



Utmost Worldwide Limited Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2024

Month: March 2025

Author: Utmost Worldwide Limited

Owner: Board of Directors

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Introduction

Utmost Worldwide Limited (UW) (the Company) is incorporated in Guernsey and licensed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission (GFSC) as its principal regulator to transact both general and long-term insurance business under the Insurance Business (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2002, as amended. UW is also authorised to effect certain classes of business by the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC), the Hong Kong Insurance Authority (HKIA), the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), and the British Virgin Islands Financial Services Commission (BVIIFSC).

UW is required under the Insurance Business Rules to publish its audited financial statements and to provide additional information where not addressed in the financial statements relating to the following: profile of the insurer, corporate governance, technical reserves, insurance risk, financial performance, capital adequacy, financial instruments, enterprise risk management, and asset-liability management. The rules set out a number of circumstances under which, following notification to the GFSC, disclosure is not required. UW has not sought to limit its disclosures under the rules.

UW reports its solvency position as calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority's Rulebook for Solvency II entities. The Rulebook was updated to incorporate assimilated regulations from the European Union with effect from 31 December 2024.

The Board of Directors (the Board) of UW has further determined that the Company should make public disclosure meeting the requirements of both the GFSC's rules and relevant rules under the Rulebook Reporting Chapters 3 and 3A pertaining to the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of Individual Firms. This report is therefore prepared as a Solvency and Financial Condition Report in a manner consistent with those of UK incorporated insurance undertakings of the Utmost Group, save that the report itself is unaudited.

This report covers the Business and Performance of UW, its System of Governance, Risk Profile, Valuation for Solvency Purposes and Capital Management. The Company's Board has ultimate responsibility for all of these matters and is assisted by various governance and control functions put in place to monitor and manage the business.

The Company's financial year runs to 31 December each year and the results and position are reported in Pounds Sterling (£).

Summary

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

The core business lines within UW are:

- **Wealth Solutions:**
 - **Wealth Accumulation:** Offering unit-linked insurance and capital redemption solutions for both regular and single premium products aimed at mass affluent and medium net worth customers. These solutions are offered through the Company's arrangements with licensed insurance intermediaries in markets where the Company is directly authorised or where it may operate on an international basis under its home authorisation.
- **Corporate Solutions:**
 - **Risk:** Offering corporate entities, mainly multi nationals, life, disability, and critical illness insurance coverages as employee benefit solutions; and
 - **Savings:** Offering corporate entities investment based insurance coverages to provide pension and savings related employee benefits for their employees.

The Company also operates an annuity business line, which is not actively marketed. The Company no longer operates non-life business lines.

The Company's total comprehensive income for the year was £28,070k (2023 - £39,148k).

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Company's corporate governance framework is based on a number of cornerstones, such as the central role played by the Board, the correct management of situations that present conflicts of interest, transparency in disclosing decisions regarding the management of the Company, and the effectiveness of the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS).

As part of its governance structure the Company has established a series of Board Committees with specific delegated authorities. Please refer to Section B.1.1 for details of the Board composition during the year and the make-up of the Board Committees.

In accordance with local laws and regulations, and the approach that would be required under UK Solvency II were the Company UK incorporated, UW has established an ICRMS which is defined as a set of strategies, guidelines, processes and procedures aimed at identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting on a continuous basis the risks to which the Company is exposed.

The ICRMS is put in place within the Company through specific on-going processes which involve, with different roles and responsibilities, the Board, the Executive Committee (ExCo) and the first, second and third line organisational structures. The functions involved in the ICRMS process operate according to the Three Line of Defence approach:

- **First Line of Defence:** The operational structures (Risk Owners) are the first line of defence.
- **Second Line of Defence:** The Risk Management, Compliance, and Actuarial Functions represent the second line of defence.
- **Third Line of Defence:** Internal Audit is the third line of defence.

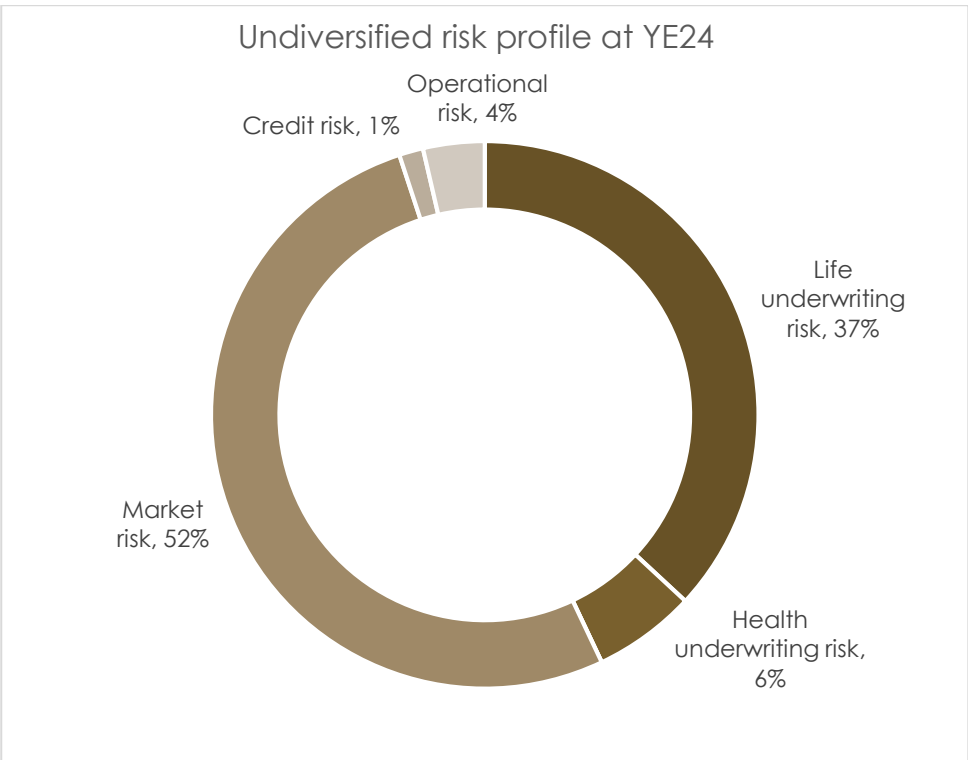
RISK PROFILE

Risks are generally grouped by risk types for the purposes of risk identification and measurement in accordance with the Company's risk management policy. The groups used are life underwriting (including long term health), market, credit, operational, liquidity and other material risks, including strategic and reputational risks. The classes of risk to which the Company is exposed have not changed significantly over the year, albeit that the Company fully exited its remaining non-life insurance exposure during the year.

Risk identification is carried out on a regular basis as part of the business planning process. The process involves consideration of both internal and external data, and their application in both normal and stressed environments. Sources for identifying risk include risk event analysis, management information and other governance processes, and input from management and internal committees.

The Company sets its capital risk appetite and limits considering the UK Solvency II Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and the solvency ratio. The use of the SCR as the Prescribed Capital Requirement under The Insurance Solvency Rules 2021 has been acknowledged by the GFSC¹, and consent to consider the UK SII Eligible Own Funds as the Regulatory Capital Resources granted. The SCR and coverage ratio are used to assess the significance of risks and to determine appropriate strategies for their management.

The chart below shows the composition of the Company's undiversified SCR as at 31 December 2024:



Market Risks

¹ UK Solvency II terminology is used in preference to Guernsey specific terminology throughout this report to assist with comparability in the public arena.

The Market Risks that UW is exposed to include:

- Equity risk: a reduction in indirect equity values and equity based components of future profits recognised in the Technical Provisions;
- Interest rate risk: where movements in interest rates directly impact the present value of future asset and liability cash flows;
- Currency risk: where the movement in exchange rates can result in gains and losses arising from net changes in currency mismatched asset and liability positions;
- Property risk: where movements in property values reduce the related components of future profits recognised in the Technical Provisions;
- Spread Risk: defined as the risk that arises from changes in or volatility of credit spreads over the risk free interest rate term structure. This risk may be specific to the standing of an obligor or guarantor or may be systemic; and
- Market risk concentration risk: additional risk arising from aggregated exposures to entities under the common control of a single name entity.

Market Risks contribute £123,538k of SCR before diversification (2023: £102,641k). The SCR arising from Equity, Spread and Currency risks are the main contributors to the financial risk capital. They have increased from £71,704k to £80,957k for Equity, decreased from £15,099k to £11,574k for Spread and increased from £37,509k to £58,364 for Currency risk.

Credit Risk

UW is exposed to the risk of incurring losses due to the inability or unwillingness of counterparties to honour their financial obligations. UW's key default risks include:

- The exposure to a reinsurance company defaulting on its obligations;
- The counterparty default exposure from cash deposits; and
- Money owed to UW by external parties.

Life Underwriting Risks

Life underwriting risks relate to the risk of unfavourable underwriting and expense experience, relative to assumptions, resulting in reduced profitability for UW. The key life underwriting risks for UW are:

- Lapse risk, defined as the change in liabilities due to changes in the expected exit rates. Exits can happen from either a partial or full surrender of a policy. This also includes the occurrence of an event resulting in mass lapse;
- Expense risk, defined as the change in the value of liabilities resulting from changes in the expenses incurred in servicing insurance contracts; and
- Longevity risk, defined as the risk that annuitants live longer than expected.

Health Underwriting Risk

Health risk relates to risk in both long term and short term health coverages. The key health risks for UW are:

- Health catastrophe risk, comprising mass accident, accident concentration and pandemic scenarios.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or

from external events. Compliance and Financial Reporting Risks fall within this category. UW is exposed to operational risk as part of its day to day operations. An operational risk management framework has been implemented to identify, assess, control and monitor operational risks.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet both expected and unexpected cash flow requirements.

Further information on UW's risks is included in Section C.

VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

Assets, technical provisions and other liabilities are valued in accordance with the UK Solvency II Directive, and related regulation and guidance, to calculate the UK Solvency II Eligible Own Funds, which are treated, with the agreement of the GFSC, as equivalent to the Regulatory Capital Resources under The Insurance Solvency Rules 2021. The principle underlying the approach is that the value determined is that at which the relevant item could be exchanged, transferred or settled by knowledgeable and willing third parties in an arm's length transaction.

The valuation methods used by the Company have not changed during the year. The Company has not applied any transitional measures, nor does it apply matching or volatility adjustments, in its valuation of technical provisions.

UK Solvency II Assets, Liabilities and Technical Provisions

	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Total Assets	3,810,039	3,718,593
Total Liabilities	3,476,515	3,406,809
Net Technical Provisions	3,336,057	3,269,528

Further information on UW's assets and liabilities, including the differences between the UK Solvency II value and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Financial Statements value, is provided in Sections D.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

UW calculates its solvency capital requirements (SCR) according to the Standard Formula methodology, corresponding to a Value-at-Risk of basic own funds of the Company subject to a confidence level of 99.5% over a one year period. At year-end 2024 UW had a solvency capital ratio of 170% (2023 - 192%). All of UW's Own Funds are classified as Tier 1 and are eligible to meet the SCR and the Guernsey Minimum Capital Requirement (Guernsey MCR).

There were no instances of non-compliance with the SCR or Guernsey MCR over the reporting period.

Solvency Capital Requirement and Guernsey Minimum Capital Requirement

	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Solvency Capital Requirement	165,594	173,292
Guernsey Minimum Capital Requirement	17,511	10,624
Eligible Own Funds	317,130	293,994
Solvency Capital Ratio	192%	170%

Further details on UW's capital position are outlined in Section E.

A. Business and Performance

A.1. BUSINESS

Legal Entity Name:

Utmost Worldwide Limited

Registered Office:

Utmost House
Hirzel Street
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 4PA

Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLP
Royal Bank Place
1 Gategny Esplanade
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GY1 4ND

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Primary Regulator:

Guernsey Financial Services
Commission
Gategny Court
Gategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
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Other Regulators:

Jersey Financial Services
Commission
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St Helier
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JE4 8TP

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Monetary Authority of
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Singapore
079117

+65 6225 5577
www.mas.gov.sg

Swiss Financial Market
Supervisory Authority
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+41 31 3279100
www.finma.ch

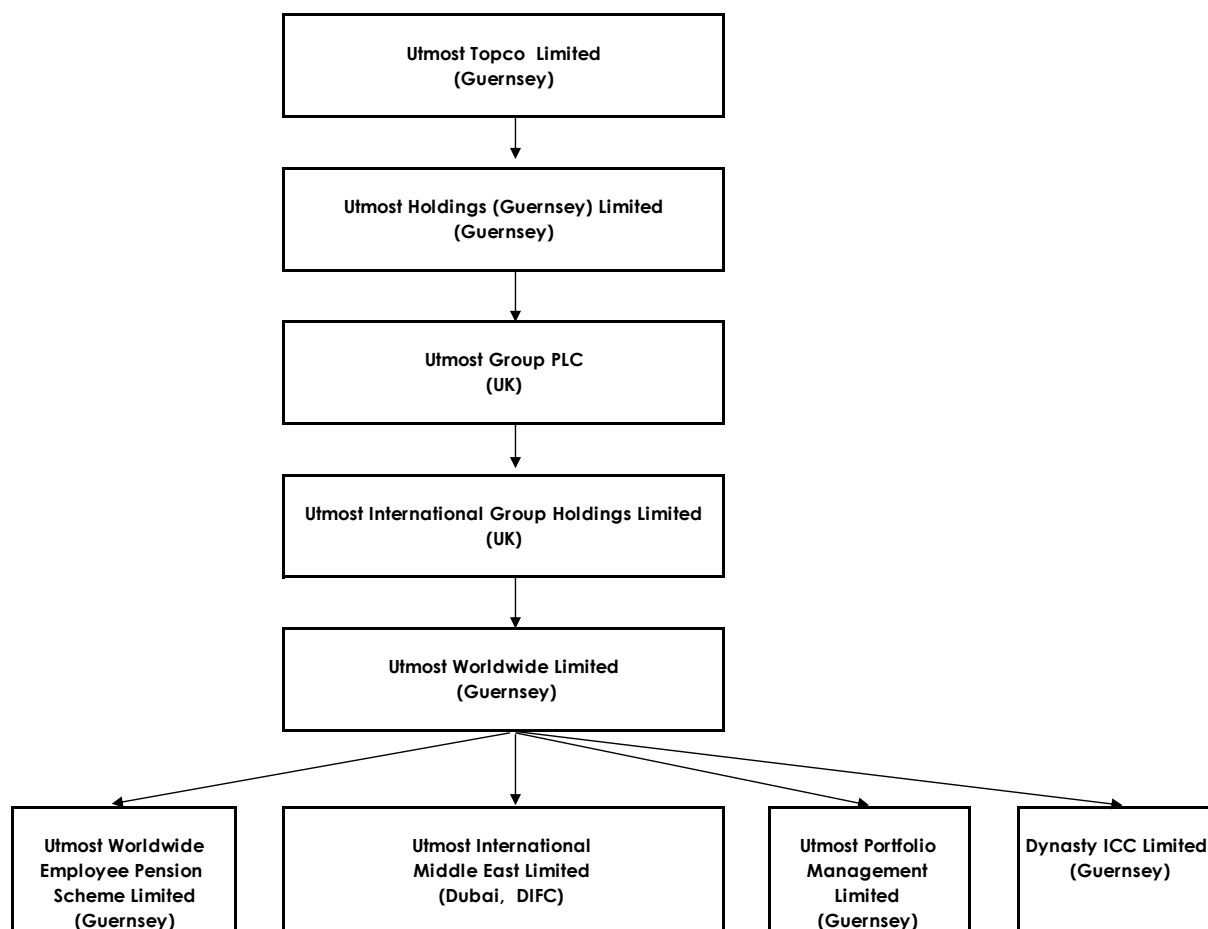
British Virgin Islands Financial
Services Commission
Pasea Estate
PO Box 418
Road Town, Tortola, VG 1110
British Virgin Islands

+1 (284) 494 1324
www.bvifsc.vg

Board of Directors as at 31 December 2024:

Name	Country of Residence	Date Appointed
Charles Bangor-Jones	Guernsey	April 2020
Andrew Henton (Chairman)	Guernsey	June 2023
Ian Maidens	United Kingdom	February 2019
Leon Steyn	Guernsey	February 2019
Mark Thompson	Guernsey	February 2019
Paul Thompson	United Kingdom	February 2019

UW Ownership Structure



UW Lines of Business

The core business lines within UW are:

- Wealth Solutions:
 - Wealth Accumulation: Offering unit-linked insurance and capital redemption solutions for both regular and single premium products aimed at mass affluent and medium net worth customers. These solutions are offered through the Company's arrangements with licensed insurance intermediaries in markets where the Company is directly authorised or where it may operate on an international basis under its home authorisation.
- Corporate Solutions:
 - Risk: Offering corporate entities, mainly multi nationals, life, disability, and critical illness insurance coverages as employee benefit solutions; and
 - Savings: Offering corporate entities investment based insurance coverages to provide pension and savings related employee benefits for their employees.

The Company also operates an annuity business line, which is not actively marketed. The Company no longer operates non-life business lines.

A.2. UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

The most significant country for UW from which policies are written (by 2024 insurance revenue) is Guernsey.

Revenue

	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Insurance Revenue	47,641	52,363

Detailed information on the Company's premiums, claims and expenses is included in IR.05.02.01, IR.05.03.02 and IR.05.04.02 in Section F Quantitative Reporting Templates. Insurance revenue is disclosed above on the same recognition and valuation basis in the published financial statements.

A.3. INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Investments for the Benefit of Life Assurance Policyholders who bear the Investment Risk

The investments linked to insurance policies are selected by policyholders, or their appointed advisors or, where applicable, by asset managers selected by the policyholders and appointed for the purpose by the Company. The assets are owned by the Company. The Company maintains assets to directly match its unit-linked and index-linked policyholder liabilities at all times. The value of assets under management is affected by new business, asset and currency performance, fee deductions and policies maturing or surrendering each year. The Company is exposed only to second order impacts of the investment selections through the charges it levies on an ad valorem basis.

Investments for the benefit of life assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk

Policyholder Investments	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Investments	2,879,474	2,906,594
Cash balances and short term deposits	150,833	127,487
Total	3,030,307	3,034,081
Investments		
Bonds	112,765	115,135
Equities	191,601	210,664
Funds	2,574,977	2,580,792
Derivatives	131	2
Total	2,879,474	2,906,593

Company Financial Investments

Company financial investments are primarily bonds, investment funds and cash. These assets back the liabilities arising from traditional business classes, and provide cover and an excess over the Company's capital requirements. The market risks of these investments are retained by the Company.

Company Financial Investments

Company Investments, including Investments backing Traditional Business	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Financial Assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	459	459
Debt securities – Fair value through profit or loss	456,718	415,711
Debt securities – Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	126,198	137,669
Investment Funds	76,546	38,958
Total Company Financial Investments	659,921	592,797

Investment income on Company financial investments includes income on bonds and dividend income. Movements are recognised in either the profit and loss account or in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Investment Income

Investment Income from Policyholder and Company Financial Investments	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	39,485	38,748
Income from financial assets at fair value through OCI	3,989	4,812
Total Investment Income	43,474	43,560

A.4. PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

Expenses

Expenses for the Company include acquisition costs and other commission for direct insurance and other operating expenses. Other operating expenses include service fees payable to Outsourced Service Providers, staff costs, systems development and maintenance costs, and office premises costs. Also included are professional and legal fees paid by the Company, including Auditors' remuneration for the audit of the Company's financial statements. Company expenses are charged through the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the Company's financial statements.

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends of £40M were paid in 2024 (2023 - £45M). No capital was returned through share re-purchase in 2024 (2023 £nil).

Leasing Arrangements

The Company has rights of use in relation to leases of £701 (2023 - £1,383) and corresponding lease liabilities of £718 (2023 - £990). The leases relate primarily to the Company's offices.

A.5. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

No further information disclosed

B. System of Governance

B.1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

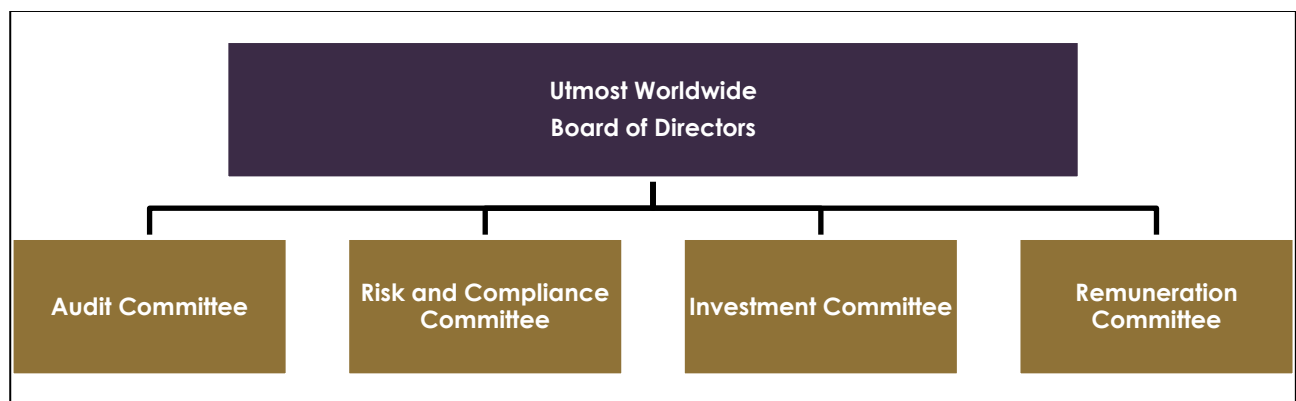
Corporate governance represents the sum of the methods, models and planning, management and control systems that are required for the operation of the Company's governing bodies.

UW's corporate governance is based on a number of cornerstones, such as the central role played by the Board, the correct management of situations that present conflicts of interest, transparency in disclosing decisions regarding the management of the Company, and the effectiveness of the ICRMS.

B.1.1. INFORMATION ON GENERAL GOVERNANCE

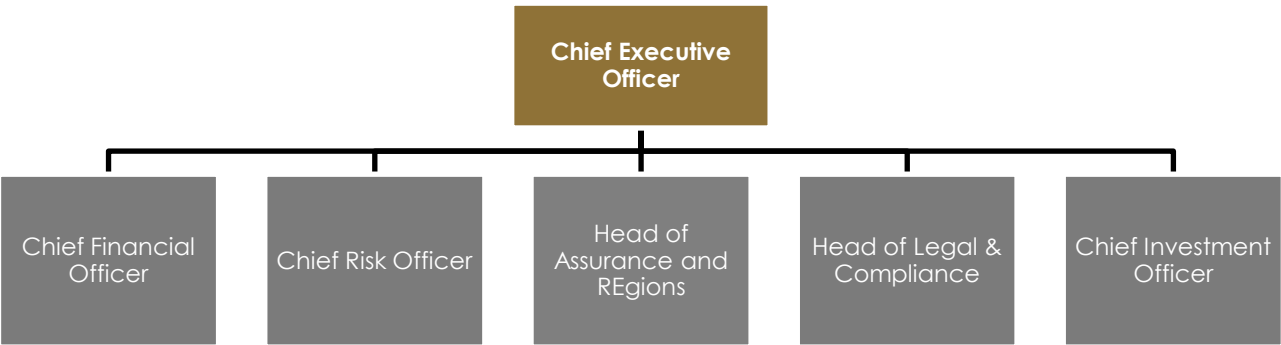
Risk governance is aimed at establishing an effective organisational structure based on a clear definition of risk roles and responsibilities, and on a set of policies, standards, guidelines and operating procedures. As part of its governance structure, the UW Board has established a series of Board Committees with specific delegated authorities.

Governance Structure

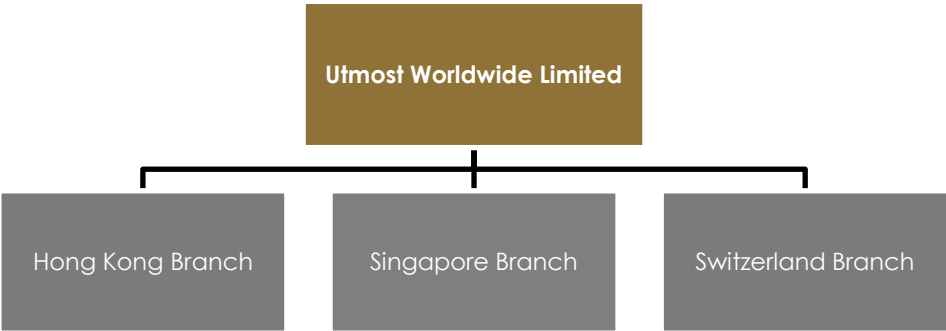


The remit of each of the Committees outlined in the above table is set out in their respective Terms of Reference which are subject to annual review and approval. Furthermore, the performance of each of the Committees is subject to annual review.

UW Executive Management Structure



UW Branch Structure



Each Branch is managed by a Branch CEO or equivalent, with full local regulatory responsibility for the operations of the respective Branch.

Main Governance Bodies

Key Role	Description
Board of Directors	The Board ensures that the Risk Management system identifies, evaluates and controls the most significant Company risks. Within the scope of its typical duties and responsibilities, the Board is ultimately responsible for setting strategies and policies in the area of Risk Management and internal control and ensuring their adequacy and sustainability over time, in terms of completeness, functioning and effectiveness. The Board has established the following Board committees: the Audit Committee, the Risk and Compliance Committee, the Investment Committee and the Remuneration Committee. Details on the Board Committees, and other committees and functions, are provided below.

Key Role	Description
Audit Committee	The Audit Committee takes delegated responsibility on behalf of the Board for ensuring that there is a framework for accountability, examining and reviewing systems and methods of financial control and for ensuring UW is complying with its constitutional documents together with all aspects of the law and relevant regulations. The Audit Committee is chaired by an independent Non-Executive other than the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Risk and Compliance Committee	The Risk and Compliance Committee has been established by the Board in order to provide leadership, direction, and oversight with regard to UW's policies and procedures, including those relating to risk management and legal & compliance. It assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its risk management responsibilities as defined by applicable law and regulations, UW's constitutional documents and internal regulations as well as considering leading market practice standards.
Investment Committee	The Investment Committee is responsible for ensuring that UW adheres to the Investment Policy approved by the Board. The committee is authorised by the Board to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and monitor the risks to be managed by way of investment activity; • Monitor implementation of investment policy across all the business lines; • Ensure UW adheres to the requirement of the Risk Guidelines; and • Set guidelines for foreign exchange trading and foreign currency positions.
Remuneration Committee	The Remuneration Committee is responsible for the Company's overall remuneration policy and for recommending and monitoring the level and structure of remuneration for senior management including executives, directors and sales staff. Additionally, it is responsible for the overall remuneration budget and structure and makes recommendations to the Board for all remuneration, pay schemes and structures as well as major changes to employee benefits. These align with the risk appetite of the Company and its long strategic term goals to promote the long-term success of the Company, while complying with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements. The Remuneration Committee is comprised of all the Non-Executive Directors of the Board.
Executive Committee ('ExCo')	ExCo supports the Board in all parts of its responsibilities but in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements UW's strategic, business and financial plans; • Monitors and manages business activities that will have a significant impact on UW's profitability, assets and liabilities, financial position and reputation; and • Ensures the appropriate risk management structure is implemented across all parts of UW.
Risk Function	The Risk function carries out assessment of the risk profile and reports both directly to the Board and also to the Executive Committee on the most significant risks in order to support them in the definition of risk management strategies and tools for risk identification, monitoring, management and measurement. The function supports the definition of risk measurement methodologies and models. Risk also provides, through a structured reporting system, the elements for assessing exposures and effectiveness of the end-to-end risk management system.
Compliance Function	The Compliance function is responsible for assessing whether or not the internal organisation and procedures adequately prevent the risk of incurring legal or administrative penalties, the loss of assets or damage to reputation as a result of the violation of laws, regulations or supervisory measures. The Compliance function reports both directly to the Board and also to the Executive Committee.

Key Role	Description
Internal Audit Function	The Internal Audit function is responsible for providing independent and objective assurance over the design and effectiveness of the controls in place to manage the key risks to which the company is exposed. The Internal Audit Function is independent of the Company's operational management and reports directly to the Board's Audit Committee.
Finance Function	The Finance Function is responsible, <i>inter alia</i> , for determination of the IFRS balance sheet, and conversion and enhancement to establish the UK Solvency II Balance Sheet.
Actuarial Function	The Actuarial Function is responsible, <i>inter alia</i> , for calculation of the IFRS technical liabilities and the Technical Provisions in the UK Solvency II Balance Sheet and for assessing and reporting on the effectiveness of the reinsurance programme. The Actuarial function reports directly to the Board in relation to Technical Provisions and reinsurance under the policy framework, as well as on other matters by regulation.

B.1.2. INFORMATION ON RISK MANAGEMENT, INTERNAL AUDIT, COMPLIANCE AND ACTUARIAL FUNCTIONS INTEGRATION INTO THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND THE DECISION MAKING PROCESSES OF THE UNDERTAKING, STATUS AND RESOURCES OF THE FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE UNDERTAKING

In accordance with the various regulatory laws to which the Company is subject, and recognising the UK Solvency II requirements, UW has established a Risk Management System which is defined as a set of strategies, guidelines, processes and procedures aimed at identifying, measuring, monitoring and reporting on a continuous basis the risks to which UW is exposed.

Risk governance is aimed at establishing an effective organisational structure based on a clear definition of risk roles and responsibilities and a set of policies, standards, guidelines and operating procedures, which together form the ICRMS.

The functions involved in the risk management process operate according to the Three Lines of Defence approach:

- Risk Owners are the first line of defence. Risk Owners are ultimately responsible for risks concerning their area and for defining and updating the actions needed to make their risk management processes effective and efficient.
- The Risk Management, Compliance and elements of the Actuarial Function represent the Second Line of Defence. The Risk Management Function oversees the whole Risk Management System ensuring its effectiveness. It supports the Board and ExCo in defining the Risk Strategy and in the development of the methodologies to identify, take, assess, monitor and report risks. It also supports the operating functions in implementing and adopting the relevant policies and guidelines. The Compliance Function is responsible for advising on compliance with law and regulation and internal provisions adopted under the UK SII regime. The Actuarial Function, through the Appointed Actuary, considers the reliability and adequacy of the quantification of the technical provisions and also reports to the Board on the effectiveness of the Company's reinsurance programme.
- Internal Audit is the Third Line of Defence. Internal Audit is responsible for independently evaluating the effectiveness of the system of internal controls.

The roles and responsibilities of each of the control functions (Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Internal Audit) and how they interact with the organisation in the execution of that responsibility are either set out in specific policies or their respective charters.

B.1.3. INFORMATION ON AUTHORITIES, RESOURCES PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, KNOWLEDGE, EXPERIENCE AND OPERATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE FUNCTIONS AND HOW THEY REPORT TO AND ADVISE THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BOARD OF THE INSURANCE UNDERTAKING

All ExCo positions outlined in the Organisational structure chart have responsibilities to the Board and Committees. All persons identified as holding Prescribed Positions in UW are assessed on an ongoing basis to ensure they meet the guidance provided by the GFSC, and other regulators where appropriate, in respect of fit and proper criteria.

B.1.4. MATERIAL CHANGES TO THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Messrs. Leon Steyn, Charles Bangor-Jones, Rupert Stow, Jean-Pierre Nicolle, Tony Mealing and Ian McLennan were members of the Executive Committee throughout the year. Ms Michelle Leahy, Ms Sandra Knowles, Mr. Gary Williams, Mr. Glenn Morrissey, and Mr. Dan Peacock, who are all employed by other entities in the Utmost Group, also attended meetings of the Executive Committee during the year in their respective Utmost Group roles as Heads of UCS, Human Resources, Proposition, IT and Change Management, and Chief Technology Officer respectively.

B.1.5. REMUNERATION POLICY

The Remuneration Policy provides a summary of the applicable principles, rules and standards and covers directors and employees. Directors' and employees' remuneration is regularly considered and reviewed against the policy at the Board of Directors' Remuneration Committee. This policy itself is reviewed annually to ensure the policy rules and standards are relevant, consistently applied and remain compliant with the various legal requirements of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

The remuneration policy is based on the following key principles:

- Employee and Director reviews will be conducted annually to ensure that the objectives for individuals are consistent with the business objectives and risk tolerances articulated by the Board;
- Remuneration Incentive; scheme criteria will be reviewed and approved annually, by the appropriate committee;
- Utmost Group remuneration packages will be based on a combination of fixed and variable components that are based on both individual and business performance, align with the fair treatment of customers and promote sound risk management;
- Long term incentive plans (LTIPs) may be used to reward eligible individuals for their contribution to the increase in value of the business over an extended period and focus on sustainable growth. An LTIP must demonstrate that it contributes to effective risk management, and provides the opportunity for longer-term motivation and retention;
- The Company shall have an appropriate independent committees to oversee the design and implementation of remuneration and incentive schemes. No individual shall be involved in any decisions as to their own remuneration;
- The determination of variable remuneration awards for Control Functions (Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial) must not use criteria which measure the performance of the operational units or business areas in respect of which these individuals perform their control function; and
- Remuneration for any Non-Executive Directors will be fixed fees, recognising the responsibilities undertaken, time commitment required and market conditions. Individuals shall not be involved in any decisions regarding their own remuneration.

Balanced Remuneration Package

Employees' remuneration packages are made up of fixed components, variable components and additional benefits, which together provide an appropriate balance between short-term and medium to long-term incentives.

Additionally the following is in place that further supports the principles and remuneration of employees:

- an annual pay review is performed annually and considers market surveys and conditions;

- the level of staff and their pay is considered as part of this annual pay review cycle and mapped against market pay surveys wherever possible;
- UW has performance management processes directly linked to variable pay that seeks to encourage performance progression and improvement;
- performance is assessed against objectives or targets and has a structured approach to help provide a consistent and objective evaluation;
- all employee (except sales staff) performances are rated using a performance review rating scale to promote a fair and transparent understanding of an employees performance. The performance rating has a direct impact on the variable awards paid; and
- sales staff have a structured and transparent commission based incentives and qualitative targets and this too has a direct impact on their pay.

Additional benefits

Additional benefits offered to employees depend on the jurisdiction in which the Company operates. The Company seeks to make comparable all pay and benefits across the Company where possible. Additional benefits may include membership of a defined contribution pension scheme, medical insurance and life and disability assurance.

B.1.6. MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material transactions during the year.

B.2. FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

A core component of an effective risk culture is the knowledge and skills of the Company's resources. In order to confirm that the right resources and skills are in place, UW has implemented a Fit and Proper Policy and related procedures in order to assess more specific aspects of the fitness and probity both initially and on an on-going basis of the individuals who are performing key functions. Key function holders are considered to include the Board, the ExCo, regional CEOs, heads of control functions, and prescribed positions including the Appointed Actuary.

B.2.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE REQUIRED

The Board and the ExCo are required to possess collectively appropriate knowledge and experience of:

- the markets in which the undertaking operates;
- business strategy and business model;
- system of governance;
- actuarial and financial analysis; and
- regulatory framework and requirements.

Other key personnel are required to possess specific skills and qualifications relevant to the role held.

B.2.2. PROCESS FOR ASSESSING THE FITNESS AND THE PROBITY OF THE PERSONS

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee are expected to take collective decisions based on the

contribution of each single member. The members are not expected to possess, each of them individually, expert knowledge, competence and experience within all areas of the undertaking. However, the collective knowledge, competence and experience of the Board and the ExCo as a whole have to provide for a sound and prudent management of the undertaking.

Therefore, the fitness of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee members is evaluated from both an individual (considering the contribution that each member can give to the collective decision) and collective perspective.

When assessing the knowledge, competence and experience required for the performance of a particular role within the above, the qualifications and experience of the employees within the undertaking are taken into account as a relevant factors. The evaluation is intended to demonstrate that the collective knowledge of the body is maintained at an adequate level or that a rebalancing of skills and experience is necessary.

Other key personnel are required to possess specific skills and qualifications relevant to the role held, and the full range of responsibilities of that role.

Assessment of the propriety of relevant personnel includes assessment of their honesty based on relevant evidence of character, personal behaviour and business conduct. Areas given particular emphasis include regulatory and supervisory assessment, criminal convictions under laws relating to financial services, money laundering, consumer protection, companies and insolvency, and adherence to Company policy.

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

B.3.1. RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As outlined in the Company's Risk Management Policy, the Risk Management Function assists the Board and Risk and Compliance Committee in designing and implementing the risk management system. The Risk Management function is responsible for monitoring the operation of the risk management system and the general risk profile of the Company, providing detailed reporting on risk exposures, advising the Board and Risk and Compliance Committee on risk management matters, and identifying and assessing emerging risks.

Risk Management Function

The Risk Management Function is separate from the operational business units and does not have operating responsibilities or a direct reporting line to those responsible for the operating activities. The independence of the Risk Management Function is guaranteed through its direct reporting lines to the Risk and Compliance Committee.

The Risk Management function consists of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), supported by members of the Actuarial team, and the Operational Risk team. The CRO's primary responsibilities are to the Board. The CRO has a dotted reporting line to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) on operational issues.

The Risk Management function oversees the sustainability of the risk management system. The Risk Management Function supports the Board, ExCo and departmental managers in defining risk management strategies and the instruments to monitor and measure risks, providing, through an appropriate reporting system, the elements for an assessment of the performance of the risk management system as a whole. The Risk Management Function is responsible in particular for the following activities:

- Defining the risk measurement methodologies and models;
- Cooperating, with the Risk Owners, on the definition of the operating limits attributed to the operating structures and on the definition, with the first level functions (i.e. senior management) in charge of control, of the procedures for the prompt verification of such limits;
- Validating the information flows, prepared by the various Risk Owners, necessary to ensure the timely control of risk exposures and the prompt identification of any operational anomaly;
- Presenting appropriate reports to the Board and the Risk and Compliance Committee on the overall performance of the risk control and management system and its ability, in particular, to react to context and market changes, as well as on the development of risks and any instances in which the operating limits have been exceeded; and
- Ensuring that the Executive Committee reacts to results from the stress tests if unexpected events or results are identified.

The Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit Functions are operationally independent from ExCo and have unfettered access to the Board.

Policy Framework

The documentation tree is structured into:

- Policies approved by the Board;
- Standards approved by the ExCo; and
- Operating Procedures and Guidelines.

Risk Management System

The purpose of the Risk Management System is to ensure that all risks to which the Company is exposed to are properly and effectively managed on the basis of the risk strategy defined, following a set of processes and procedures and based on clear governance provisions.

The principles defining the Risk Management System are provided in the Risk Management Policy, which is the cornerstone of all risk-related policies and guidelines. The Risk Management Policy outlines all risk categories to which the Company is exposed on a current or forward-looking basis.

UW's Risk Management process is defined in the following phases:

Risk Management Process



1. Risk Identification

The purpose of the risk identification phase is to ensure that all material risks to which the Company is exposed are properly identified. For that purpose, the Risk Management Function interacts with the main Business Functions in order to identify the main risks, assess their importance and ensure that adequate measures are

taken to mitigate them according to a sound governance process. Within this process, emerging risks are also taken into consideration.

Based on UK Solvency II risk categories, and for the purpose of SCR calculation, risks are categorised according to the Risk Map below.

Risk Map

Financial Risks	Credit Risks	Insurance Risks	Other Risks
Equity	Counterparty Default	Life Mortality	Operational
Property		Life Longevity	Liquidity
Interest Rate		Life Lapse	Strategic
Spread		Life Expense	Reputational
Currency		Life - Catastrophe	Contagion
Concentration		Health - SLT ²	Emerging
		Health - NSLT ³	Regulatory/Compliance
		Health - Catastrophe	Conduct
		Non-Life - premium & reserve	
		Non-Life - Catastrophe	

	Risks excluded from the quantitative risk assessment approach of SCR calculation
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2. Risk Measurement

UW has formally adopted a number of risk assessment methodologies.

The SCR is calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Rulebook Solvency Capital Requirement - Standard Formula. On an annual basis UW completes an appropriateness assessment of the Standard Formula SCR against UW's risk profile.

3. Risk Management and Control

The Company operates a sound Enterprise Risk Management Framework in line with the established strategy and processes. To ensure that the risks are managed according to the risk strategy, the Company follows the governance defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and Internal Control System. This provides a framework for the embedding of risk management practices in day-to-day and extraordinary business operations, the development of appropriate control mechanisms and escalation and reporting processes.

² SLT – Similar to Life Techniques

³ NSLT – Not Similar to Life Techniques

The purpose of the RAS is to set the desired level of risk (in terms of risk appetite and risk preferences) and limit excessive risk-taking. Tolerance Levels on the basis of capital and liquidity metrics are set accordingly. Should an indicator approach or breach the defined Tolerance Levels, escalation mechanisms are then activated.

4. Risk Reporting

Risk monitoring and reporting is a key Risk Management process which allows Business Functions, ExCo, Board and the Company's regulators to be aware of, and informed about, the risk profile development, risk trends and any breaches of risk tolerances.

Risk factors are taken into consideration in the following decision making processes: Strategic Planning Process; Capital Management; Asset Liability Matching and Investment Allocation; Solvency and Liquidity; Product Pricing, Development and Monitoring; Management Information; and Performance Management.

Risk Culture

A core objective of the Risk Management Function is to embed a positive and open risk management culture within UW. In support of this objective, risk management and compliance training is provided to all staff. In addition, the following structures have been established in order to embed a risk culture within UW:

- The ExCo, supported by the Risk Management Function, meet regularly to review risk management issues and to integrate risk management thinking into the decision making process. Furthermore, material risk incidents and the results of risk assessments are reviewed, resulting in the required corrective actions being identified; and

The risk culture is further embedded within UW through the following:

- The CRO is a member of ExCo and in the execution of his role integrates risk management thinking into the decision making process;
- The strategic planning process must remain consistent with the ORSA in order to include a risk based forward-looking view in the development of the strategic plan;
- The Risk Management Function is involved in the material initiatives which may impact on the risk profile of UW. The role of the Risk Management Function is to integrate the risk management assessment methodologies into the decision making process by supporting the business in identifying, assessing and managing the risks associated with these initiatives; and
- The Risk Management Function works closely with the business units providing advisory services.

B.3.2. INTERNAL MODEL FRAMEWORK: GOVERNANCE, DATA AND VALIDATION

This section is not applicable to the Company.

B.3.3. ORSA PROCESS

The ORSA process is a key component of the Risk Management System which is aimed at assessing the adequacy of the solvency position and the risk profile on a current and forward-looking basis.

The ORSA process documents and assesses the main risks to which the Company is, or might be, exposed on the basis of its Strategic Plan. It includes the assessment of the risks in scope of the SCR calculation, but also the other risks not included in SCR calculation. The Company annually reviews the appropriateness of the Standard Formula SCR and, in aggregate, it is not deemed to be unreasonable. In terms of risk assessment techniques, stress tests and sensitivity analysis are also performed with the purpose of assessing the resilience of the Company

risk profile, and its interaction with the approach to capital management, to changed market conditions or specific risk factors.

The ORSA Report is produced on an annual basis. In addition to the annual ORSA Report, a non-regular ORSA Report would be produced were the risk profile of the Company to change significantly.

All results are documented in the ORSA Report, which is reviewed by the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board. After discussion and approval by the Board, the ORSA Report is submitted to the primary regulator, the GFSC. The ORSA Report, with any requisite supplementary information, is also submitted to other regulators as required. The information included in the ORSA Report is sufficiently detailed to ensure that the relevant results can be used in the decision-making process and business planning process.

UW's risk profile, including ORSA triggers which would prompt the undertaking of a non-regular ORSA report, is monitored on an ongoing basis and reported to the Risk and Compliance Committee quarterly.

B.3.4. RISK EMBEDDING IN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Capital Management, Strategic Planning and Risk Management are strongly integrated processes. This integration is deemed essential to ensure alignment between business and risk strategies.

Through the ORSA process, the projection of the capital position and the forward-looking risk profile assessment contributes to the Strategic Planning and Capital Management process.

The ORSA Report also leverages the capital management aspects of the Business Plan to verify the adequacy, including the quality, of the Eligible Own Funds to cover the overall solvency needs on the basis of the plan assumptions.

To ensure the on-going alignment of the business strategy to UW's risk appetite, the Risk Management Function actively supports the Strategic Planning process. This process includes strategy discussions, initiatives to be implemented, monitoring the business performance and oversight on risk and capital positions.

B.4. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The ICRMS, whose design and structure is approved by the Board, is the system in place to ensure that business activity complies with the law and with the various policies and procedures in place. It also ensures that UW's processes are efficient and effective and that accounting and management information is reliable and complete.

Internal Control comprises a set of tools that helps the Company reach its targets in line with the level of risk selected by ExCo and the Board. Such targets are not restricted solely to business targets, but extend also to those connected with financial reporting as well as compliance with all internal and external rules and regulations, and take on varying importance depending on the risk that has been identified. It follows that the relevant internal control mechanisms take on a varying nature and form too, depending on the particular process or processes under consideration.

It is the responsibility of the Board to encourage the development and spread of the 'culture of control', requiring senior management to make all staff aware of the importance of internal controls and the role that they play, as well as the added value that they represent to the business. Senior management is responsible for implementing both the 'culture of processes' and the 'culture of control' together with ensuring that employees

are made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities regarding internal controls. UW management ensures that the system of delegated powers and procedures governing the allocation of duties, the operating processes and the reporting channels is duly formalised and employees are sufficiently informed and receive adequate training in relation to such systems.

The effectiveness of the control mechanisms listed above is delivered not only by means of monitoring and control activities carried out throughout the entire organisational structure of the business, but also via suitable channels for reporting any breaches.

As a result, UW's internal controls are organised on the basis of various operational levels and levels of responsibility, these being regulated and codified:

- The controls that are the duty of the organisational units that form an integral part of each company process and represent the basis of the internal control system.
- The controls carried out by the corporate functions whose main activity is to perform control tasks. These include:
 - The Risk Management Function, which evaluates the risk profile of the Company and compliance by management with the limits established by the Board and senior management;
 - The Compliance Function, which represents an additional and independent line of defence within the ICRMS overall, being responsible for assessing whether the organisation of the insurance business and its internal procedures are sufficient to prevent the risk of incurring penalties for regulatory offences or penalties imposed by law and the risk of suffering financial losses or reputational harm to the corporate image of the Company as a result of a breach of the law, of regulations or of measures imposed by the supervisory authorities or internal provisions;
 - The budgeting and controlling activities, with the aim of observing and analysing business performance as far as meeting the targets established at the planning stage is concerned, demonstrating, by measuring specific indicators, any variance between the targets established at the planning stage and performance, and identifying any unusual changes;
 - The risk management activities in fraud prevention, which work to prevent both internal and external fraud and to identify and suppress the same; and
 - Other non-operational functions, which, in providing advice to other corporate functions, assist in implementing all internal control objectives (tax advice, advice on privacy issues, legal counsel, etc.).
- The independent assessment carried out by Internal Audit of the quality and effectiveness of the controls put in place by the other corporate functions.

B.4.1. INTERNAL CONTROL FUNCTIONS

The Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Internal Audit Functions operate within the framework of specific policies that are subject to periodic updates and approval by the Board. Specific regulations stemming from these policies set out further guidance on the activities to be performed, as well as the powers and responsibilities allocated by the Board. Compliance and Risk Management Functions are involved where new material processes are drawn up and where changes are made to the organisational structure of the business. In particular, the Compliance Function must always be involved in the establishment of processes where the issue of compliance is relevant.

B.4.2. COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

UW has established a separate Compliance Function under the Head of Legal & Compliance (HoL&C) to assist the Board and ExCo in assessing and managing effectively the statutory and regulatory risks faced by the Company. The HoL&C reports to the Board and Risk & Compliance Committee and has a dotted reporting line to the CEO on operational issues. The Compliance Function is operationally independent from ExCo and has unfettered access to the Board.

The Compliance Function has responsibility for advising the Board on compliance with all laws, regulations and administrative provisions, including those pertaining to its branches, related to its operation as an insurance undertaking. The Compliance Function will also provide advice and guidance on other laws, regulations and administrative provisions as mandated by the Board and ExCo.

The Compliance Function also has the responsibility to assess the possible impact of any changes in the legal or regulatory environment on UW business operations and to identify and assess the compliance risks.

The role of the Compliance Function is also to assess the appropriateness of corporate policies, guidelines and procedural processes and internal controls which UW relies upon to comply with legal, regulatory and internal requirements. The Compliance Function is also required to identify compliance shortcomings and breaches of legal or regulatory obligations, ensuring that adequate remediation and disciplinary actions are taken where appropriate by the UW business and where applicable, reports and notifications are promptly made to the relevant authorities.

To support this process, the Compliance function presents a Compliance Monitoring Plan to the Risk & Compliance Committee and assesses progress against the plan on an ongoing basis. The Compliance Function conducts routine monitoring and surveillance over the first line of defence and reports the results to the Risk & Compliance Committee. The monitoring completed includes the following:

- AML (Anti Money Laundering), CFT (Countering the Financing of Terrorism) and CPF (Countering the Financing of Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction): Conducting reviews of policyholder documentation for AML, CFT and CPF purposes. Performing AML/CFT/CPF risk assessments;
- Transaction Monitoring: Monitoring transactions for potentially suspicious activity;
- Regulatory and legislation monitoring: Monitoring and recording legislative requirements and conduct of business obligations that apply to the Company; and
- Data Protection: Conducting Data Protection monitoring and risk assessments.

The Compliance Function also provides to staff advice and training on regulatory requirements, areas of key compliance risk and standards of professional conduct to reinforce and promote ethical standards of behaviour and compliance awareness within UW. It further facilitates a whistle-blowing process.

B.5. INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

Internal Audit is an integral part of the Company's system of internal control and provides independent and objective assurance over the design and effectiveness of the controls in place to manage the key risks impacting UW.

The Internal Audit function is independent of UW's operational management and is not involved directly in revenue generation or in the management and financial performance of any business line. Internal Auditors have neither direct responsibility for, nor authority over, any of the activities reviewed, nor do their review and their appraisal relieve other persons in the Company of responsibilities assigned to them. Internal Auditors are not responsible for developing, revising or installing systems, policies or procedures, or for appraising an

individual's performance in relation to the operations that are being audited.

The Internal Audit Senior Manager for UW reports to its Audit Committee, and through the Group Internal Audit function. The Internal Audit function is responsible for regularly assessing the adequacy of the system of internal control of the Company, and reporting its findings to the UW board (via the Audit Committee).

Internal Audit activity is carried out based on the framework of risk-based annual audit plans that are prepared and submitted for review and approval by the UW Audit Committee. Upon approval, the Internal Audit Senior Manager distributes the plan to senior management and executes the plan during the audit plan period. At the Internal Audit Senior Manager's discretion or at the request of an Audit Committee or member of senior management, other unannounced audits may be completed.

The Internal Audit policy defines the framework for the activities of the wider Utmost Group's Internal Audit function and is approved by the UW Board (via its Audit Committee), reported on quarterly. The policy and associated methodology is aligned with the Institute of Internal Auditors' Global Internal Audit Standards and the UK Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors' Code of Practice.

The Internal Audit reporting structure and the policy allow UW's Internal Audit function to be independent of the functions audited and provides it with full, free and unrestricted access to all operations, records, property and personnel. It provides the authority to allocate resources, set frequencies, select subjects, determine scope of work and apply the techniques required to accomplish audit objectives.

During their audit planning process, the Internal Audit team review the entire risk universe and identify the highest risk items that need to be covered by risk-based audits. They also identify processes which, although not necessarily constituting significant risks, still need to be reviewed on a cyclical basis to ensure that the audit process achieves sufficient breadth of coverage. Throughout the audits themselves, the Internal Audit team identifies potential key risks and examines how effectively they are mitigated through assessing the design and operational effectiveness of key internal controls, information systems, governance, risk management and financial reporting. Where appropriate, the Internal Audit function institutes a program of testing.

B.6. ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The Actuarial Function is an oversight (second line of defence) function headed up by the Company's Appointed Actuary. Under the Company's Actuarial Policy, the Head of Actuarial Function (HoAF) is responsible for the following activities:

- Coordinating the calculation of technical provisions;
- Ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Comparing best estimates against experience;
- Informing the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- Overseeing the calculation of technical provisions in the cases where approximations need to be used due to insufficient and/or inadequate data ;
- Expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy; and
- Expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements.

Calculations undertaken as part of the above are performed in accordance with the methodologies set out in the UK SII Directive, and other activities are undertaken with reference to the relevant UK SII requirements. The HoAF is also responsible for the preparation of a number of other reports using a different calculation basis in his

role as Appointed Actuary. Other than being included in the IFRS based balance sheet prior to restatement on the UK SII basis in section D.2, this basis is not used in the calculation of or assessment of the Company's solvency position. Various other bases are used in consideration of the notional solvency of branches.

The Board receives an annual report from the HoAF which considers the adequacy, appropriateness and reliability of technical provisions, underwriting, reinsurance, contributions to Risk Management and conflicts of interest. The report clearly identifies any deficiencies or areas for improvement and provides recommendations as to how such improvements could be implemented.

All first line of defence actuarial activities are carried out by a separate Actuarial Team e.g. product development and product pricing.

B.7. OUTSOURCING

UW uses third party service providers to supplement some of its business operations. In order to mitigate the risks associated with outsourcing, the Company has implemented an Outsourcing Governance Framework. This framework includes a process for both the selection of and the ongoing review and monitoring of outsourced service providers' performance.

A due diligence process, which addresses all material factors that could impact on the potential service provider's ability to perform the business activity, is undertaken prior to the appointment of all outsourcing service providers.

UW has in place an Outsourcing Policy and Standard to establish the Outsourcing Governance Framework, including requirements for identifying, justifying and implementing material outsourcing arrangements. The Outsourcing Standard sets out minimum mandatory outsourcing controls, assigns main outsourcing responsibilities and ensures that appropriate controls and governance structures are established within any outsourcing arrangement.

The Outsourcing Policy introduces a risk-based approach, adopting a proportionality principle to apply requirements according to the risk profile (distinguishing between critical and non-critical outsourcing) and the materiality of each outsourcing agreement. The outsourcing of critical or important operational functions or activities is managed in compliance with any relevant regulatory obligations.

The Outsourcing Policy also requires the appointment, for each outsourcing arrangement, of a specific business referent. The business referent is responsible for the overall execution of the outsourcing lifecycle, from the initial risk assessment to the final management of the agreement and subsequent monitoring activities of the service level agreements defined in each contract.

This Outsourcing Standard encompasses the following lifecycle stages:

- Outsourcer Sourcing: Drafting the business proposal for outsourcing and receiving approval for selection of the preferred service provider;
- Assessment and Due Diligence: Assessing service provider capability to perform the activities according to UW standards, internal and external regulations;
- Outsourcing Agreement Negotiation and Management: Allocating rights and obligations, provide standard clauses and minimum contents;
- Migration and Exit Plan: Definition of a structured migration and exit plan to minimise risk during transition to or from an Outsourcing Provider; and

- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Ensuring the implementation of appropriate organisational safeguards to monitor the outsourcer performances and set reporting obligations for critical outsourced activities.

UW has implemented an outsourcing oversight process that is co-ordinated by the Head of Assurance and Regions, Utmost International. UW's outsourcing arrangements are subject to a detailed annual review. The review findings and risk assessments are reviewed by the Board.

The critical and important external outsourced services relate to the provision of local actuarial services to the Singapore and Swiss branches by Milliman. Internal outsourcings in place relate to the provision of policy administration, investment administration and management, and IT and information security management services through arrangements with other companies within the Utmost Group based in Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

B.8. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

B.8.1. ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE TO THE NATURE, SCALE AND COMPLEXITY OF THE RISKS INHERENT IN THE BUSINESS

The UW Board, as part of the ORSA process, has assessed its corporate governance system and has concluded that it effectively provides for the sound and prudent management of the business, which is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the operations of the Company. The system is reviewed as regulatory changes are implemented and in consideration of the Utmost Group's operating strategy.

B.8.2. OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

No other information on the company's system of governance is considered to require disclosure in this section.

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C. Risk Profile

Investment activities are carried out in a sound and prudent manner and according to the Prudent Person Principles. Through portfolio diversification and a prudent liability-driven investment strategy, UW aims to maximise the investment returns for shareholder investments in line with the Company's Risk Appetite and to achieve the Strategic Plan objectives.

UW's regulatory capital requirements for each main risk category, calculated using the UK Solvency II Standard Formula methodology are outlined below.

Solvency Capital Requirements

	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Life underwriting risk	85,700	87,727
Health underwriting risk	15,732	14,413
Non-life underwriting risk	15,657	-
Market risk	102,641	123,538
Credit risk	4,969	3,381
Operational risk	8,183	8,635
Diversification	(63,884)	(53,536)
Adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(3,405)	(10,865)
Solvency Capital Requirement	165,594	173,292

Further information on the Company's key risks is outlined below.

C.1. UNDERWRITING RISK

The Company's underwriting risks arise from its group life and disability coverages, its closed annuity book, and its group and individual savings business.

C.1.1. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

The Risk Map, outlined in Section B.3.1, sets out the Underwriting risks to which the Company is exposed. The key Life and Health Underwriting Risks the Company is exposed to include:

- Mortality risk, defined as change in the value of liabilities resulting from changes in the mortality rates, where an increase in the mortality rates leads to an increase in the value of insurance liabilities. Mortality Risk also includes Mortality Catastrophe Risk, defined as a change in the value of the liabilities, resulting from extreme or irregular events;
- Longevity risk, defined as the risk that people live longer than expected leading to an increase in the value of insurance liabilities;
- Lapse risk, defined as the change in liabilities due to changes in the expected exit rates. Exits can happen from either a partial or full surrender of a policy. This also includes a catastrophic event with a mass lapse resulting;

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- Expense risk, defined as the change in the value of liabilities resulting from changes in the expenses incurred in servicing insurance contracts; and
- Health Catastrophe risk, which is a combination of risks arising from mass accident, accident concentration and pandemic.

The SCR for Underwriting Risks is calculated using the Standard Formula approach. The measurement is made by applying pre-defined stresses to the best estimate liabilities at levels calibrated to the UK Solvency II confidence level of 99.5%.

- For the Mortality Risks, the uncertainty in insured population mortality and its impact on the Company is measured by applying permanent and catastrophe stresses to the policyholders' death rates;
- For longevity risk, an instantaneous and permanent decrease of 20% is made to the mortality rates used to calculate the technical provisions;
- For Lapse Risk, the measurement is calculated as the worst case of the effect of a permanent increase or decrease in the underlying lapse rates, analysed at policy option level, or a mass lapse event;
- Expense Risk is measured through the application of stresses to the amount of expenses and expense inflation that the Company expects to incur in the future; and
- Health Catastrophe risk, which in SCR terms is dominated by accident concentration exposure, is assessed by considering the largest exposures in each country in which business is written.

C.1.2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Reinsurance Strategy

UW has the primary reinsurance objectives of providing both balance sheet and profit & loss protection against material losses and events in accordance with the UW Risk Appetite Statement.

- The Company has a number of reinsurance contracts in place with Assicurazioni Generali SpA, covering the life and disability business lines. The Company also has catastrophe covers in place which provide a degree of protection against risk accumulation. These do not cover pandemic and epidemic risks.

Underwriting Strategy

- The Company applies its internal underwriting guidelines in relation to the assumption and renewal of risks, with premium loadings and medical testing where appropriate. The guidelines are agreed with reinsurer for relevant coverages, with agreement at case level for certain larger exposures.

C.1.3. RISK SENSITIVITY FOR UNDERWRITING RISKS

The Company carries out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process which includes stress testing for the material underwriting risks. The results of this analysis showed that the most material impact on the SCR cover was in the lapse and expense stresses. A reduction in lapse rates would reduce the Present Value of Future Profits (PVFP) as a result of modelling persistent but low value policies further into the future. In the extreme, this could lead to insolvency, but in reality the Company actively manages its low value policies to mitigate this risk. Expense risks are controlled through management focus on cost control, and longer term strategies to seek efficiencies across the Utmost Group. Sensitivity to expense inflation shock is covered further in Section C.2.3.

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C.2. MARKET RISK

C.2.1. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

The Company is exposed to market risk both through its direct exposure to investments where it retains the investment risk and indirectly through the exposure of its PVFP to the investment decisions made by policyholders where they bear the investment risk. The Company is also exposed to market risks in its technical provisions where these are calculated with reference to market data such as interest rate yield curves.

The key Market Risks that UW is exposed to include:

- Equity risk: mainly a reduction in ad valorem fees earned on equity based components of future profits recognised in the Technical Provisions;
- Currency risk: where the movement in exchange rates can result in gains and losses arising from net changes in currency mismatched asset and liability positions;
- Spread Risk: defined as the risk that arises from changes in or volatility of credit spreads over the risk free interest rate term structure. This risk may be specific to the standing of an obligor or guarantor or may be systemic. The spread risk module is calibrated to also include an element for default on credit exposures;
- Interest rate risk: where movements in interest rates directly impact the present value of future asset and liability cash flows; and
- Market risk concentration risk: additional risk arising from aggregated exposures to entities under the common control of a single name entity.

Equity, currency and spread risk represent the three most material components of the SCR at a sub-module level.

C.2.2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The Company has in place an asset liability matching (ALM) programme under which the market risk sensitivities of liabilities are considered and only appropriate investment classes are used to back those liabilities. This approach focuses on currency and interest rate aspects. Further to this the Company sets a Strategic Asset Allocation, in conjunction with the Risk Appetite Statement, under which equity, spread and market risk concentration are addressed. The Company does not take direct equity exposure and operates within defined limits to manage its spread and concentration exposures. At least 50% of its market risk exposed assets must be held in government bonds. Positions are assessed against limits on a monthly basis.

C.2.3. RISK SENSITIVITY FOR MARKET RISKS

The Company carries out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process which includes stress testing for the material market risks. The scenario of inflation + 1% have been identified as having some of the most significant effects on the Company's solvency position. Whilst the GFSC stipulated requirement to maintain a minimum solvency ratio of 135% is not threatened, the Company remains aware of the threat posed by inflation and is ensuring that it has the ability and willingness to enforce inflation protections in its current and future product designs to mitigate such a scenario. The sensitivity of the Company's position to market shocks is shown in the table below.

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Solvency Ratio Sensitivity	31 December 2024			
	Eligible Own Funds £m	Solvency Capital Requirement £m	Solvency Ratio	Change in percentage points
Base Position	294.0	173.3	170%	
GBP +20%	256.2	149.4	171%	2%
GBP -20%	350.8	209.2	168%	-2%
Equity & Property value -40%	227.5	118.3	192%	23%
Inflation +1%	281.3	173.1	163%	-7%
Corporate Bond Spreads +2%	283.5	169.7	167%	-3%
Risk Free Rate +1%	296.1	171.8	172%	3%
Risk Free Rate -1%	289.0	174.8	165%	-4%

C.3. CREDIT RISK

C.3.1. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

UW is exposed to credit risks that arise from its exposure to banks, in relation to cash, reinsurers and other debtors, including policyholders. Default risk is the risk that these counterparties are unwilling or unable to honour their obligations to the Company. In assessing counterparty default risk, the Company further considers the default exposure of risk mitigations, and the interactions with other risks, such as underwriting risks.

C.3.2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

UW manage its cash counterparty risk by using only rated banks, unless there is a regulatory requirement to the contrary. It holds reinsurance deposits from its principle reinsurer which can be offset in the event of default. Limits are set through the Risk Appetite Statement and other exposures monitored against these.

C.3.3. RISK SENSITIVITY FOR CREDIT RISKS

The Company carries out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process which includes stress testing for the material counterparty default risks. The results show the Company to be resilient to counterparty default stresses.

C.4. OPERATIONAL RISK

C.4.1. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

Operational Risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events. Losses from events such as fraud, litigation, damages to premises, cyber-attacks and failure to comply with regulations are, therefore, covered in the definition. It also includes financial reporting risk but

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excludes strategic and reputational risks.

In line with industry practices, UW adopts the following operational risk classification categories:

- Internal fraud – defined as the losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent regulations, the law or Company policy, excluding diversity/discrimination events, which involves at least one internal party;
- External fraud – defined as the losses due to acts of a type intended to defraud, misappropriate property or circumvent the law, by a third party;
- Employment Practices and Workplace Safety – defined as the losses arising from acts inconsistent with employment, health or safety laws or agreements, from payment of personal injury claims, or from diversity/discrimination events;
- Clients, Products and Business Practices – defined as the losses arising from an unintentional or negligent failure to meet regulatory obligations to clients (including fiduciary and suitability requirements), or from the nature or design of a product;
- Damage to Physical Assets – defined as the losses arising from loss or damage to physical assets from natural disaster or other events;
- Business disruption and system failures – defined as the losses arising from disruption of business or system failures; and
- Execution, Delivery and Process Management – defined as the losses from failed transaction processing or process management, from relations with trade counterparties and vendors.

Following best industry practices, UW's framework for Operational Risk Management includes as main activities the risk incident reporting and loss data collection process, risk assessment and scenario analysis. The risk incident reporting and loss data collection process involves the collection of losses incurred as a result of the occurrence of operational risk events and provides a backward-looking view of the historical losses incurred due to operational risk events.

The risk assessment and scenario analysis processes provide a forward-looking view on the operational risks to which UW is exposed. The Operational Risk and Compliance Assessment provides a high-level evaluation of the forward-looking inherent and residual operational risks faced by UW. The outcomes of the assessment can be used to drive the scenarios assessed as part of the scenario analysis. Scenario analysis is a recurring process, which provides a detailed evaluation of the key operational risks faced by UW and their potential impact.

C.4.2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

UW has identified the following key operational risks for the year-ended 31 December 2024:

Information Security – the potential for loss or damage to the Company's physical and information assets through either intentional or unintentional means. UW continues to develop its approach to management of information security risks under the oversight of the Group's information security function.

Conduct of Business – the potential for delivery of unfair outcomes to customers. The Company is continually strengthening its processes in areas such as management of relationships with intermediaries, and fully recognises its obligations under relevant regulation and in its dealings with financial services ombudsmen.

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Compliance - the potential for adverse outcomes arising from breaches of legal or regulatory requirements. The Company is continually reviewing its application of processes to manage its compliance risk in the light of changing law, regulation and regulatory appetites.

System development – the risk of error in the systemisation of product specification. The Company continues to improve controls over its system development process to ensure timely and accurate delivery against specified requirements.

C.5. LIQUIDITY RISK**C.5.1. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT**

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet both expected and unexpected cash flow requirements.

UW has a Credit and Liquidity Risk Policy in place that is reviewed and approved at least annually by the Board. The Company performs regular analysis of its liquidity position against limits for normal and stressed circumstances set out in its Risk Appetite Statement.

The CFO is responsible for managing the on-going liquidity requirements of UW.

C.5.2. RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

UW manages Liquidity Risk to meet its own obligations and cash commitments along with unexpected contingent market situations, through a constant monitoring of actual and expected cash flows, and the availability of assets that can be sold easily without loss in the event of need. This activity is aimed at maintaining a high level of financial robustness both in the short and long term, which helps to mitigate UW's liquidity risk and is the basis for the evaluation of the adequacy of the adopted measures. The Company also has in place contractual means to manage cash outflows from surrenders from its unit-linked and investment-linked policies, whereby it is able to match the timing of cash flows with receipts from disposal of the underlying assets.

UW maintains sufficient liquidity levels with specified limits relating to the minimum amount of shareholder assets invested in short term liquid investments such as cash and cash equivalents or government and supranational bonds.

C.6. OTHER MATERIAL RISKS**C.6.1. RISK CONCENTRATION**

Concentration risk is the risk stemming from all risk exposures with a potential loss which could threaten the solvency or the liquidity position of the Company, thus substantially impacting the Company's risk profile. UW seeks to limit concentration risk by assigning concentration limit to counterparties, sectors and industries where appropriate.

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UW's material risk concentrations are as follows:

- Reinsurance Counterparties – UW reinsurance counterparties are concentrated to one reinsurer.

UW mitigates the concentration risk primarily through the holding of reinsurance deposits and also through quarterly monitoring and reporting of concentration exposures to the Risk and Compliance Committee.

C.6.2. REPUTATIONAL RISK

UW defines reputational risk as the risk of a potential decrease in UW's value or worsening of its risk profile, due to a reputational deterioration or to a negative perception of UW's image among its stakeholders. In particular, reputational risk is managed mainly as a second level risk originated from a first level risk (as for example an operational or a financial risk).

C.6.3. EMERGING RISKS

Emerging risks arising from new trends or risks difficult to perceive and quantify, although typically systemic. These usually include changes to the internal or external environment, social trends, regulatory developments, technological achievements, etc. Areas under consideration include potential short and long term change driven by geo-political considerations, cybercrime and ESG developments. UW reviews the Emerging Risk Register on a quarterly basis and reports to the Risk Committee.

C.6.4. STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic Risk is defined as the possible source of loss that might arise from the pursuit of an unsuccessful business plan. For example, strategic risk might arise from making poor business decisions, from the substandard execution of decisions, from inadequate resource allocation, or from a failure to respond well to changes in the business environment.

The UW ExCo and Board are involved in the strategic planning process of the Company, starting from the target setting phase through to the monitoring of processes. UW has a number of specific strategic risk preferences and these are actively monitored through the RAS.

C.6.5. CONTAGION RISK

UW defines Contagion Risk to be the probability that significant economic changes in one country will spread to other countries. Contagion can refer to the spread of either economic booms or economic crises throughout a geographic region. This risk is mitigated primarily through the setting of a prudent investment strategy, with enhanced monitoring of the Company's position during times of stress, and to some extent through the diversification of UW's business operations and products.

C.7. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

On 28 February 2025 Fitch Ratings reviewed the Insurer Financial Strength Rating of UW at 'A+' (Strong) and the Outlook at Stable with no action.

C.7.1. EXPECTED PROFIT INCLUDED IN FUTURE PREMIUMS

There are no total expected profits included in future premiums as at 31 December 2024. This is consistent with the position at 31 December 2023.

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D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D.1. ASSETS

D.1.1. VALUATION OF ASSETS FOR UK SOLVENCY II BALANCE SHEET

The following paragraphs describe the value of assets for solvency and financial statements purposes, along with the valuation criteria and the common methodology used by UW for the determination of fair value of assets and liabilities. The following sections are covered in the report below:

- Valuation of assets – explanation of differences between financial statements balance sheet and UK Solvency II balance sheet;
- Fair value hierarchy – explanation of methods used to classify assets into three levels, based on the inputs used in valuation techniques to increase consistency and comparability of fair value measurements;
- Guidance on fair value measurement approach – UW reviews its financial investments and classifies them in accordance with IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'. The same approach is taken for investments held on behalf of life assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk; and
- Valuation techniques – the methods used to maximise the use of observable inputs.

UK Solvency II Asset Valuation

	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
UK Solvency II Valuation	3,810,039	3,718,593
Statutory Accounts Valuation	3,914,158	3,798,649
Difference	104,119	80,056

Valuation of Assets

In the UK Solvency II environment, fair value should generally be determined in accordance with the financial statements. UW's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee to the extent they have been endorsed by the United Kingdom (IFRS UK) and with applicable requirements of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

Certain assets are excluded or measured at fair value to comply with UK Solvency II principles. In particular, the exceptions and non-applicable items for UW are summarised below.

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Valuation of Assets

Valuation of Assets 31 December 2024	Solvency II £'000	Statutory Accounts £'000	Difference £'000
Deferred Tax Assets	-	913	913
Deferred Acquisition Costs	-	114,762	114,762
Fixed Assets	767	767	-
Pension benefit surplus	8,377	8,377	-
Investments (other than assets held for Index Linked and Unit-Linked funds)	598,940	592,797	(6,143)
Assets held for Index Linked and Unit-Linked funds	3,034,081	3,034,081	-
Ceded Reinsurance Reserves - Life	32,101	4,178	(27,923)
Receivables	6,770	7,454	684
Cash and Cash Equivalents	34,556	35,320	764
Other assets	3,000	-	(3,000)
Total Assets	3,718,593	3,798,649	80,056

The primary objective for valuation, as set out in the PRA Rulebook, requires an economic, market-consistent approach to the valuation of assets and liabilities. According to the approach for UK Solvency II, when valuing balance sheet items on an economic basis, undertakings need to consider the risks that arise from a particular balance sheet item, using assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or the liability.

Assets should be valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Liabilities should be valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

This valuation section describes the value of assets for UK Solvency II purposes and for financial statements, valuation criteria and the methodology used by UW for the determination of fair value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred Tax Asset

Deferred taxation is provided in the financial statements on timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are temporary differences between profits as computed for taxation purposes and profits as stated in the financial statements which arise because certain items of income and expenditure in the financial statements are dealt with in different years for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

There is no Deferred Tax Asset included within the UK Solvency II balance sheet.

Solvency & Financial Condition Report 2024Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC)

Deferred acquisition costs of £114,762k relate to unit linked business and are not recognised on the UK Solvency II balance sheet. Commission costs incurred in the acquisition of new business are deferred as an explicit DAC asset. This asset is amortised against future revenue margins on the related policies. The DAC asset is reviewed for recoverability at the end of each accounting period against future revenue margins expected to arise from the related policies. They are the part of acquisition costs allocated to future reporting periods. DAC is recognised under IFRS but is disallowed for UK Solvency II asset valuation purposes. As a result, the DAC asset for UK Solvency II decreased by £114,762k.

Intangible Assets

The Company does not hold any intangible assets.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets comprise of Property and Equipment and Right of Use Assets – Property. All property and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount). Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

An item of property and equipment, including the related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset

In accordance with IFRS 16 Lease Accounting UW recognises Right of Use assets for property leases, measured at the amount equal to the lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018 and an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease. UW depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Pension benefit surplus

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity that approximate the terms of the related pension liability.

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Investments including assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds

In the statutory financial statements UW has classified its investments into the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets held to back investment and insurance contracts have been designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss and are carried at fair value. The basis of this designation is that financial assets and liabilities in connection with investment and insurance contracts are managed and evaluated together on a fair value basis. This designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise occur if these financial assets were not measured at fair value and the changes in fair value were not recognised in the profit and loss account. There is no valuation difference under UK Solvency II and the financial statements.

Financial assets that meet certain criteria regarding the predictability of cashflows and the business model purpose of ownership are designated as being at fair value through other comprehensive income. These assets are not allocated under the Company's asset liability matching approach to backing liabilities to policyholders.

Listed investments are valued at current market price on the balance sheet date. Unlisted investments for which a market exists are also stated at the current price on the balance sheet date or the last trading day before that date. The pricing basis applied is to value assets where the market risk is substantially transferred to the policyholder on a mid basis and otherwise to value long asset positions at bid. The value of other unlisted investments, for which no active market exists, are established at directors' best estimate of fair value, based on third party information or valuations provided by counterparties, or valued at cost and reviewed for impairment at the balance sheet date. The Company's subsidiaries Utmost International Middle East Limited and Utmost Portfolio Management Limited are revalued from cost to their IFRS net asset value, and then subjected to the same adjustments applicable to a UK Solvency II valuation. The uplift to the carrying value is £1,198k. The remainder of the adjustment between the IFRS and UK Solvency II valuation of investment is a result of reclassification fixed deposits from Cash and Cash Equivalents of £764k and of accrued interest from Receivables of £4,182k.

Ceded reinsurance reserves

This amount represents the reinsurers' share of technical reserves. The ceded reinsurance reserves for UK Solvency II increased by £27,923k. The amount comprises both a presentational adjustment for the treatment of reinsurance deposits of £27,493k and a further valuation adjustment. Please refer to section D.2 for detailed narrative on the valuation of technical liabilities and section D.3.1 in respect of presentation.

Receivables

Receivables represent amounts owing to UW. Receivables are held at initial book value in the Company's financial statements and are recoverable within one year. Receivables are reduced by £3,000 in accruals and prepayments and £4,182k in accrued interest and increased by £3,117k for premiums written in the course of collection, £2,312k for receivables from reinsurance operations, and £1,069 for other insurance receivables,

Solvency & Financial Condition Report 2024Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is a liquid asset and comprises cash holdings in current accounts. Balances are held at initial book value in the Company's financial statements. Fixed deposits of £764k are reclassified to investments in the UK Solvency II balance sheet.

Other Assets

Other assets are valued at cost net of any impairment on the same basis as used in the statutory accounts. Accruals and prepayments of £3,000k are reclassified from Receivables in the IFRS balance sheet to Other Assets in the UK Solvency II balance sheet.

Fair Value Hierarchy

IFRS 13 seeks to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures through a 'fair value hierarchy'. The hierarchy categorises the inputs used in valuation into three levels. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs:

Level 1 inputs

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A quoted market price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever available, with limited exceptions. If an entity holds a position in a single asset or liability and the asset or liability is traded in an active market, the fair value of the asset or liability is measured within Level 1 as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity, even if the market's normal daily trading volume is not sufficient to absorb the quantity held and placing orders to sell the position in a single transaction might affect the quoted price.

Level 2 inputs

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or the liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset. Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. An entity develops unobservable inputs using the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the entity's own data, taking into account all information about market participant assumptions that is reasonably available.

Guidance on Fair Value Measurement Approach

The objective of a fair value measurement is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

A fair value measurement requires an entity to determine all of the following:

- The particular asset or liability that is the subject of the measurement (consistently with its unit of account);

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- For a non-financial asset, the valuation premise that is appropriate for the measurement (consistently with its highest and best use);
- The principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or for the liability; and
- The valuation technique(s) appropriate for the measurement, considering the availability of data with which to develop inputs that represent the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or the liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the inputs are categorised.

IFRS 13 provides further guidance on the measurement of fair value, including the following:

- An entity takes into account the characteristics of the asset or the liability being measured that a market participant would take into account when pricing the asset or the liability at measurement date (e.g. the condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale and use of the asset);
- Fair value measurement assumes an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions;
- Fair value measurement assumes a transaction taking place in the principal market for the asset or the liability, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or the liability;
- A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account its highest and best use;
- A fair value measurement of a financial or non-financial liability or an entity's own equity instruments assumes it is transferred to a market participant at the measurement date, without settlement, extinguishment, or cancellation at the measurement date;
- The fair value of a liability reflects non-performance risk (the risk the entity will not fulfil an obligation), including an entity's own credit risk and assuming the same non-performance risk before and after the transfer of the liability; and
- An optional exception applies for certain financial assets with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risk, provided conditions are met (additional disclosure is required).

Valuation Techniques

An entity uses valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants and the measurement date under current market conditions. Three used valuation techniques are:

- Market approach – uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (similar) assets/liabilities or a group of assets/liabilities (e.g. a business);
- Cost approach – reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (current replacement cost); and
- Income approach – converts future amounts (cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts.

In some cases, a single valuation technique will be appropriate, whereas in other cases multiple valuation techniques will be appropriate.

Further information on UW's assets is included in S.02.01.02 in Section F.

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D.2. TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The life technical provisions as at 31 December 2024 have been assessed adopting the Company's methodology and techniques which are compliant with the UK Solvency II framework and are proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business in question.

Technical provisions results as at 31 December 2024 are set out in the table below and split between life and non-life. No transitional adjustments have been deducted from the technical provisions and there are no volatility adjustments or matching adjustments. The Company exited its remaining non-life business during the year.

Main Technical Provisions Results

	Total Technical Provisions		Life Technical Provisions		Non Life Technical Provisions	
	31-Dec-23 £'000	31-Dec-24 £'000	31-Dec-23 £'000	31-Dec-24 £'000	31-Dec-23 £'000	31-Dec-24 £'000
Best Estimate of Liabilities	3,361,737	3,287,088	3,303,500	3,287,088	58,237	-
Risk Margin	17,048	14,540	14,241	14,540	2,807	-
Gross Technical Provisions	3,378,785	3,301,628	3,317,741	3,301,628	61,044	-
Reinsurance Recoverables	(42,728)	(32,101)	(37,462)	(32,101)	(5,266)	-
Net Technical Provisions	3,336,057	3,269,527	3,280,279	3,269,527	55,778	-

The overall decrease in life technical provisions from 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024 is mainly due to a combination of net outflows offset by positive investment returns over the year. The non-life technical provisions are nil at 31 December 2024 following the termination of the sole non-life commercial policy during the 2024. A split of the Company's technical provisions by line of business is included in IR.12.01.02 in Section F.

The Company implemented IFRS17, Insurance Liabilities, in 2023. Under IFRS17 the approach to valuation of insurance liabilities is more closely aligned with, though not identical to, the approach under UK Solvency II when compared with previous requirements under IFRS4. Both approaches are now based on the present value of future cash flows, with adjustments for risk margins. The approach under IFRS17 also includes a contractual service margin. The UK Solvency II risk margin reflects changes in the requirements implemented by HM Treasury and the PRA as at 31 December 2023.

The main factors that have an impact on the technical provisions are set out below:

- The best estimate assumptions;
- The application of contract boundaries; and
- Projected SCRs: The risk margin is a constituent part of the total technical provisions. As the risk margin is based on projected SCRs the method and assumptions used in projecting these SCRs can have a sizeable impact on the resulting risk margin.

In calculating the technical provisions, the Company has made material judgments in relation to:

- The choice of what are deemed to be best estimate assumptions;

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- The use of certainty equivalent deterministic calculations;
- The choice of method used in calculating the risk margin; and
- The application of contract boundaries.

Life Best Estimate of Liabilities (BEL)

The BEL is defined as the probability-weighted average of future cash-flows, taking account of the time value of money (expected present value of future cash-flows), using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure.

The method used to derive the BEL is the direct approach, which specifically refers to a valuation method based on projecting and discounting on a market consistent basis all expected future cash flows to policyholders in the certainty equivalent scenario. Therefore, the cash flow projection used in this context considers all potential cash in-and-out flows required to settle the insurance obligations over their lifetime, within the appropriate contract boundaries.

The projected future cash flows typically include:

- Regular premium receipts (subject to contract boundaries);
- Claims payments with an allowance for any early discontinuance charges;
- Expenses;
- Commissions; and
- External fund charges.

These cash flows are then discounted using the relevant risk-free rates provided by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA), or other appropriate bodies for currencies outside the PRA's coverage, to obtain the gross BEL.

Life Reinsurance Recoverables

Life reinsurance recoverable is defined as the present value of the future liability cash flows referring to the life reinsurance contractual agreements.

From the ceding Company perspective, the reinsurance cash inflows include at a minimum:

- Reinsurance recoverables for claims payments and expenses contractually recoverable by the Company from the agreement; and
- Revenues from reinsurance commissions and from shares in profit from technical sources relevant to reinsurance contracts paid to the Company.

From the ceding Company perspective, the reinsurance cash outflows includes at least:

- Future premiums paid by the Company to reinsurers.

Life Risk Margin

The risk margin represents a prudent margin for unavoidable uncertainty. The risks considered are:

- Mortality Trend Risk;
- Mortality Catastrophe Risk;
- Morbidity Risk;

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- Longevity Risk;
- Lapse Risk;
- Health Similar to Life;
- Health Catastrophe;
- Expense Risk;
- Counterparty Default Risk with respect to Reinsurance contracts; and
- Operational Risk.

Description of the Level of Uncertainty of Technical Provisions Valuation

The key sources of uncertainty for the Company are expenses and policyholder behaviour assumptions such as surrenders.

It is noted that no significant simplified methods were used to calculate life technical provisions, including those used for calculating the risk margin.

The Company does not apply a volatility adjustment, as referred to in the Rulebook Technical Provision part, or matching adjustments, as referred to in the Rulebook Matching Adjustment part.

No basic own fund items have been subject to transitional arrangements.

Further information on the technical provisions is included in IR.02.01.02, IR.12.01.02, IR.17.01.02 and IR.19.01.21 in Section F.

D.3. OTHER LIABILITIES**D.3.1. VALUATION OF LIABILITIES FOR UK SOLVENCY II BALANCE SHEET**

The following paragraphs describe the valuation criteria and the common methodology to be used by UW for the determination of fair value of other liabilities.

Valuation of Liabilities

In the UK Solvency II environment, fair value should generally be determined in accordance with the financial statements. UW's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, to the extent they have been endorsed by the United Kingdom (IFRS UK) and with applicable requirements of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. Certain liabilities are excluded or fair valued to comply with UK Solvency II principles. In particular, the exceptions and non-applicable items for the Company are as follows.

- Technical liabilities;
- Deferred taxes;
- Financial liabilities;
- Deferred income liability; and
- Other liabilities

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UK Solvency II Liabilities Valuation

	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Solvency II Valuation	3,476,515	3,406,809
Statutory Accounts Valuation	3,766,179	3,662,600
Difference	289,664	255,791

Value of Liabilities

<i>Value of Liabilities</i>	<i>Solvency II Value</i>	<i>Statutory Accounts Value</i>	<i>Difference</i>
31 December 2024	£'000	£'000	£'000
Technical Liabilities – Life (Inc. Index Linked and Unit Linked)	3,301,628	3,467,078	165,450
Technical Liabilities – Non Life	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	13,678	659	(13,019)
Financial Liability – Deposit from reinsurers	27,493	-	(27,493)
Financial Liability – Contingent liability	-	-	-
Deferred Income Liability	-	147,095	147,095
Other Liabilities	64,010	47,768	(16,242)
Total Liabilities	3,406,809	3,662,600	255,791

The valuation section describes the value of liabilities for solvency purposes and for financial statements, valuation criteria and the common methodology used by the Company for the determination of fair value of assets and liabilities.

Technical Liabilities

The Technical Liabilities comprise the Technical Provisions for Non-Life Insurance Contracts, Life Insurance Contracts and Investment Contracts where the investment risk is borne by the contract holder. Provisions cover claims, unearned premiums, profit sharing, liability adequacy, mathematical provisions and provision for policies where the investment risk is borne by the policyholder.

Under UK Solvency II, Technical Provisions comprise the BEL and the Risk Margin. The BEL recognises the cash flow required to meet policyholder liabilities, while the Risk Margin represents a prudent margin for unavoidable uncertainty. The Technical Provisions liability for UK Solvency II were £165,450k less than the IFRS liabilities.

Please refer to section D2 for detailed narrative on the valuation of Technical Provisions.

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Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax liabilities are calculated for UK Solvency II purposes and represents the tax liability associated with UW's Present Value of Future Profits (PVFP) originating from UW's branches operating in jurisdictions with material non-zero tax rates. The liability is calculated by applying the relevant tax rate to the PVFP after allowing for any deferred losses. The deferred tax liability for UK Solvency II increased by £13,019.

Financial Liabilities

UW holds deposits of £27,493k from reinsurers and has the legal right to offset against the receivables which have arisen from reinsurance contracts. These amounts are presented net with the ceded reinsurance reserves in the IFRS balance sheet. See section D.1.1.

There are no contingent liabilities recognised on either the IFRS basis or the more prudent UK Solvency II basis.

Deferred Income Liability

Deferred Income liability (DIL) of £147,095k relates to unit linked business DIL is recognised under IFRS but is disallowed under UK Solvency II.

Other Liabilities

Claims are settled once all due diligence is received from the customer. The policyholder is regularly contacted on outstanding requirements to ensure prompt settlement. Death claims follow the normal probate process and are settled accordingly. Other trading balances are settled in the normal course of business and usually settled within one month. Under the Solvency II valuation approach, payables in respect of claims settlement of £1,676k, payables arising out of reinsurance activities of £12,210k and other insurance payables of £2,356k are presented as other liabilities, whereas these balances are included in the technical liabilities or offset against technical assets under the presentational requirements of IFRS17.

Fair Value Measurement Approach

The fair value measurement approach for other liabilities is outlined above.

Further information on UW's liabilities is included in IR.02.01.02 in Section F.

D.4. ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

The Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

D.5. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

No other information noted.

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E. Capital Management

E.1. OWN FUNDS

According to the Rulebook Own Funds part, own funds comprise the sum of basic own funds and ancillary own funds.

E.1.1. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

UW has a Capital Management policy in place which is approved on an annual basis by the Board and includes the following:

- A description of the procedure to ensure that own fund items, both at the time of issue and subsequently, meet the requirements of the applicable capital and distribution regime and are classified correctly as the applicable regime requires;
- A description of the procedure to monitor the issuance of own fund items according to the medium-term capital management plan;
- A description of the procedure to ensure that the terms and conditions of any own fund item are clear and unambiguous in relation to the criteria of the applicable capital regime; and
- A description of the procedures to:
 - ensure that any policy or statement in respect of ordinary share dividends is taken into account in consideration of the capital position; and
 - Identify and document instances in which distributions on an own funds item are expected to be deferred or cancelled.

In addition to the Capital Management policy, UW prepares a Capital Management Plan which is approved by the Board on an annual basis. The purpose of the Capital Management Plan is to outline the capital requirements of UW.

Planning and managing own funds are a core part of the strategic planning process.

Basic Own Funds

According to Rulebook Own Funds part, basic own funds is defined as the sum of the excess of assets over liabilities (reduced by the amount of own shares held by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking) and subordinated liabilities.

The components of the excess of assets over liabilities are valued in accordance with the Rulebook Valuation part, which requires that all assets and liabilities must be valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged, transferred or settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Basic own fund items shall be classified into three tiers, depending on the extent to which they possess specific characteristics. The Rulebook Own Funds part sets the requirements relating to the classification of own funds onto Tiers 1 to 3.

UW's basic own funds includes ordinary share capital, share premium and reconciliation reserve. UW has only Tier 1 own funds.

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Basic Own Funds

	Total £'000	Tier 1 Unrestricted £'000	Tier 1 - Restricted £'000	Tier 2 £'000	Tier 3 £'000
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the MCR / SCR at 31 Dec 2023	317,130	317,130	-	-	-
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the MCR / SCR at 31 Dec 2024	293,994	293,994	-	-	-

Tier 1 Basic Own Funds

Basic own fund items are classified into three tiers, depending on the extent to which they possess specific characteristics. Generally, assets which are free from any foreseeable liabilities are available to absorb losses due to adverse business fluctuations on a going-concern basis or in the case of winding-up. UW's excess of assets over liabilities, is valued in accordance with the principles set out in Rulebook Own Funds, and treated as Tier 1. Details on the composition of UW's Own Funds assets are outlined above, and further explained in F.8.

Ordinary Share Capital and Share Premium

As at 31 December 2023 and 2024 UW had 100,230,699 issued ordinary shares valued at £1 each.

Reconciliation Reserve

The excess of assets over liabilities are divided into amounts that correspond to capital items in the financial statements and a reconciliation reserve. The reconciliation reserve may be positive or negative. For UW, the reconciliation reserve is made up of the revenue reserves as per the financial statements and adjustments to assets and liabilities for UK Solvency II purposes, as outlined in sections D.1. and D.3. See also F.8.

Tier 2 Basic Own Funds

This does not apply to the Company.

Tier 3 Basic Own Funds

This does not apply to the Company.

Reconciliation between Equity in the Financial Statements and Basic Own Funds

Basic Own Funds is valued at £293,994k while the shareholders' equity per the statutory accounts is £136,049k. The table below reconciles the movement from shareholders' equity to basic own funds.

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Reconciliation to Shareholders' Equity

Reconciliation of Shareholders Equity to Basic Own Funds	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Shareholder Equity	147,979	136,049
Elimination for Deferred Acquisition Costs & Deferred Income Liability	37,776	32,333
Elimination of Intangible Assets	-	-
SII Valuation of Technical Provisions	151,539	156,136
SII Valuation of Financial Liabilities	-	-
SII Valuation of Investments	1,100	1,198
SII Valuation of Withholding Tax Asset	-	-
SII Valuation of Deferred Taxes	(4,870)	(13,933)
SII Adjustment for Foreseeable Dividend	-	-
SII Adjustment for Ring Fenced funds	(16,393)	(17,789)
Other restatement item	-	-
Basic Own Funds	317,130	293,994

Basic own funds decreased by £23,136k from 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024.

Deduction from Own Funds

The deduction rule from own funds does not apply to the Company.

Ancillary Own Funds

Ancillary own funds does not apply to the Company.

E.1.2. ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

Own Funds Assets

	Total £'000	Tier 1 Unrestricted £'000	Tier 1 Restricted £'000	Tier 2 £'000	Tier 3 £'000
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the MCR / SCR at 31 Dec 2023	317,130	317,130	-	-	-
Total Eligible Own Funds to Meet the MCR / SCR at 31 Dec 2024	293,994	293,994	-	-	-

The Company maintains an efficient capital structure to meet its regulatory requirements. The Company is required to hold sufficient capital to cover 135% of the SCR. The SCR at 31 December 2024 was £173,292k. The Company's Own Funds at that date were £293,994k. This represents a solvency ratio of 170%.

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E.1.3. ELIGIBLE OF OWN FUNDS TO MEET THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

All of the Company's Own Funds are classified as Tier 1 and are eligible to meet the SCR.

E.1.4. ELIGIBLE OF OWN FUNDS TO MEET THE GUERNSEY MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

All of the Company's Own Funds are classified as Tier 1 and are eligible to meet the Guernsey MCR.

Further information on the own funds is included in IR.23.01.01 in Section F.

E.2. SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND GUERNSEY MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

E.2.1. SCR AND GUERNSEY MCR VALUES

The SCR at year-end 2024 was £173,292k and the Guernsey MCR £10,624k. The calculations of the SCR follow the UK's Standard Formula regime. The Rulebook sets out the approach to be followed by companies applying the Standard Formula. The Guernsey MCR is calculated in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Solvency Rules 2021.

SCR and Guernsey MCR Values

	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
	£'000	£'000
Solvency Capital Requirement	165,594	173,292
Guernsey Minimum Capital Requirement	17,511	10,624
Eligible Own Funds	317,130	293,994
Solvency Coverage Ratio	192%	170%
Guernsey Minimum Solvency Coverage Ratio	1811%	2767%

E.2.2. SCR BREAKDOWN

A summary of Company's SCR is provided below with further detail provided in IR.25.04.21 in Section F.

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SCR Breakdown

	31 December 2023 £'000	31 December 2024 £'000
Life underwriting risk	85,700	87,727
Health underwriting risk	15,732	14,413
Non-life underwriting risk	15,657	-
Market risk	102,641	123,538
Credit risk	4,969	3,381
Operational risk	8,183	8,635
Diversification	(63,884)	(53,536)
Adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(3,405)	(10,865)
Solvency Capital Requirement	165,594	173,292

Following the termination of the sole commercial non-life policy in 2024, the Company is no longer exposed to non-life underwriting risk.

E.3. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND ANY INTERNAL MODEL USED

This section is not applicable for UW.

E.4. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH GUERNSEY MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

UW has complied with the Guernsey MCR and the SCR at all times.

E.5. ANY OTHER INFORMATION

No additional information required.

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F. Quantitative Reporting Templates⁴

F.1.IR.02.01.02 BALANCE SHEET

Balance sheet		UK Solvency II value C0010
Assets		
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	-
Deferred tax assets	R0040	-
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	8,377
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	767
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	598,940
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	1,657
Equities	R0100	-
Equities - listed	R0110	-
Equities - unlisted	R0120	-
Bonds	R0130	557,562
Government Bonds	R0140	394,798
Corporate Bonds	R0150	162,764
Structured notes	R0160	-
Collateralised securities	R0170	-
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	38,958
Derivatives	R0190	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	764
Other investments	R0210	-
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	3,034,081
Loans and mortgages	R0230	-
Loans on policies	R0240	-
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	-
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	-
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	32,101
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	-
Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked	R0315	32,101
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	-

⁴ QRTs in £,000 throughout

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Deposits to cedants	R0350	-
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	4,186
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	2,312
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	272
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	-
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	-
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	34,556
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	3,000
Total assets	R0500	3,718,592
Liabilities		
Technical provisions – total	R0505	3,301,628
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	-
-Technical provisions - life	R0515	3,301,628
Best estimate - total	R0542	3,287,089
Best estimate - non-life	R0544	-
-Best estimate - life	R0546	3,287,089
Risk margin – total	R0552	14,540
-Risk margin - non-life	R0554	-
-Risk margin - life	R0556	14,540
Transitional (TMTP) - life	R0565	-
Other technical provisions	R0730	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	-
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	-
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	-
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	27,493
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	13,678
Derivatives	R0790	-
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	-
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	-
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	31,600
Reinsurance payables	R0830	14,127
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	5,698
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	-
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	-
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	12,585
Total liabilities	R0900	3,406,809
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	311,783

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F.2.IR.05.02.01 PREMIUMS, CLAIMS AND EXPENSES BY COUNTRY

Home Country - non-life obligations		GG
		C0080
Premiums written		
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	-
Reinsurers' share	R0140	-
Net	R0200	-
Premiums earned		
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	-
Reinsurers' share	R0240	-
Net	R0300	-
Claims incurred		
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	3,312
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	-
Reinsurers' share	R0340	1,302
Net	R0400	2,010
Net expenses incurred	R0550	735

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Home Country - life obligations		GG	HK	SG	CH	n/a	n/a	Total Top 5 and home country
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	166,053	26,988	11,308	7,296	-	-	211,644
Reinsurers' share	R1420	34,649	-	-	-	-	-	34,649
Net	R1500	131,404	26,988	11,308	7,296	-	-	176,995
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	211,644	-	-	-	-	-	211,644
Reinsurers' share	R1520	34,649	-	-	-	-	-	34,649
Net	R1600	176,995	-	-	-	-	-	176,995
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	305,000	130,436	25,744	14,696	-	-	475,875
Reinsurers' share	R1620	11,724	-	-	-	-	-	11,724
Net	R1700	293,275	130,436	25,744	14,696	-	-	464,151
Net expenses incurred	R1900	45,921	1,270	597	383	-	-	48,170

F.3.IR.05.03.02 LIFE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

		Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit- linked insurance	Life annuities	Non-life annuities	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Total life and health
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
Premiums written								
Gross direct business	R0010	65,151	106,116	-	-	23,882	16,495	211,644
Gross reinsurance accepted	R0020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	R0030	65,151	106,116	-	-	23,882	16,495	211,644
Reinsurers' share	R0040	-	12	-	-	20,487	14,150	34,649
Net	R0050	65,151	106,104	-	-	3,395	2,345	176,995
Claims incurred								
Gross direct business	R0110	75,267	380,962	-	-	13,177	6,470	475,875
Gross reinsurance accepted	R0120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	R0130	75,267	380,962	-	-	13,177	6,470	475,875
Reinsurers' share	R0140	-	-	-	-	6,945	4,779	11,724
Net	R0150	75,267	380,962	-	-	6,231	1,691	464,151
Expenses incurred								
Gross direct business	R0160	1,640	40,917	-	-	4,065	2,731	49,354
Gross reinsurance accepted	R0170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	R0180	1,640	40,917	-	-	4,065	2,731	49,354
Reinsurers' share	R0190	-	-	-	-	700	483	1,183
Net	R0200	1,640	40,917	-	-	3,365	2,247	48,170
Other expenses	R0300							-
Transfers and dividends								
Dividends paid	R0440							40,000

F.4.IR.05.04.02 NON-LIFE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

		All business (including annuities stemming from accepted non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts)												
		All non-life business (ie excluding annuities stemming from accepted insurance and reinsurance contracts)												
		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and accepted proportional reinsurance obligations												
			Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance - personal lines	Motor vehicle liability insurance - non- personal lines	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - personal lines	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - non- personal lines	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance - personal lines	Fire and other damage to property insurance - non- personal lines		
		C0010	C0015		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0141	C0150	C0151	C0160	C0170	C0180
Income														
Premiums written														
Gross written premiums	R0110		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross written premiums - insurance (direct)	R0111		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance	R0113		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net written premiums	R0160		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums earned and provision for unearned														

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Gross earned premiums	R0210		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net earned premiums	R0220		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure														
Claims incurred														
Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0610		3,312		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross (undiscounted) direct business	R0611		3,312		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted	R0612		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0690		2,010		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (discounted) claims incurred	R0730	2,010	2,010											
Analysis of expenses incurred														
Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded	R0910	-												
Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs	R0985	735	735		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure														
Other expenses	R1140	-												
Total expenditure	R1310	2,745												

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		All business (including annuities stemming from accepted non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts)							
		All non-life business (ie excluding annuities stemming from accepted insurance and reinsurance contracts)							
		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and accepted proportional reinsurance obligations							
		General liability insurance				Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		Employers Liability	Public & products Liability	Professional Indemnity	Other general liability				
		C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
Income									
Premiums written									
Gross written premiums	R0110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross written premiums - insurance (direct)	R0111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance	R0113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net written premiums	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums earned and provision for unearned									
Gross earned premiums	R0210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net earned premiums	R0220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure									
Claims incurred									
Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0610	-	-	-	3,312	-	-	-	-

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Gross (undiscounted) direct business	R0611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted	R0612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0690	-	-	-	2,010	-	-	-	-
Net (discounted) claims incurred	R0730								
Analysis of expenses incurred									
Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded	R0910								
Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs	R0985	-	-	-	735	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure									
Other expenses	R1140								
Total expenditure	R1310								

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		All business (including annuities stemming from accepted non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts)						
		All non-life business (ie excluding annuities stemming from accepted insurance and reinsurance contracts)					Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts	Annuities stemming from non-life accepted reinsurance contracts
		Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance						
		Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property			
		C0309	C0310	C0320	C0330	C0340	C0525	C0545
Income								
Premiums written								
Gross written premiums	R0110		-	-	-	-		
Gross written premiums - insurance (direct)	R0111							
Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance	R0113		-	-	-	-		
Net written premiums	R0160		-	-	-	-		
Premiums earned and provision for unearned								
Gross earned premiums	R0210		-	-	-	-		
Net earned premiums	R0220		-	-	-	-		
Expenditure								
Claims incurred								

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Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0610		-	-	-	-		
Gross (undiscounted) direct business	R0611							
Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted	R0612		-	-	-	-		
Net (undiscounted) claims incurred	R0690		-	-	-	-		
Net (discounted) claims incurred	R0730						-	-
Analysis of expenses incurred								
Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded	R0910							
Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs	R0985		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure								
Other expenses	R1140							
Total expenditure	R1310							

F.5.IR.12.01.02 LIFE AND HEALTH SLT TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

		Insurance with profit participation	Index- linked and unit-linked insurance	Life annuities	Non-life annuities	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Total life and health
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
Best Estimate								
Gross Best Estimate (direct business)	R0025	312,489	2,883,484	43,796	-	1,652	36,212	3,277,633
Gross Best Estimate (reinsurance accepted)	R0026	-	-	9,455	-	-	-	9,455
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	312,489	2,883,484	53,251	-	1,652	36,212	3,287,088
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re	R0090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk Margin	R0100	450	12,762	779	-	421	128	14,540
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions								
TMTP - risk margin	R0140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TMTP - best estimate dynamic component	R0150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TMTP - best estimate non-dynamic component	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TMTP - amortisation adjustment	R0170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transitional Measure on Technical Provisions	R0180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions - total	R0200	312,939	2,896,246	54,030	-	2,073	36,340	3,301,628

F.6.IR.17.01.02 NON_LIFE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The Company has no non-life technical provisions.



F.7.IR.19.01.21 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS

UW	Z0020
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Gross Claims Paid. Total Non-Life Business

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100											-
N-9	R0160	-	5,285	1,732	95	-	-	7,123	440	-	-	
N-8	R0170	15,855	61	131	-	-	-	-	-	-		
N-7	R0180	161	263	-	-	-	-	3,351	22,847			
N-6	R0190	4	-	-	-	-	3,720	-				
N-5	R0200	218	-	-	-	-	-					
N-4	R0210	-	-	-	-	44,118						
N-3	R0220	-	-	-	-							
N-2	R0230	-	-	-								
N-1	R0240	-	-									
N	R0250	-										

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100	-	-
N-9	R0160	-	14,675
N-8	R0170	-	16,047
N-7	R0180	22,847	26,622
N-6	R0190	-	3,724
N-5	R0200	-	218
N-4	R0210	44,118	44,118
N-3	R0220	-	-
N-2	R0230	-	-
N-1	R0240	-	-
N	R0250	-	-
Total	R0260	66,965	105,404

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UW	Z0020
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Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions. Total Non-Life Business

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	Year end (discounted data)
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	
Prior	R0100											-	C0360
N-9	R0160	-	-	-	6,988	7,382	10,676	2,044	2,020	404	-		
N-8	R0170	-	-	8,851	9,350	11,229	4,645	5,166	1,886	-			
N-7	R0180	-	21,703	21,924	19,519	15,026	3,876	4,575	-				
N-6	R0190	20,146	20,034	17,154	27,173	27,667	39,670	-					
N-5	R0200	6,525	4,619	8,520	7,837	11,659	-						
N-4	R0210	-	-	-	-	-							
N-3	R0220	-	-	-	-								
N-2	R0230	-	-	-									
N-1	R0240	-	-										
N	R0250	-											
Prior	R0100	-											
N-9	R0160	-											
N-8	R0170	-											
N-7	R0180	-											
N-6	R0190	-											
N-5	R0200	-											
N-4	R0210	-											
N-3	R0220	-											
N-2	R0230	-											
N-1	R0240	-											
N	R0250	-											
Total	R0260	-											

F.8.IR.22.01.21 IMPACT OF LONG TERM GUARANTEES MEASURES AND TRANSITIONALS

The Company has not used any long term guarantees measures or transitionals

F.9.IR.23.01.01 OWN FUNDS

Own Funds		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 (UK) of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	100,231	100,231		-	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	-	-		-	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	-	-		-	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	-		-	-	-
Surplus funds	R0070	-	-			
Preference shares	R0090	-		-	-	-
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	-		-	-	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	193,764	193,764			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	-		-	-	-
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	-				-
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	-	-	-	-	-
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as UK Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as UK Solvency II own funds	R0220	-				
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	-	-	-	-	-
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	293,994	293,994	-	-	-

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Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	-				
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	-			-	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	-			-	-
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	-			-	-
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) (UK) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	-			-	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) (UK) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	-			-	
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) (UK) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	-			-	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) (UK) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	-			-	-
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	-			-	-
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	-			-	-
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	293,994	293,994	-	-	-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	293,994	293,994	-	-	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	293,994	293,994	-	-	-
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	293,994	293,994	-	-	
SCR	R0580	173,292				
MCR	R0600	10,624				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	170%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	2767%				

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Reconciliation reserve

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	311,783
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	-
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	-
Other basic own fund items	R0730	100,231
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	17,789
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	193,764
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	-
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	-
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	-

F.10. IR.25.04.21 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT – STANDARD FORMULA

		C0010
Net of loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions		-
Market risk	R0140	123,538
Interest rate risk	R0070	5,703
Equity risk	R0080	80,957
Property risk	R0090	182
Spread risk	R0100	11,574
Concentration risk	R0110	270
Currency risk	R0120	58,364
Other market risk	R0125	-
Diversification within market risk	R0130	(33,511)
Counterparty default risk	R0180	3,381
Type 1 exposures	R0150	2,883
Type 2 exposures	R0160	629
Other counterparty risk	R0165	-
Diversification within counterparty default risk	R0170	(132)
Life underwriting risk	R0270	87,727
Mortality risk	R0190	1,105
Longevity risk	R0200	5,462
Disability-Morbidity risk	R0210	-
Life-expense risk	R0220	26,905
Revision risk	R0230	-
Lapse risk	R0240	68,385

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Life catastrophe risk	R0250	2,983
Other life underwriting risk	R0255	-
Diversification within life underwriting risk	R0260	(17,112)
Total health underwriting risk	R0320	14,413
Health SLT risk	R0280	834
Health non SLT risk	R0290	-
Health catastrophe risk	R0300	14,181
Other health underwriting risk	R0305	-
Diversification within health underwriting risk	R0310	(603)
Non-life underwriting risk	R0370	-
Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	R0330	-
Non-life catastrophe risk	R0340	-
Lapse risk	R0350	-
Other non-life underwriting risk	R0355	-
Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	R0360	-
Intangible asset risk	R0400	-
Operational and other risks	R0430	8,635
Operational risk	R0422	8,635
Other risks	R0424	-
Total before all diversification	R0432	289,052
Total before diversification between risk modules	R0434	237,694
Diversification between risk modules	R0436	(53,536)
Total after diversification	R0438	184,157
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0440	-
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0450	(10,865)

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Other adjustments	R0455	-
Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on	R0460	173,292
Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	R0472	-
Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	R0474	-
Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on	R0480	173,292
Biting interest rate scenario	R0490	UP
Biting life lapse scenario	R0495	LAPSE MASS

F.11. IR.28.01.01 MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT - GUERNSEY

Guernsey MCR components

Life net provision	381,831
Life net provision 2.5% charge	9,546
Life capital floor	250
Life MCR	9,546
Non-Life net premium	8,986
Non-Life net premium 12% charge	1,078
Non-Life net provision	6,404
Non-Life net provision 12% charge	769
Non-Life capital floor	100
Non-Life MCR	1,078
Guernsey MCR	10,624