at a future date equal to the modified duration of the recoveries; and
- A constant probability of default in future years.

This adjustment and the assumptions used to derive it ensure consistency between the technical provisions and SCR calculations for the Company. Further, the approach is deemed proportionate given the generally low utilisation of outwards third party reinsurance at the mean (as the technical provisions target) by the Company and also given the low levels of industry default data on which to derive another, more representative and accurate assumption.

(VI) ALLOWANCE FOR DISCOUNTING AT RISK FREE RATES

The undiscounted future claim, premium and expense amounts are derived, as described above, by class of business and the most material currencies. The material currencies are assessed prior to each valuation based on an assessment of the existing claims and exposure. At 2022 year-end the provisions were derived explicitly in twelve separate currencies. All non-material currencies are grouped together and discounted using a U.S. dollar risk-free yield curve. Cashflow patterns are applied to these to determine the timing of payments and receipts. The claim and premium cashflow patterns have been parameterised from historical company data and expense cashflow assumptions are described in (iii) above. Future calendar quarter cashflows are generated for all technical provision elements until all payments/receipts are assumed to have been settled.

The present value of the projected cash flows is determined by discounting each currencies' cashflows using yield curves which are published monthly on the Bank of England website. The unadjusted risk-free yield curves are used (i.e. no application of volatility or matching adjustments), this is the same yield curve used for the application of shocks to the assets and liabilities for the purpose of interest rate risk in the Standard Formula of the SCR calculation.

(VII) RISK MARGIN

The best estimate technical provisions on the Solvency II basis are supplemented by the risk margin, representing the cost of capital which a third party would incur in taking over and running the existing obligations to expiry. The risk margin is calculated by determining the cost of providing an amount of eligible own funds equal to the SCR necessary to support the Company's current insurance obligations over their lifetime. This is derived through assuming the obligations are transferred to a 'reference undertaking' at the valuation date who has no existing obligations, does not intend to write further business and is able to invest assets to minimise its market risk. All associated outwards reinsurance is also assumed to be transferred. The rate used to determine the cost of providing the amount of eligible own funds is called the Cost-of-Capital rate and is prescribed in the Solvency II Regulations (currently at 6%).

The key judgement for the calculation of the risk margin is determining the starting SCR and further, how the future SCR, in respect of the obligations at the valuation date, develops over time.

The starting t=0 SCR is scaled to remove risk associated with business not yet bound and market risk is removed completely. Operational and counterparty default risks remain. The risks are re-aggregated in line with the SCR correlation matrix. Future SCRs are adjusted to remove insurance risks associated with the underwriting of new business and its remaining exposure which would be nil after the first year on obligated business at the t=0 valuation date.

Use of simplified method
The future SCR charges for each calendar year will reduce more slowly than the run-off of future claims. For example, an element of operational risk would remain more 'fixed' than the claims run-off would represent and further, reserve risk is likely to increase proportionately as technical provisions reduce as any single claim would increase the overall volatility and the provisions which take longer to settle are likely to be on more contentious claims. To account for this, LUK assumes the SCRs beyond time 0 are proportional to the square root of the remaining claims reserves since time 0.

This simplification is used as the explicit calculation of every year's SCR to runoff would hugely increase the complexity required to calculate the technical provisions. As LUK would have zero unavoidable market risk, reserve risk would be the largest driver of the SCR in runoff. The counterparty default risk is highly correlated with underwriting risk; therefore in a runoff situation with no underwriting risk, the counterparty default risk would also reduce significantly. The operational risk would also be expected to reduce in run-off as the business volumes and reserves declined. As the SCR would be driven by reserving risk, an approach to derive the future SCRs which is a function of the run-off of the technical provisions is deemed appropriate. The slower SCR decay pattern (using the square root of the payment pattern) allows for the increasing volatility of risk as the provisions reduce (e.g. due to a 'fixed' nature of operational risk and the likelihood for more uncertainty in the reinsurance recoveries on the claims which take longer to settle).

The calculation is then completed by discounting the future SCRs using the risk-free yield curves provided by the Bank of England (a U.S. dollar curve is used as this dominates the Company's capital base) and applying the cost of capital rate as stipulated by the Solvency II requirements (6%). The risk margin is the sum of each future year's discounted cost of capital. For reporting purposes, this is then allocated to class in proportion to the the net future claims.

(VIII) OTHER CASHFLOWS
Cashflows relating to salvage and subrogation, and those relating to tax payments to be charged to policyholders or which are required to settle insurance or reinsurance obligations are judged to be immaterial based on the Company's past history and are therefore excluded from the technical provision calculation.

Differences between value for solvency purposes and value for financial statements by Solvency II lines of business
The quantitative differences between the accounting and Solvency II bases for technical provisions by Solvency II lines of business are summarised in the tables below. The qualitative description above is applicable for all the Solvency II lines of business as there is no difference in methodology across the book.

Marine, aviation & transport insurance As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	Gross of Reinsurance	Reinsurance Recoverables	Net of Reinsurance
i) Technical provisions – accounting basis*	160,678	(117,223)	43,455
ii) Movement of not yet due premium debtors and creditors to TPs	(44,770)	4,843	(39,927)
Total reclassification difference	**(44,770)**	**4,843**	**(39,927)**
iii) Adjustments to IFRS loss reserves for basis change	(4,809)	4,265	(544)
iv) Profit in respect of legally obliged future exposure	(32,293)	13,310	(18,983)
v) Allowance for reinsurer default	—	386	386
vi) Allowance for discounting at risk free rates	(7,296)	6,947	(349)
vii) Risk margin	3,448	—	3,448
Total valuation difference	**(40,950)**	**24,908**	**(16,042)**
Technical provisions – solvency basis	**74,958**	**(87,472)**	**(12,514)**

* The technical provision on an accounting basis includes; i) loss and loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums and ii) reinsurance recoveries, unearned premiums on premiums ceded and deferred acquisition cost.

Fire and other damage to property insurance As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	Gross of Reinsurance	Reinsurance Recoverables	Net of Reinsurance
i) Technical provisions – accounting basis*	217,251	(164,028)	53,223
ii) Movement of not yet due premium debtors and creditors to TPs	(31,062)	33,470	2,408
Total reclassification difference	**(31,062)**	**33,470**	**2,408**
iii) Adjustments to IFRS loss reserves for basis change	(19,831)	17,125	(2,706)
iv) Profit in respect of legally obliged future exposure	(48,901)	32,143	(16,758)
v) Allowance for reinsurer default	—	625	625
vi) Allowance for discounting at risk free rates	(16,168)	13,067	(3,101)
vii) Risk margin	4,435	—	4,435
Total valuation difference	**(80,465)**	**62,960**	**(17,505)**
Technical provisions – solvency basis	**105,724**	**(67,598)**	**38,126**

* The technical provision on an accounting basis includes; i) loss and loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums and ii) reinsurance recoveries, unearned premiums on premiums ceded and deferred acquisition cost.

Credit & suretyship insurance As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	Gross of Reinsurance	Reinsurance Recoverables	Net of Reinsurance
i) Technical provisions – accounting basis*	53,317	(46,875)	6,442
ii) Movement of not yet due premium debtors and creditors to TPs	(27,197)	39,147	11,950
Total reclassification difference	**(27,197)**	**39,147**	**11,950**
iii) Adjustments to IFRS loss reserves for basis change	(2,015)	1,812	(203)
iv) Profit in respect of legally obliged future exposure	(25,032)	21,858	(3,174)
v) Allowance for reinsurer default	—	349	349
vi) Allowance for discounting at risk free rates	(1,032)	(229)	(1,261)
vii) Risk margin	656	—	656
Total valuation difference	**(27,423)**	**23,790**	**(3,633)**
Technical provisions – solvency basis	**(1,303)**	**16,062**	**14,759**

* The technical provision on an accounting basis includes; i) loss and loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums and ii) reinsurance recoveries, unearned premiums on premiums ceded and deferred acquisition cost.

The 'negative' net technical provisions on this class are due to there being significant amounts of future premium incorporated into the provisions, reflecting the generally long term nature of the underlying deals.

Non-proportional marine, aviation & transport Reinsurance As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	Gross of Reinsurance	Reinsurance Recoverables	Net of Reinsurance
i) Technical provisions – accounting basis*	2,212	(1,771)	441
ii) Movement of not yet due premium debtors and creditors to TPs	(1,321)	377	(944)
Total reclassification difference	**(1,321)**	**377**	**(944)**
iii) Adjustments to IFRS loss reserves for basis change	(51)	42	(9)
iv) Profit in respect of legally obliged future exposure	1	(6)	(5)
v) Allowance for reinsurer default	—	1	1
vi) Allowance for discounting at risk free rates	(100)	113	13
vii) Risk margin	152	—	152
Total valuation difference	**2**	**150**	**152**
Technical provisions – solvency basis	**893**	**(1,244)**	**(351)**

* The technical provision on an accounting basis includes; i) loss and loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums and ii) reinsurance recoveries, unearned premiums on premiums ceded and deferred acquisition cost.

Non-proportional property reinsurance As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	Gross of Reinsurance	Reinsurance Recoverables	Net of Reinsurance
i) Technical provisions – accounting basis*	8,993	(7,733)	1,260
ii) Movement of not yet due premium debtors and creditors to TPs	(2,352)	6,328	3,976
Total reclassification difference	**(2,352)**	**6,328**	**3,976**
iii) Adjustments to IFRS loss reserves for basis change	19	1	20
iv) Profit in respect of legally obliged future exposure	(159)	207	48
v) Allowance for reinsurer default	—	31	31
vi) Allowance for discounting at risk free rates	(131)	(23)	(154)
vii) Risk margin	461	—	461
Total valuation difference	**190**	**216**	**406**
Technical provisions – solvency basis	**6,831**	**(1,189)**	**5,642**

* The technical provision on an accounting basis includes; i) loss and loss adjustment expenses and unearned premiums and ii) reinsurance recoveries, unearned premiums on premiums ceded and deferred acquisition cost.

(D) PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS

The matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EV is not used by the undertaking.

The volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC is not used by the undertaking.

The transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC is not applied by the undertaking.

The transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC is not applied by the undertaking.

(E) RECOVERABLES

Reinsurance recoverables consist of amounts due from reinsurers for third party and intergroup reinsurance. They comprise reinsurers' share of premium and claims provisions and are calculated explicitly in the process using a similar methodology as the underlying gross claims and premium provisions.

Reinsurance recoveries on gross reported claims are determined when the gross losses are assessed. The recoveries on future unreported claims (on both incepted and unincepted but legally obliged unearned business) are determined by applying reinsurance/gross claims ratios to the gross claims. The ratios are sourced from the Company's business plan consistently with the gross amounts.

Section D.2.C.(II) above describes the movement of reinsurance payable and receivables in to the Solvency II basis technical provisions. Section D.2.C.(IV) above describes how the future reinsurance premium covering future exposure on existing legal obligations has been included in the Solvency II technical provisions. An allowance is given for credit default risk on reinsurance recoverables as described in Section D.2.C. (V) above.

(F) MATERIAL CHANGES IN CALCULATION ASSUMPTIONS

No material changes have been made to the methods and processes used in the calculations of the technical provisions since 2021 year-end. The assumptions used in the process do change from period to period due to internal and external factors such as change in business mix, claims events and perceived profitability of the business underwritten.

D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES

(A) VALUE OF LIABILITIES

The valuation of liabilities in the Solvency II balance sheet is as follows:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000
Technical Provisions	187,103
Insurance & intermediaries payables	—
Reinsurance payables	12,455
Payables (trade, not insurance)	13,930
Deferred tax liabilities	6,573
Total Liabilities	**220,061**

Reinsurance payables and Payables are expected to be settled during 2023.

(I) LIABILITIES EXCLUDING TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

All liabilities are valued for solvency purposes on the same basis as for accounting purposes since the carrying value approximates market value due to their short-term nature. All liabilities are due to be paid in less than one year.

Payables (trade, not insurance)

Payables comprise amounts payable to related group companies.

Changes made to the recognition and valuation bases used or to estimations during the reporting period

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

Assumptions and judgments including those about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

There is no material use of estimates or future assumptions and judgements in the valuation of the Company’s other liabilities.

Leasing arrangements

LUK has not entered into any leases.

Deferred tax liabilities

As at 31 December	2022 $'000
Deferred tax	
Capital allowances	(186)
Unrealised investment gains	(1,847)
Solvency II valuation adjustment	8,606
Total deferred tax	**6,573**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet (i.e. on an IAS basis) and their tax base. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that realising the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is likely. The information in the three year forecast for the UK entities is assessed when making the decision on whether future taxable profit is likely.

The UK corporation tax rate as at 31 December 2022 was 19%. Changes to the UK main rate of corporation tax have been enacted under the Finance Act 2021 increasing the tax rate to 25% from 19%, effective 1 April 2023.

The deferred tax liabilities are short term in nature and will typically reverse within a 3 year period.

Liabilities for employee benefits

The Company does not have any material liabilities for employee benefits and does not have a defined benefit pension scheme.

(B) DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUE FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES AND VALUE FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The differences between liabilities on an IAS basis and the Solvency II valuation are summarised in the table below:

D VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

As at 31 December 2022 ($'000)	IFRS financial statements	Solvency II	Total difference	Presentation differences	Valuation differences
Technical provisions - non-life	489,153	187,103	(302,050)	(106,702)	(195,348)
Deferred tax liabilities	—	6,573	6,573	(2,033)	8,606
Insurance & intermediaries payables	30,201	—	(30,201)	(30,201)	—
Reinsurance payables	139,979	12,455	(127,524)	(127,524)	—
Payables (trade, not insurance)	13,930	13,930	—	—	—
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	39,762	—	(39,762)	—	(39,762)
Total liabilities	**713,025**	**220,061**	**(492,964)**	**(266,460)**	**(226,504)**

The key differences in liabilities between the Solvency II balance sheet and the IAS basis are related to the technical provisions valuation as further analysed in the technical provisions section above and the creation of an additional deferred tax liability on that valuation adjustment.

D.4 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

The valuation methodologies for the Company's material classes of assets are disclosed in Section D.1. above, the technical provisions in Section D.2 above and material classes of liabilities in section D.3 above. The Company does not have any assets or liabilities valued using alternative methods for valuation.

D.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

All material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes has been disclosed in sections D.1-D.4 above. The Company does not have any material off-balance sheet liabilities.

E CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 OWN FUNDS

(A) MANAGEMENT OF OWN FUNDS

LUK is part of a Group that actively reviews the level and composition of capital on an ongoing basis. Decisions on optimal capital levels are also an integral part of the Group's business planning process which covers a 3 year time horizon. Due to the QST which materially reduces LUK's capital requirements, the Group's management of own funds is relevant to the Company.

The key aim of LUK's and the Group's capital management process is to maintain a strong balance sheet, whilst:

- maintaining sufficient capital for underwriting opportunities and to meet obligations to policyholders;
- maximising the risk-adjusted return to shareholders within predetermined risk tolerances;
- maintaining adequate financial strength ratings; and
- meeting internal, regulatory and rating agency requirements.

LUK's capital requirement and capital headroom is primarily driven by its Solvency II SCR and is monitored throughout the year. The capital requirement and headroom are projected for 3 years as part of the planning process. Based on these projections no capital actions are required.

There have been no material changes in the approach to capital management over the reporting period.

(B) STRUCTURE, AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF OWN FUNDS BY TIER

Total basic eligible own funds of the Company as at 31 December 2022 amounted to $200,113,000. The Company's own funds are comprised of:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000	2021 $'000	Difference $000
Tier 1 Capital			
Ordinary share capital	188,442	188,442	—
Reconciliation reserve	11,671	7,622	4,049
Total basic eligible own Funds to meet MCR and SCR	**200,113**	**196,064**	**4,049**

Ordinary share capital comprises allocated, called up and fully paid ordinary shares. Ordinary share capital is the highest quality of capital available and does not have a duration.

The Company does not have any ancillary own funds.

The key elements of the reconciliation reserve are as follows:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000	2021 $'000	Difference $000
Total assets (section D1)	420,174	458,151	(37,977)
Total liabilities (section D3)	(220,061)	(262,087)	42,026
Excess assets over liabilities ("Own Funds")	200,113	196,064	4,049
Share capital	(188,442)	(188,442)	—
Total reconciliation reserve	**11,671**	**7,622**	**4,049**

The increase in the excess of assets over liabilities of $4,049,000 is due to:

For the year ended 31 December	2022 $'000
Decrease in IAS shareholders equity	(4,987)
Changes in the movement of technical provisions to a Solvency II basis.	13,048
Valuation adjustments relating to Deferred Tax	(4,126)
Valuation adjustments relating to prepayments	114
Change in the excess of assets over liabilities	**4,049**

The Company's own funds are wholly eligible to meet the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement. Furthermore, all Tier 1 capital is permanently available to cover losses.

(C) ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS TO COVER SCR BY TIER

The total Tier 1 own funds of $200,113,000 are eligible to cover the SCR.

(D) ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS TO COVER MCR BY TIER

The total Tier 1 own funds of $200,113,000 are eligible to cover the MCR.

(E) RECONCILIATION OF EXCESS OF ASSET OVER LIABILITIES ON A SII BASIS AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ON AN IAS BASIS

Solvency II own funds represent the excess of Solvency II assets over liabilities. The reconciliation of the IAS valuation of shareholders' equity to the Solvency II valuation of own funds is shown below:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000	2021 $'000	Difference $000
IAS shareholders' equity	**172,119**	**177,106**	**(4,987)**
Valuation adjustments relating to technical provisions	36,622	23,573	13,049
Valuation adjustments relating to Deferred Tax	(8,606)	(4,479)	(4,127)
Valuation adjustments relating to prepayments	(22)	(136)	114
Solvency II eligible Own Funds	**200,113**	**196,064**	**4,049**

The valuation adjustments relating to technical provisions are detailed in Section D.2.C above.

(F) DEDUCTIONS FROM OWN FUNDS

Solvency II requires an adjustment to be made to own funds to allow for assets that may be encumbered and/or restricted and therefore not available to meet risks/liabilities of the Company. The Company has no non-available own funds.

(G) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON OWN FUNDS

All relevant information concerning the Company's own funds has been provided above.

E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

(A) SCR AND MCR

The Company's SCR as at 31 December 2022 is $72,110,000 and its MCR is $18,027,000. With eligible own funds of $200,113,000, the SCR coverage ratio is 277.5%. The final amount of the SCR as at 31 December 2022 is still subject to supervisory assessment. The Company does not utilise any Undertaking Specific Parameters in accordance with Article 110 of the Solvency II Directive.

(B) SCR SPLIT BY RISK MODULE

The table below shows the breakdown of the SCR in to its component risk modules:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000
Underwriting risk	51,683
Market risk	11,319
Counterparty default risk	12,077
Operational risk	9,419
Undiversified Solvency Capital Requirement	**84,498**
Diversification credit	(12,388)
Solvency Capital Requirement	**72,110**

Diversification benefits

The nature of LUK's business means that it is exposed to uncertainty, at least to some degree, across all areas of its balance sheet, most notably through its exposure to high severity, low frequency insurance events which can severely impact profits. In addition to insurance events, the business's financial statements are exposed to potential shocks from the investment portfolio, failure of counterparties and failure of internal systems or processes amongst others. Shocks can either arise as stand-alone events or as secondary impacts from preceding events (e.g. a reinsurer default following a significant industry loss event). Fortunately, while extreme shocks from single events are expected from time to time, multiple events occurring in the same financial period are expected less frequently. Further, while downside risk is often greater than upside, offsets can occur across the financial statements which help to dampen the impact of any single event (e.g. profitable investment income offsetting an insurance loss or a wider book of profitable insurance business offsetting the loss from a single policy or event). The concept of pooling of risks and diversification is a key attribute of insurance.

The Company uses a number of controls and systems to minimise the risk and impact of any single loss event (e.g. daily underwriter meetings, limits on exposures to any single counterparty, purchasing of reinsurance etc.), however it acknowledges that these losses will still occur. Controls and systems are also used to limit the impact of multiple shocks occurring at the same time. These include, but are not limited to:

- Monitoring of aggregate exposures to single perils or events to ensure that overall these stay within stated risk appetites and tolerances;
- Writing a geographically diverse book of business;
- Offering a diversified range of insurance products so as to spread exposure to any single class of business;
- Focussing on short tail insurance lines to mitigate against the significant risk of reserve deterioration across historic exposure periods;
- Arranging a number of additional reinstatements on reinsurance programmes so coverage remains following a significant first loss; and
- Investing in a diversified range of financial instruments which are not heavily correlated with insurance markets.

Credit is taken for the diverse nature of the exposures and lower probability of multiple extreme shocks occurring in the same year in deriving the SCR. Individual sub-components are derived as stand-alone '1 in 200 year' events over a one-year time horizon, that is, over one year, they are expected to have a probability of occurrence of 0.5%. As the individual sub-components are aggregated in deriving the SCR, diversification credit is given for the significantly lower probability that these events occur in the same year such that the final SCR is significantly lower than the sum of each of the sub-components. Diversification credit in the standard formula SCR calculation is prescribed and LUK's calculation uses the factors and methods as mandated by the requirements.

(C) STANDARD FORMULA SIMPLIFICATIONS

The Standard Formula SCR is calculated consistently with Solvency II requirements. Certain prescribed simplifications have been adopted which do not have a material impact on the overall SCR result. These are described further below.

EU Natural Catastrophe risk exposure is not derived by CRESTA Zone as a full implementation of the Solvency II requirements would require. Instead, exposure is supplied by country and the maximum charge for a CRESTA zone within that country is taken as the gross capital charge. The SCR is therefore prudent on this simplified basis compared to a full calculation.

Counterparty default risk also uses a simplification for the stressed recoveries according to Article 107 of the Delegated Regulations. This assumes that recoveries under stressed insurance risk can be distributed in line with the existing balance sheet exposures to the reinsurance counterparties. Although simplistic due to the use of primarily non-proportional reinsurance where the counterparties will vary as the losses suffered increase, the ratings of these undertakings are not materially different to the existing balance sheet exposures (primarily AA or A rated entities). As a result the Type 1 charge would not be materially different under a full calculation of the risk mitigating effect. The difference between the full calculation and the simplification would be further dampened through diversification up to the aggregated SCR level.

With respect to spread risk on structured products: the duration of each security is used in this calculation to determine the spread risk. However, for the interest rate risk calculation, the redemption date, coupon rate and coupon frequency are used to project the cash flows for each security for a more accurate view of future assest cashflows.

(D) MCR INPUTS

The MCR targets an 80% VaR over a one-year time horizon.

The MCR is based on proportions of net written premium in the previous 12 months and net best estimate of technical provisions at the valuation date. These are supplied by Solvency II class of business with the proportions varying by class. The MCR is set with reference to a 25% - 45% collar around the SCR, which applies to LUK's calculation; as such LUK's MCR moves in line with the SCR.

(E) MATERIAL CHANGES IN THE SCR AND MCR OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The components of the SCR as at 31 December 2022 compared to 31 December 2021 are detailed below:

As at 31 December	2022 $'000	2021 $'000	Difference $'000
Underwriting risk	51,683	59,772	(8,089)
Market risk	11,319	9,801	1,518
Counterparty default risk	12,077	12,023	54
Operational risk	9,419	8,680	739
Undiversified Solvency Capital Requirement	**84,498**	**90,276**	**(5,778)**
Diversification credit	(12,388)	(11,712)	(676)
Solvency Capital Requirement	**72,110**	**78,564**	**(6,455)**
Minimum Capital Requirement	**18,027**	**19,641**	**(1,614)**
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	**277.5%**	**249.6%**	**27.9%**
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	**1,110.1%**	**998.2%**	**111.9%**

As noted in section C.1 of this report underwriting risk dominates the Company's risk profile. The reduction since the December 2021 valuation is primarily due to a reduction in lapse risk. Lapse risk represents the loss that is driven by expected profits in future cashflows. Despite written and earned premium volumes generally increasing from calendar year to calendar year (actuals vs budget), future cashflows in the technical provisions (not yet due premium receivables and bound but not incepted premiums) have reduced compared to the 2021 year end which more than offsets the higher expected profit resulting in a lower lapse risk at the 2022 year end. This has been offset by higher charges in other areas such as interest rate risk, driven by the heightened yield curve environment, and operational risk driven by LUK's premium growth..

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

The duration-based equity risk sub-module does not apply to LUK.

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

LUK does not have an approved internal model to calculate its SCR and therefore this section is not applicable.

E.5 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Company complied with the SCR and MCR at all times during the reporting period.

E.6 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

The PRA has exercised the option not to require disclosure of capital add-ons for periods ending up to 31 December 2022.

The Company does not have any capital add-ons imposed in accordance with Article 37 of the Solvency II Directive.

All material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes has been disclosed in section D above.

APPENDIX 1: ANNUAL QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES

See attached annual QRTs in $000's

APPENDIX 2: COMPOSITION OF LUK COMMITTEES

	Audit	Remuneration	Executive Management
John Cadman		Yes	Yes*
Adrian Colosso		Yes*	
Michael Bambury**			Yes
Pamela Godson**			Yes
Samantha Hoe-Richardson (resigned 10 May 2022)	Yes		
David Horne	Yes	Yes	
James Flude			Yes
Steve Smart	Yes		
Russell Worsley			Yes
Steve Yeo			Yes
Sally Williams (appointed 10 May 2022)	Yes*		

* Chair
** Not a Director of the Company

APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY

AGGREGATE
Accumulations of insurance loss exposures which result from underwriting multiple risks that are exposed to common causes of loss

AGM
Annual General Meeting

AIR
AIR Worldwide

A.M. BEST COMPANY (A.M. BEST)
A.M. Best is a full-service credit rating organisation dedicated to serving the financial services industries, focusing on the insurance sector

BMA
Bermuda Monetary Authority

BOOK VALUE PER SHARE (BVS)
Calculated by dividing the value of the total shareholders' equity by the sum of all common voting shares outstanding

BSX
Bermuda Stock Exchange

CEDED
To transfer insurance risk from a direct insurer to a reinsurer and/or from a reinsurer to a retrocessionaire

CEO
Chief Executive Officer

CFO
Chief Financial Officer

THE CODE
UK Corporate Governance Code published by the UK FRC

COMBINED RATIO
Ratio, in per cent, of the sum of net insurance losses, net acquisition expenses and other operating expenses to net premiums earned

CRO
Chief Risk Officer

CUO
Chief Underwriting Officer

DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS (DAC)
Costs incurred for the acquisition or the renewal of insurance policies (e.g. brokerage and premium taxes) which are deferred and amortised over the term of the insurance contracts to which they relate

DURATION
Duration is the weighted average maturity of a security's cash flows, where the present values of the cash flows serve as the weights.
The effect of the convexity, or sensitivity, of the portfolio's response to changes in interest rates is also factored in to the calculation

ERM
Enterprise Risk Management

EXCESS OF LOSS
Reinsurance or insurance that indemnifies the reinsured or insured against all or a specified portion of losses on an underlying insurance policy in excess of a specified amount

EXPENSE RATIO
Ratio, in per cent, of other operating expenses to net premiums earned

FACULTATIVE REINSURANCE
A reinsurance risk that is placed by means of a separately negotiated contract as opposed to one that is ceded under a reinsurance treaty

FCA
Financial Conduct Authority

FCBVS
Fully converted book value per share

FRC
Financial Reporting Council

FSMA
The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended from time to time)

GROSS PREMIUMS WRITTEN
Amounts payable by the insured, excluding any taxes or duties levied on the premium, including any brokerage and commission deducted by intermediaries

THE GROUP
LHL and its subsidiaries

HMRC
Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs

IAS
UK adopted International Accounting Standards

IFRS
International Financial Reporting Standard(s)

IGPIA
International Group of Protection and Indemnity Associations

INCURRED BUT NOT REPORTED (IBNR)
These are anticipated or likely losses that may result from insured events which have taken place, but for which no losses have yet been reported. IBNR also includes a reserve for possible adverse development of previously reported losses

INDUSTRY LOSS WARRANTY (ILW)
A type of reinsurance or derivative contract through which one party will purchase protection based on the total loss arising from an event to the entire insurance industry rather than their own losses

INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER
Is a formal written document that sets out the mission, scope, responsibilities, authority, professional standards and the relationship with the external auditors / regulatory bodies of the internal audit function ("internal audit") with the Company and its subsidiaries

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD(S) (IAS)
Standards, created by the IASB, for the preparation and presentation of financial statements

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD (IASB)
An international panel of accounting experts responsible for developing IAS and IFRS

IRRC
Investment Risk and Return Committee

ISA
International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

KPI
Key performance indicator

LCM

APPENDIX 3: GLOSSARY

Lancashire Capital Management Limited

LANCASHIRE COMPANIES
Refers to the Group including all subsidiary undertakings

LANCASHIRE GROUP or GROUP
Refers to LHL and it's subsidiary undertakings

LHL
Lancashire Holdings Limited

LICL
Lancashire Insurance Company Limited

LIHL
Lancashire Insurance Holdings (UK) Limited

LIMSL
Lancashire Insurance Marketing Services Limited

LISL
Lancashire Insurance Services Limited

LLOYD'S
The Society of Lloyd's

LMSCL
Lancashire Management Services (Canada) Limited

LOC
Letter of credit

LOSSES
Demand by an insured for indemnity under an insurance contract

LSE
London Stock Exchange

LSL

Lancashire Syndicates Limited

LTIP
Long-term incentive plan

LUK ("The Company")
Lancashire Insurance Company (UK) Limited

MCR
Minimum Capital Requirement

NET ACQUISITION COST RATIO
Ratio, in per cent, of net acquisition expenses to net premiums earned

NET LOSS RATIO
Ratio, in per cent, of net insurance losses to net premiums earned

NET OPERATING PROFIT
Profit before tax excluding realised gains and losses and foreign exchange gains and losses

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN
Net premiums written is equal to gross premiums written less outwards reinsurance premiums written

ORSA
Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

PML
Probable maximum loss

PRA
Prudential Regulation Authority

PRO-RATA/PROPORTIONAL
Reinsurance or insurance where the reinsurer or insurer shares a proportional part of the original premiums and losses of the reinsured or insured

QST
Quota Share Treaty

QRT
Quantitative Reporting Template

RDS
Realistic Disaster Scenarios

RETROCESSION
The reinsurance of a reinsurance account

RMS
Risk Management Solutions

RPI
Renewal Price Index

RRC
Risk and Return Committee

RSC
Reinsurance Security Committee

RSS
Restricted share scheme

SCR
Solvency Capital Requirement

SIMR
Senior Insurance Managers Regime

SM&CR
Senior Managers and Certification Regime

SMF
Senior Manager Function

TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN (TSR)
The IRR of the increase/ (decrease) in share price in the period, measured in U.S. dollars, adjusted for dividends

TREATY REINSURANCE
A reinsurance contract under which the reinsurer agrees to offer and to accept all risks of a certain size within a defined class

UK
United Kingdom

UMCC
Underwriting and Marketing Conference Call

UNEARNED PREMIUMS (UPR)
The portion of premium income that is attributable to periods after the balance sheet date that is deferred and amortised to future accounting periods

VALUE AT RISK (VAR)
A measure of the risk of loss of a specific portfolio of financial assets