# ADMIRAL GROUP plc

# **2014 Half Year Results**

13 August 2014



Financial Results	Henry Engelhardt, CEO Geraint Jones, CFO	
UK Car Insurance	David Stevens, COO  Lorna Connelly, Head of UK Claims	
US Car Insurance	Kevin Chidwick, Elephant Auto CEO	
<b>US Price Comparison</b>	Andrew Rose, comparenow.com CEO	
Q&A	All	



Profit before tax\*1 **£184.9m**H1 13: £181.6m

Interim dividend
49.4p
H1 13: 48.9p

Turnover **£1,037m**H1 13: £1,089m

Earnings per share

52.7p

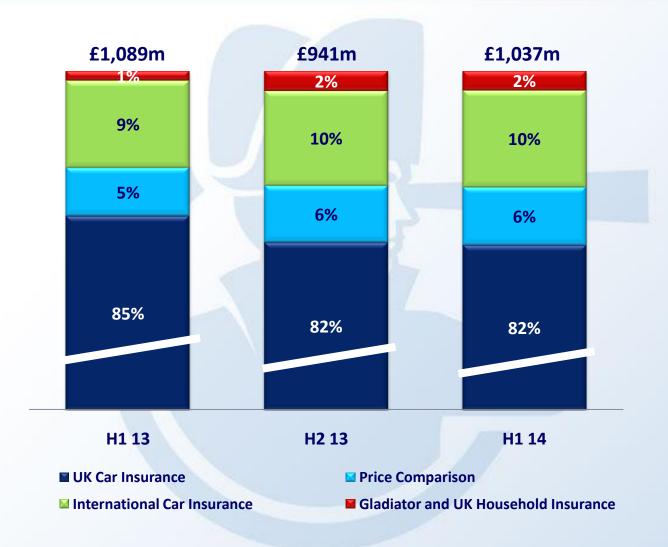
H1 13: 50.1p

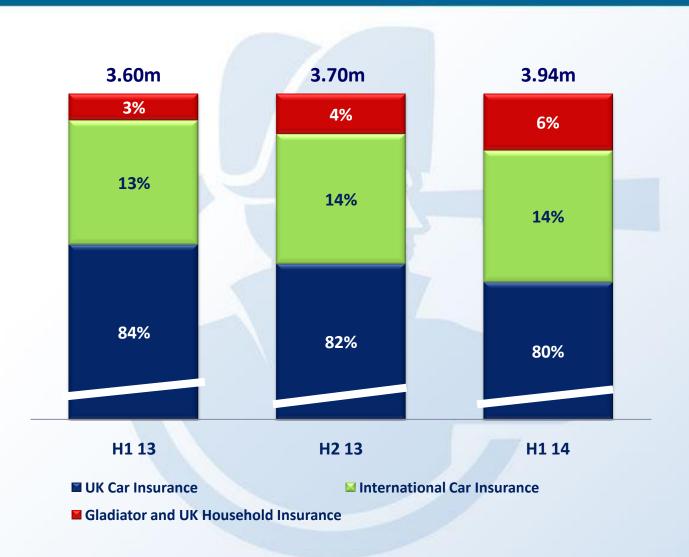
Customers

3.94m

H1 13: 3.60m



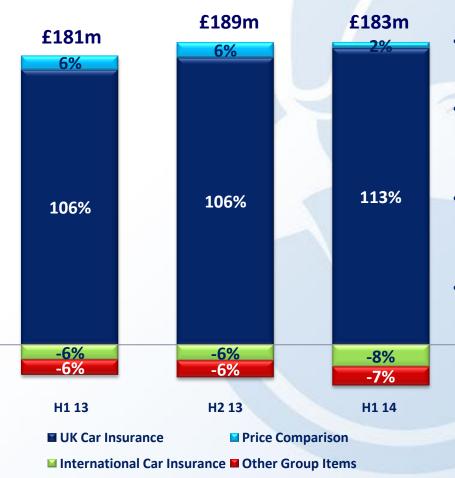






### **UK Car Insurance continues to contribute over 100% of profits**



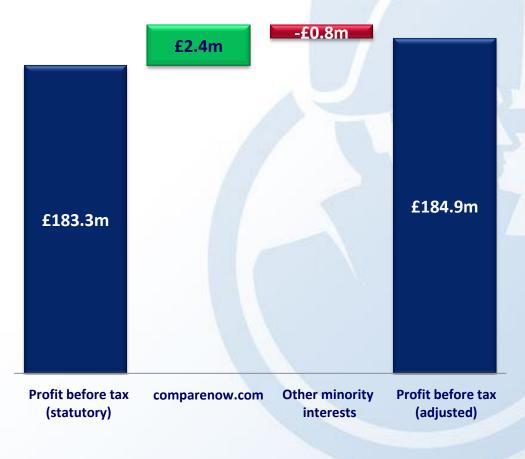


- UK Car Insurance profit up 8% at £208 million (H1 13: £193 million).
- Price comparison profit down 60% at £4 million (H1 13: £10 million) due to investment in comparenow.com.
- Continued investment and progress in expanding International Car Insurance. Higher investment in H1 to be offset during H2.
- Other Group Items includes employee share scheme costs, and £0.5 million profit from UK Household Insurance.



### **Group Profit Before Tax reconciliation**

#### **Reconciliation from Statutory to Adjusted Profit Before Tax**



- Admiral has four operations with shared ownership: Rastreator; comparenow.com;
   Admiral Law; and BDE Law.
- Profit or losses in period accruing to our minority parties reduce or increase the results respectively.
- comparenow.com is 32% owned by third parties. Total loss was £7.5 million, therefore £2.4 million is added back to Group Profit Before Tax.



### Admiral's inaugural bond issue was a success



Opportune time to strengthen and diversify our capital resources.



Make a prudent transition into Solvency II in 2016, with the attendant capital requirements and buffers.



Sets Admiral up well for the growth expected from all businesses in the coming years.



Bond market conditions were favourable.

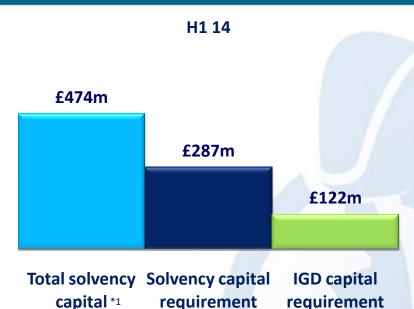
### **Bond: £200 million**

Coupon Rate	5.5%
Investment Return	2.8%
UK Corporation Tax	21.5%

Estimated post-tax annual cost: £4.3 million

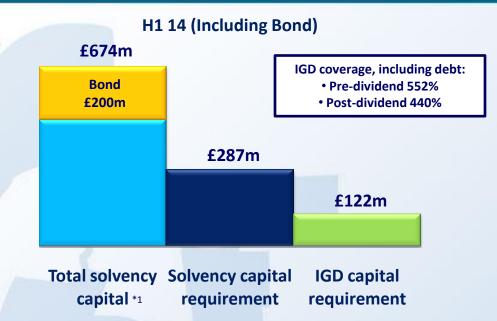


### Debt contributes to a very material buffer against capital requirements





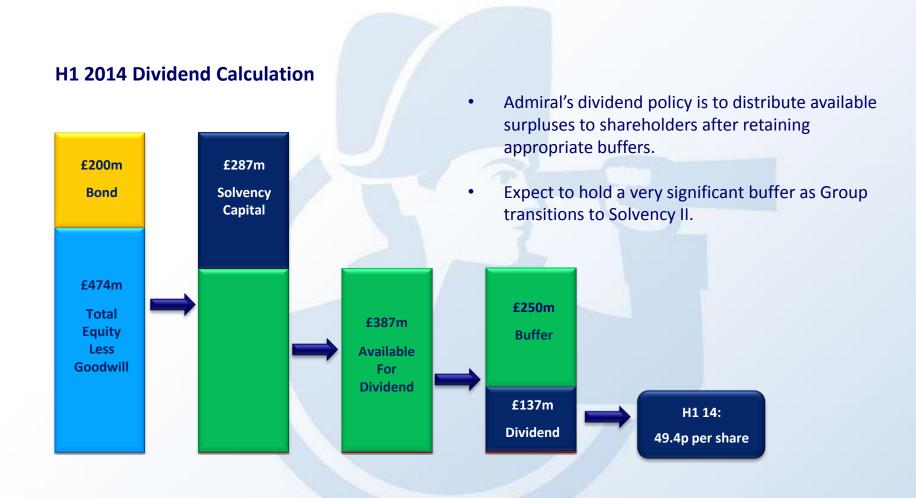
 IGD capital requirement is the minimum legal capital requirement for the Group's insurers (mostly Solvency I).



- Bond issue diversifies capital structure and materially increases surplus above requirements.
- Group would have >£300 million surplus if 2015 capital requirements are applied now.
- Forecast significant surplus above Solvency II requirements.

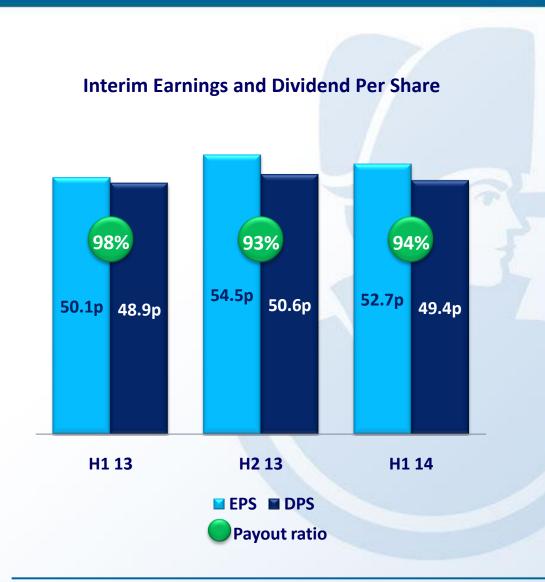


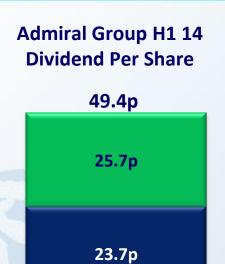
### Significant increase to post dividend surplus





### Admiral is paying an interim dividend of 49.4p per share





### **Dividend Dates**

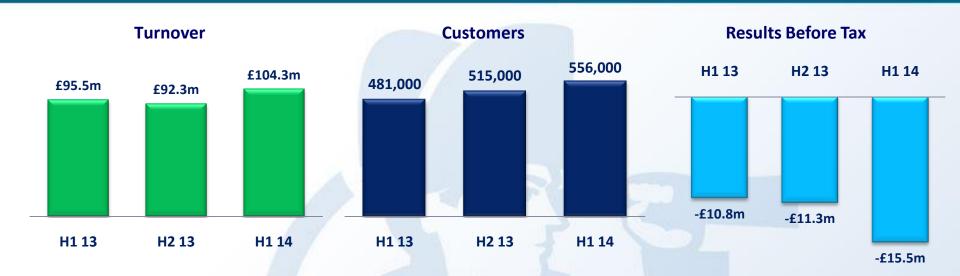
**■** Special

**■ Normal** 

Ex-dividend date – 10 September 2014 Record date – 12 September 2014 Payment date – 10 October 2014



### **International Car Insurance Results**



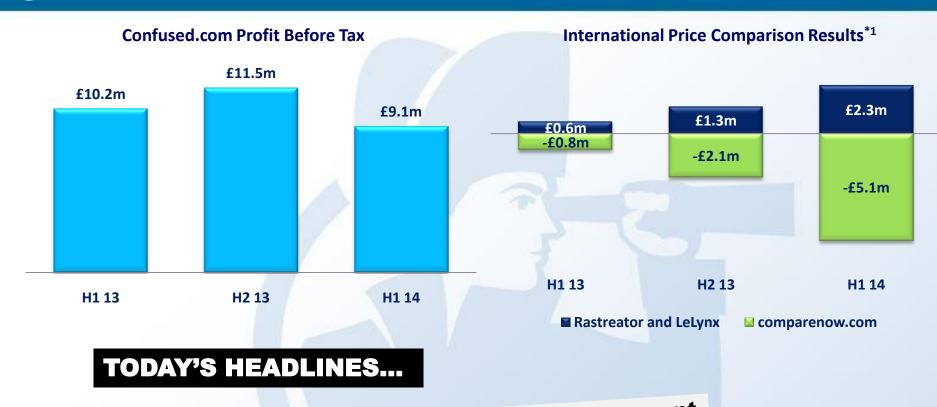
### **TODAY'S HEADLINES...**

# Qualitas Auto front-loads marketing spend

ConTe maintains vehicle count as market premium rates fall

Strong growth in customers for Elephant Auto

L'olivier insourcing on track



# Confused.com under pressure in competitive environment

Strong profit growth for market leaders Rastreator and LeLynx

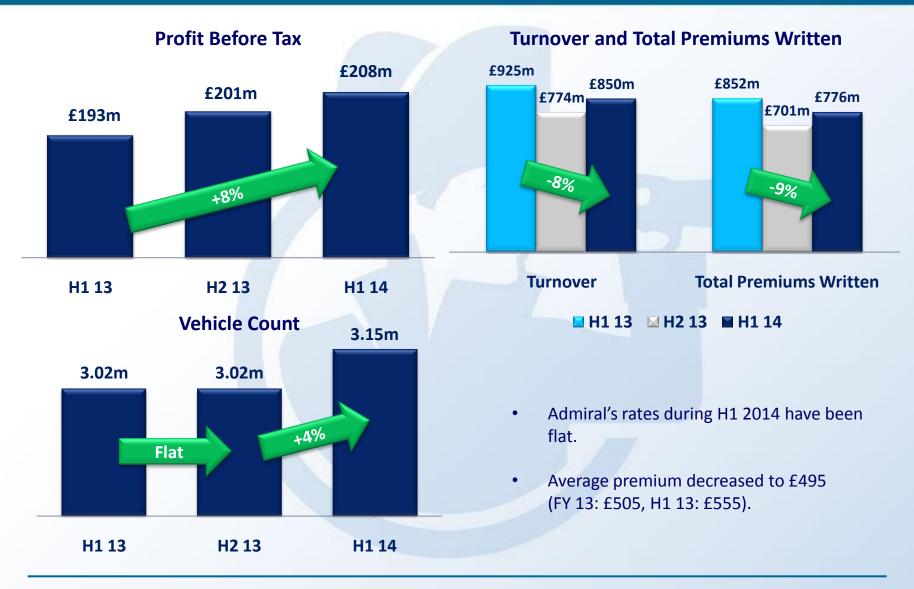
Positive early signs for comparenow.com

# **UK Car Insurance**

David Stevens, COO Lorna Connelly, Head of UK Claims

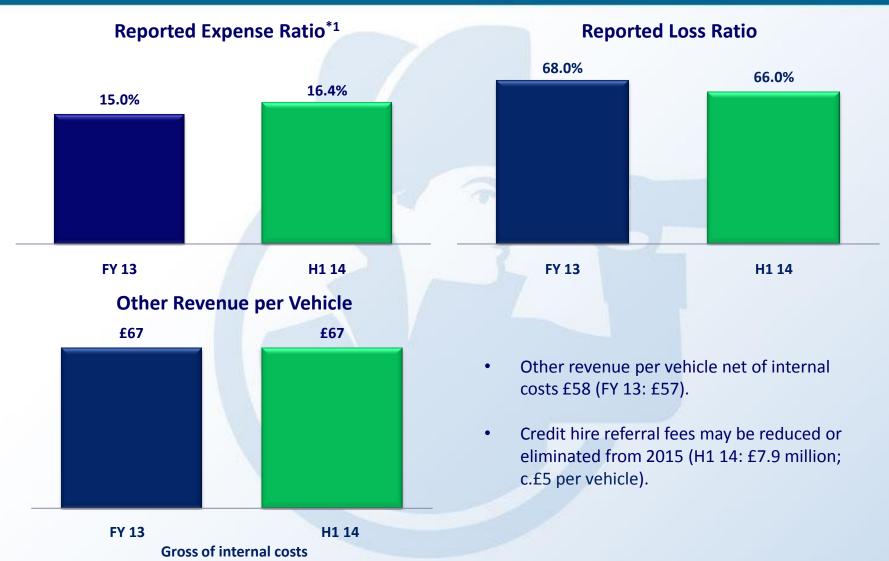


### **UK Car Insurance Results (1/2)**





### **UK Car Insurance Results (2/2)**



Note: (1) H1 14 reported expense ratio was 14.2%, however this benefitted from a one-off adjustment to levy costs as a result of a change in accounting standards. Excluding the adjustment the earned motor expense ratio would have increased to 16.4%.



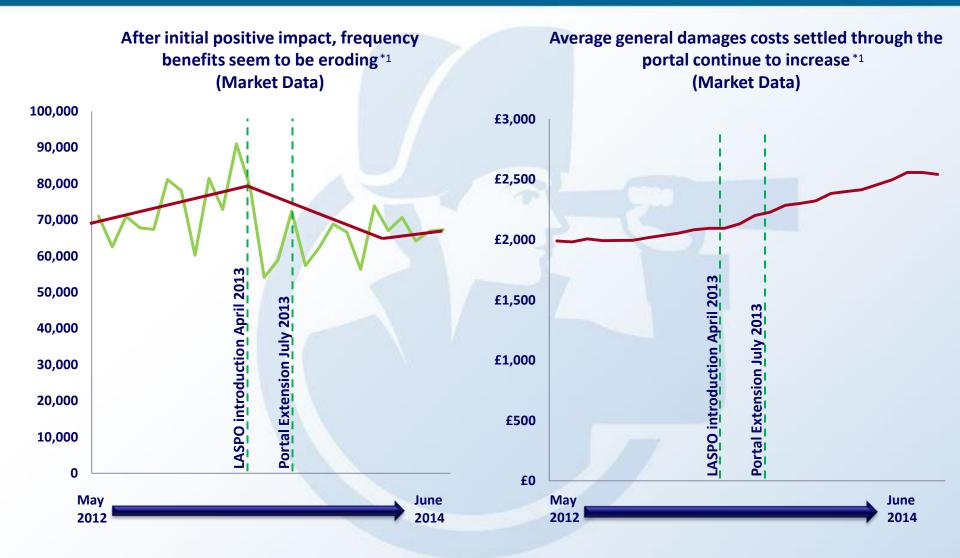
### Claims trends support continued reserve releases



- Increase in reserve releases in 2014 due to positive developments on back years.
- Despite releases in the first six months of 2014 the size of the claims margin remains the same.
- If claims develop as expected, there will be scope for material reserve releases going forward.



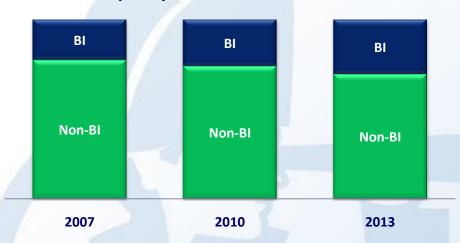
# LASPO one year on: after initial positive impact, frequency benefits seem to be eroding





### Small bodily injury claims are only a small part of the picture

Frequency of BI and Non-BI claims\*1



Market overall claims frequency YoY/QoQ movement\*2



Split of claim costs between Non-BI, Small-BI, and Large BI claims\*3



Source: (1) Management information (Admiral)

Source: (2) ABI Motor claims frequency (Qtr 1 versus Qtr 1)

Source: (3) Management information (Admiral)



# The cost of large bodily injury has increased significantly, and it continues to increase

#### **Illustrative Claim Schedule**

A young claimant who suffered a severe brain injury, a dislocation of the right hip, fractured ribs, and punctured lungs. The claimant suffers with right sided weakness, impaired cognitive functioning, restrictions on mobility and cannot live independently.



2007

	M	

2014

Claim Schedule	
Damages for pain and suffering	£150,000
Past Losses	£255,000
Future Losses	
Future loss of earnings	£450,000
Future care	£2,200,000
Future case management	£235,000
Future deputy costs	£205,000
Future miscellaneous losses	£240,000
Total	£3,735,000
Legal Costs	£125,000

Claim Schedule	
Damages for pain and suffering	£200,000
Past Losses	£300,000
Future Losses	
Future loss of earnings	£700,000
Future care	£3,400,000
Future case management	£400,000
Future deputy costs	£450,000
Future miscellaneous losses	£870,000
Total	£6,320,000
Legal Costs	£500,000



# How does Admiral manage claims?



"Following a claim, I would renew with Admiral"\*1

Positive response >90%

2010 **1**2011 **2**2012 **2**2013 **2** 

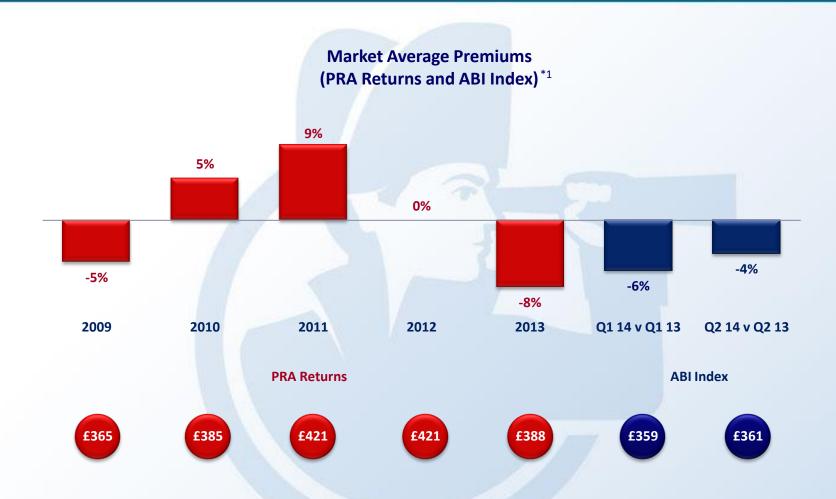




Source: (1) Management information

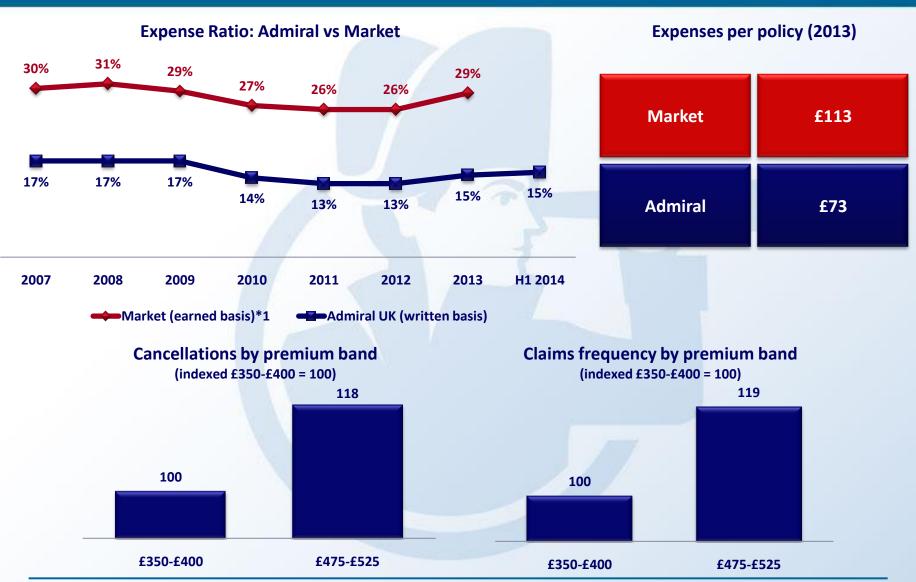


### Market premiums have potentially overshot on downward side





# Admiral has maintained a significant expense ratio advantage versus the market, despite higher average premium business being more costly to service



Source: (1) Analysis of PRA returns as at 31st December 2013, adjusted to remove UKI.

Note: The market expense ratio is adjusted to exclude the impact of UKI (due to unusually high or low expense ratios) in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. If UKI was included the results would be 24%, 28%, 30%, and 31% respectively.



### Admiral is one of the biggest providers of telematics in the UK

- 1 A range of customer offers
  - **✓** Smartphone applications
  - **✓** Hard install
  - ✓ Self install
- Market size and share estimates

c250k or 2.5% of Total Market New Business Sales (Per Annum)\*1





- Relative profitability remains a challenge, we are working on:
  - Customer friendly options
  - Lower technology costs
  - Squeezing extra value from the data

4 Smartphone app download costs c£5

Actual cost per sale is c£235





- Competitive UK market but early signs that premium rates are no longer falling.
- Margin expectations for business earned this year are lower than in recent years, in the main as a consequence of the decline in premiums. Much of the impact of the reduced margin will be reflected in earnings of subsequent years.
- Continuing potential for material reserve releases, if claims develop as expected.

# **US Car Insurance and US Price Comparison**

Kevin Chidwick, Elephant Auto CEO Andrew Rose, comparenow.com CEO



# US car insurance market: huge opportunities in a challenging environment



#### **US car insurance market**

#### Big opportunity market

- c.\$180bn premiums
- Less churn than UK c.30% shop and c.10% switch

### Continuously evolving towards the direct market

- c.26% market is direct
- c.40% new business is direct, and this is growing

#### High acquisition costs

- Significant marketing spend from the top 4
- A lot of competition for new business

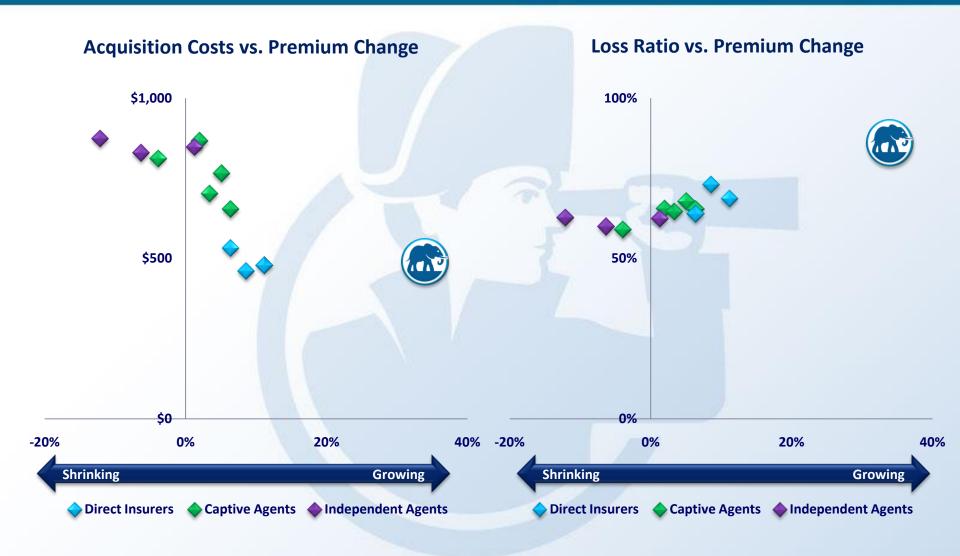
#### **Customer segmentation**

- Insurers tend to focus on either standard or non-standard business
- Standard providers need to have a brand that people remember and trust



## Elephant is achieving strong growth with good economics







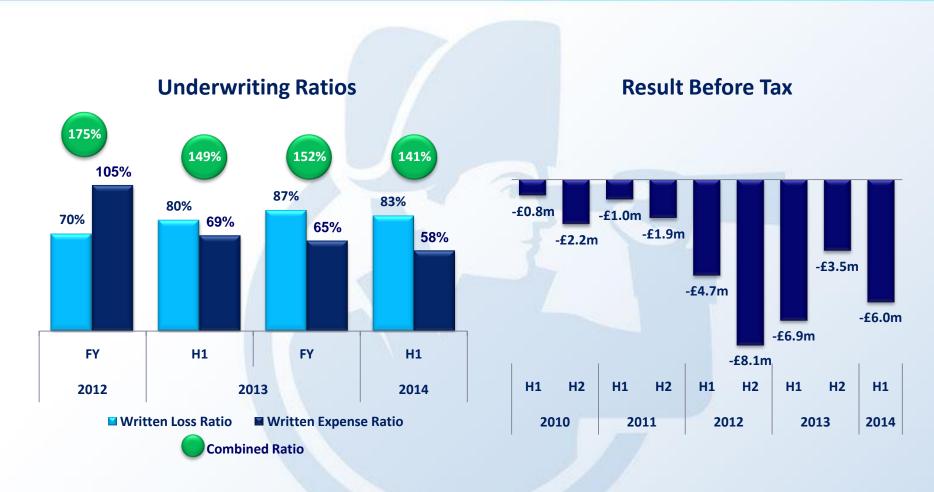
### **Elephant Turnover and Customer Numbers**





### Improving combined ratio with growth









# Simple strategy

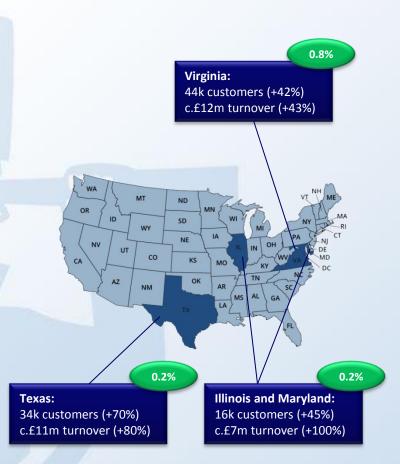
- Build a direct to consumer platform that makes it easy for customers to deal with us and save money.
- Create a business that looks like Admiral in the USA. In other words:
  - √ is low cost
  - √ has an efficient marketing engine
  - ✓ gains loyal customers
  - √ has market beating pricing and claims handling

# Strong achievements

- Achieved economic goals while continuing to build brand and test strategy.
  - 95k customers (+53% YoY)
  - >£30m turnover (+74% over H1 13)
  - √ 58% expense ratio (-16% over H1 13)
- Focused on attractive geographies.

### Clear outlook

- Keep growing strongly.
- Continue to build brand awareness and consideration.
- Keep getting better at pricing and claims management.
- Improved ratios from growth and retention.
- Embrace European style price comparison.

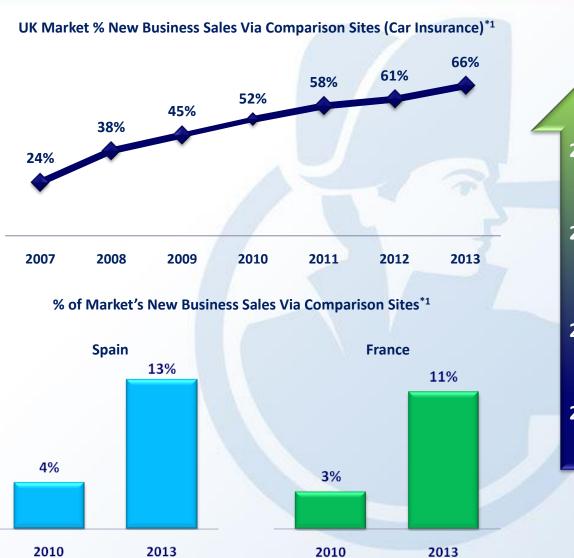


Market share



# Spain and France are replicating the success of UK insurance comparison









## The US is primed for European-style insurance comparison



**Customers** 

**Insurers** 

Americans shop for everything but less so for auto insurance



Many insurers are looking for a new way to compete in a challenging market environment

comparenow.com has great potential to transform the insurance shopping process and lead a market change



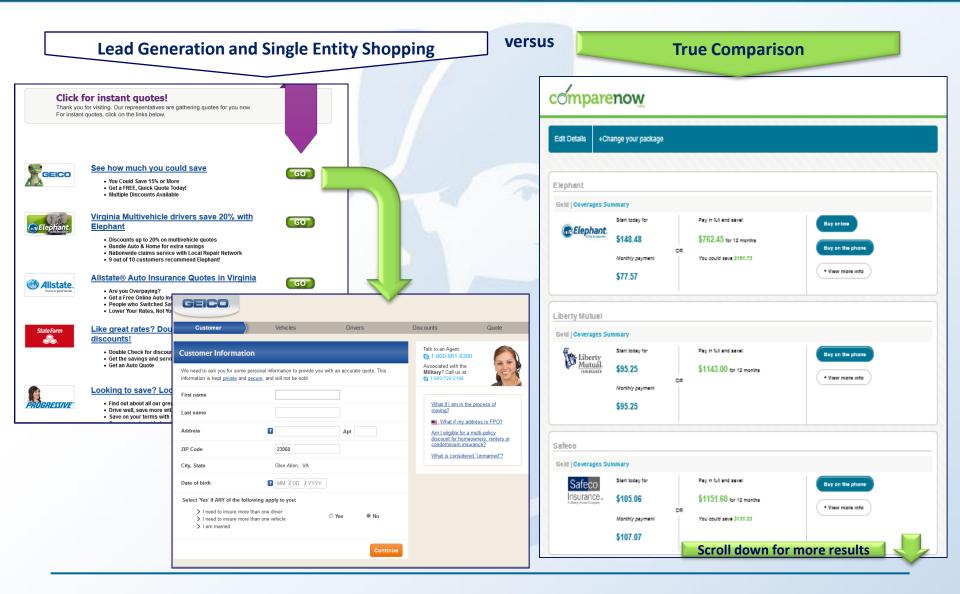






# US consumers' shopping processes are inefficient, limiting choice







### Insurers are looking for a new way to compete



#### **US** auto insurers today



# How can comparenow.com lower these acquisition costs?

- Higher response rates
- Simpler consumer process
- Higher aggregate conversion

#### comparenow.com's value proposition

- Decrease and make certain an insurer's acquisition cost.
- Give insurers exposure to and consideration by more of the consumers they want.
- Present all insurers in a fair and equal manner.
- Provide insurers access to data that they would not otherwise have.

Source: (1) William Blair



### comparenow.com's outlook



### Offers comparison services nationally

#### **National Coverage**

Available in 49 of 51 markets



#### **Focused Marketing**



- California
- Virginia
- Illinois
- Texas

### Insurers are embracing comparenow.com



















































#### Admiral Group

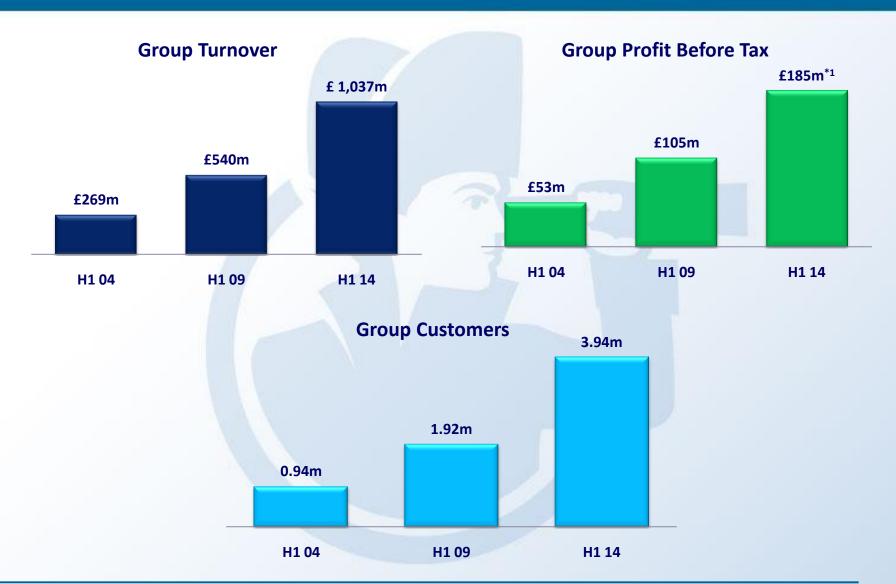
- The Big Picture
- Key Performance Indicators
- Summary Income Statement
- Balance Sheet
- Investments

#### UK Car Insurance

- Underwriting arrangements
- Co- and reinsurance 2014 terms
- Booked loss ratio development by underwriting year
- Admiral v Market ultimate loss ratio, expense ratio and combined ratio
- Motor regulatory reforms update

#### International Car Insurance

- European Car Insurance Results
- Key Definitions
- Admiral's Brands
- Disclaimer Notice





## **Admiral Group Key Performance Indicators**

<u></u>														
KPI	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	H1 11	H1 12	H1 13	H1 14
Group Financial														
Turnover £m	540	627	698	808	910	1,077	1,585	2,190	2,215	2,030	1,104	1,169	1,089	1,037
Customers (000)	1,041	1,141	1,285	1,491	1,746	2,076	2,748	3,360	3,550	3,698	3,154	3,502	3,610	3,940
Statutory Group pre-tax profit £m	98.1	119.5	147.3	182.1	202.5	215.8	265.5	299.1	344.6	370.2	160.6	171.8	181.4	183.3
Adjusted Group pre-tax profit £m	98.1	119.5	147.3	182.1	202.5	215.8	265.8	298.9	344.5	370.2	160.6	171.6	181.6	184.9
Earnings per share	28.4p	32.7p	39.8p	48.6p	54.9p	59.0p	72.3p	81.9p	95.1p	104.6p	43.3p	47.3p	50.1p	52.7p
Dividend	9.3p	24.6p	36.1p	43.8p	52.5p	57.5p	68.1p	75.6p	90.6p	99.5p	39.1p	45.1p	48.9p	49.4p
IIIV Care la servica			4		- 11/									
UK Car Insurance	4.000	4.405	1 240	4 202	4 507	4.002	2.450	2.000	2.040	2.024	2.027	2.025	2.046	2.440
Customers (000)	1,008	1,105	1,240	1,382	1,587	1,862	2,459	2,966	3,019	3,021	2,827	3,025	3,016	3,149
Total premiums £m	470.4	533.6	566	617	690.2	804.7	1,237.6	1,728.8	1,748.7	1,553.0	881.7	922.8	851.7	776.0
Reported combined ratio*1	82.0%	84.9%	87.2%	83.4%	81.0%	84.9%	83.5%	91.9%	90.0%	83.0%	90.2%	89.7%	82.2%	80.2%
Other revenue per vehicle £						77	84	84	79	67	86	82	73	67
UK car insurance pre-tax														
profit £m	94.7	110.0	121.1	142.2	179.9	206.9	275.8	313.6	372.8	393.9	168.2	183.3	192.7	207.7
International Car Insurance					-									
Customers			2,200	46,900	73,700	121,000	195,000	306,000	436,000	515,300	236,000	385,600	481,400	555,600
Total premiums £m			0.6	14.2	26.0	43.0	71.0	112.5	148.5	168.3	49.5	74.4	85.5	94.1
Reported combined ratio			w	232%	198%	204%	166%	162%	168%	140%	158%	160%	137%	139%
International car insurance result														
£m			(0.1)	(0.7)	(4.1)	(9.5)	(8.0)	(9.5)	(24.5)	(22.1)	(3.2)	(8.9)	(10.8)	(15.5)
		A												
Price Comparison														
Total revenue £m	3.2	12.0	38.5	69.2	66.1	80.6	75.7	90.4	103.5	112.7	45.4	53.3	57.5	57.1
Operating profit £m	1.3	6.9	23.1	36.7	25.6	24.9	11.7	10.5	18	20.4	5	8.1	9.9	4.0
Operating margin –														
Confused.com only	41%	58%	60%	53%	39%	32%	24%	21%	22%	25%	20%	19%	23%	20%

<sup>\*1</sup> Reported combined ratio has been adjusted to exclude impact of reserve releases on commuted reinsurance contracts for all periods from 1 January 2011.



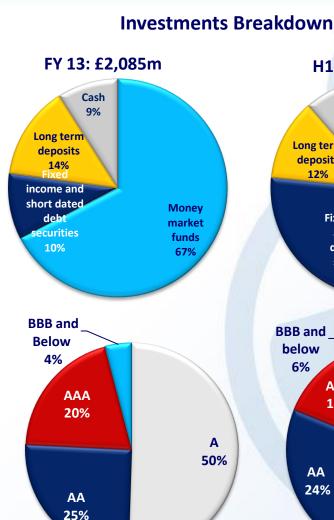
# Summary Income Statement

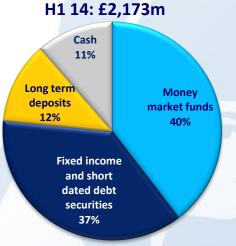
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_		r Insuranc			surance			Comparis			Other			niral Gro	•
£m	H1 12	H1 13	H1 14	H1 12	H1 13	H1 14	H1 12	H1 13	H1 14	H1 12	H1 13	H1 14	H1 12	H1 13	H1 14
Turnover	1,030.0	924.5	849.8	79.7	95.5	104.3	53.3	57.5	57.1	6.3	11.6	25.9	1,169.3	1,089.1	1,037.1
Total premiums written	922.8	851.7	776.0	74.4	85.5	94.1						16.8	997.2	937.2	886.9
Gross premiums written	553.7	504.4	471.2	60.0	71.9	89.6						16.8	613.7	576.3	577.6
Net premiums written	228.8	220.4	202.5	24.7	28.6	30.9						8.2	253.5	249.0	241.6
Net earned premium	226.8	214.6	197.9	19.7	26.4	27.8						6.0	246.5	241.0	231.7
Investment income	5.9	5.6	6.0	0.1	1	0.1						-	6.0	5.6	6.1
Net insurance claims	(179.7)	(125.2)	(92.6)	(20.5)	(23.3)	(28.1)						(4.3)	(200.2)	(148.5)	(125.0)
Insurance related expenses _	(21.9)	(26.3)	(21.7)	(12.6)	(16.9)	(18.4)				_		(2.1)	(34.5)	(43.2)	(42.2)
Underwriting result	31.1	68.7	89.6	(13.3)	(13.8)	(18.6)						(0.4)	17.8	54.9	70.6
Profit commission	47.8	40.4	35.8										47.8	40.4	35.8
Gross ancillary revenue	108.0	86.2	89.6	5.1	3.3	3.4						0.6	113.1	89.5	93.6
Ancillary costs	(17.9)	(15.0)	(18.4)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.4)						-	(18.7)	(15.4)	(18.8)
Instalment income	14.3	12.4	11.1	0.2	0.1	0.1						0.3	14.5	12.5	11.5
Gladiator contribution										1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Price comparison revenue							53.3	57.5	57.1				53.3	57.5	57.1
Price comparison expenses							(45.2)	(47.6)	(53.1)				(45.2)	(47.6)	(53.1)
Interest income Other (mainly share										0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6
scheme) _				(0.1)	-	<u> </u>			7/-	(12.9)	(12.9)	(15.5)	(13.0)	(12.9)	(15.5)
Profit / (loss) before tax	183.3	192.7	207.7	(8.9)	(10.8)	(15.5)	8.1	9.9	4.0	(10.7)	(10.4)	(12.9)	171.8	181.4	183.3

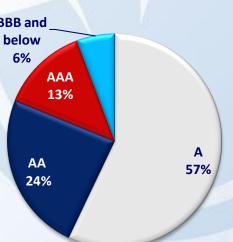
		December	
	June 2013	2013	June 2014
	£m	£m	£m
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	15.3	12.4	28.4
Intangible assets	92.8	92.8	98.6
Reinsurance contracts	733.3	821.2	697.6
Financial assets	2,194.0	2,265.0	2,332.9
Deferred income tax	15.9	17.0	19.8
Trade and other receivables	75.4	77.5	91.2
Cash and cash equivalents	205.6	187.9	247.7
Total assets	3,332.3	3,473.8	3,516.2
			1
EQUITY			
Share capital	0.3	0.3	0.3
Share premium	13.1	13.1	13.1
Retained earnings	471.9	502.6	527.0
Other reserves	8.3	8.1	6.7
Guier reserves			
Total equity	493.6	524.1	547.1
. otal equity	155.0	<b>52</b> 2	
LIABILITIES			
21/13/21/125			
Insurance contracts	1,836.8	1,901.3	2,010.0
Trade and other payables	961.4	1,013.7	925.6
Corporation tax liabilities	40.5	34.7	33.5
corporation tax habilities	<del></del>		
Total liabilities	2,838.7	2,949.7	2,969.1
Total habilities	2,030.7	2,543.7	2,303.1
Total liabilities and equity	3,332.3	3,473.8	3,516.2
Total habilities and equity	3,332.3	3,473.8	3,310.2



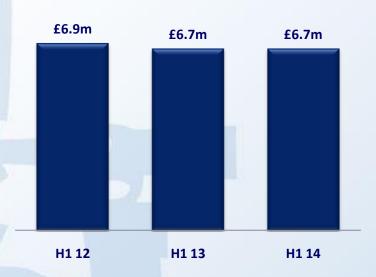
## Admiral's investment strategy is low risk







#### **Investment and Interest Income**

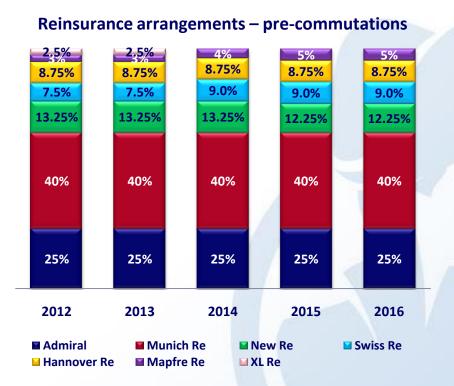


#### **Admiral's Investment Approach**

- Funds continue to be held in money market funds, short dated debt securities, term deposits or cash.
- Our key focus is capital preservation, with additional priorities being low volatility of investment return and high levels of liquidity.



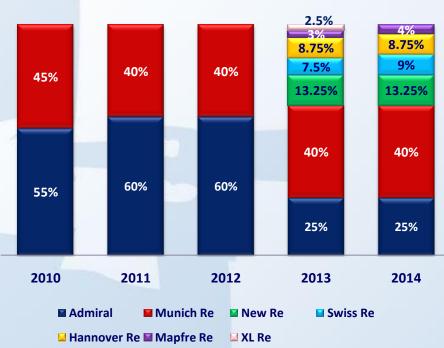
### **UK Car Insurance - underwriting arrangements**





- Agreement with Munich Re runs to at least the end of 2018
- Admiral typically commutes reinsurance deals after two to three years of an underwriting year's development

#### Post commutations (at 30 June 2014)



- Little or no impact on profit or timing of profit recognition from commutation
- Minimal impact on solvency requirements
- Post commutation loss ratio movements result in claims cost movements, not profit commission



## **UK Car Insurance – proportional co- and reinsurance 2014 terms**

	Munich Re	Swiss Re	New Re	Mapfre Re	Hannover Re					
Туре	Proportional* co- insurance	7	Proportional* reinsurance							
Share of premium	40%	9%	13.25%	4%	8.75%					
Cost to Admiral	Variable, depending on combined ratio		Fixed – c2% of premium							
Risk protection	Co-insurance	Sta	rts at 100% combined	ratio + Investment Inc	ome					
Profit commission	Profit share % based on combined ratio  Different %'s operate in tranches  Calculated with written basis expense ratio	Fixed fee to reinsurer, then 100% profit rebate to Admiral thereafter  Below 98% combined ratio = 100%  Calculated with earned basis expense ratio								
Funds withheld	No	1	Υ	es						
Investment income	Munich Re	Admiral (provided combined ratio <100%)								
Instalment income	Munich Re Admiral									
Commutation	Not applicable	Admiral has opti	ion to commute contra	cts and typically does	this after 2 years.					
Other		In 2015 Mapfre Re	e's share will increase t 12	o 5% and New Re's sh 25%	are will decrease to					

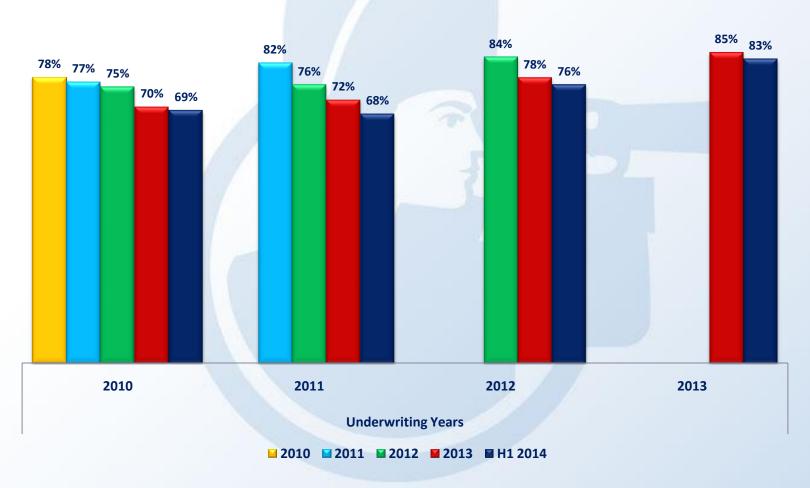
- In 2014 Admiral extended contracts with Swiss Re, New Re, Mapfre Re and Hannover Re to at least the end of 2016.
- In 2013 Admiral extended agreement with Munich Re to underwrite 40% until at least the end of 2018.

<sup>\*</sup>Proportional means that every policy written by Admiral is shared between the co- and reinsurers according to the % share of premium. Eg policyholder A is 40% co-insured by Munich Re, 9.0% reinsured by Swiss Re, 13.25% reinsured by New Re etc.



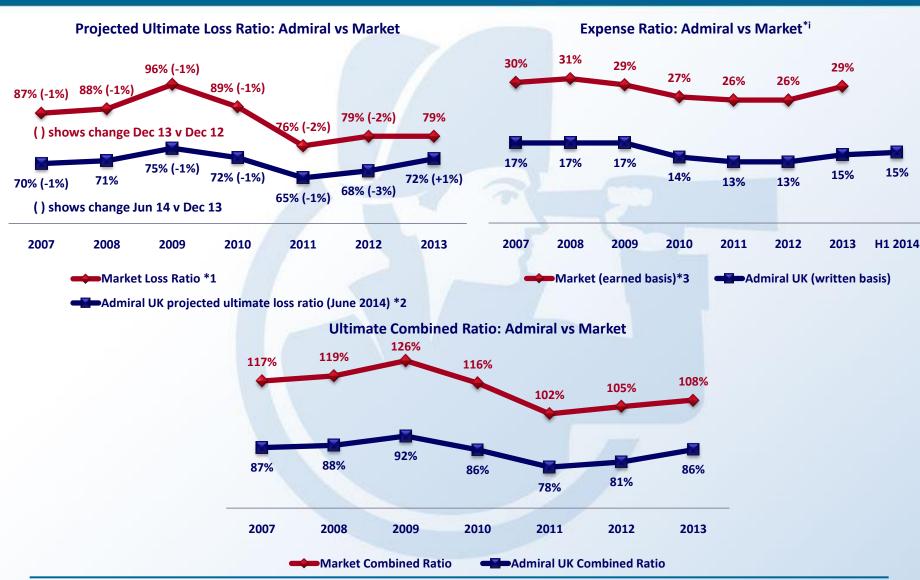
## UK Car Insurance - Booked loss ratio development by underwriting year







### Admiral v Market Ultimate Loss Ratio, Expense Ratio and Combined Ratio

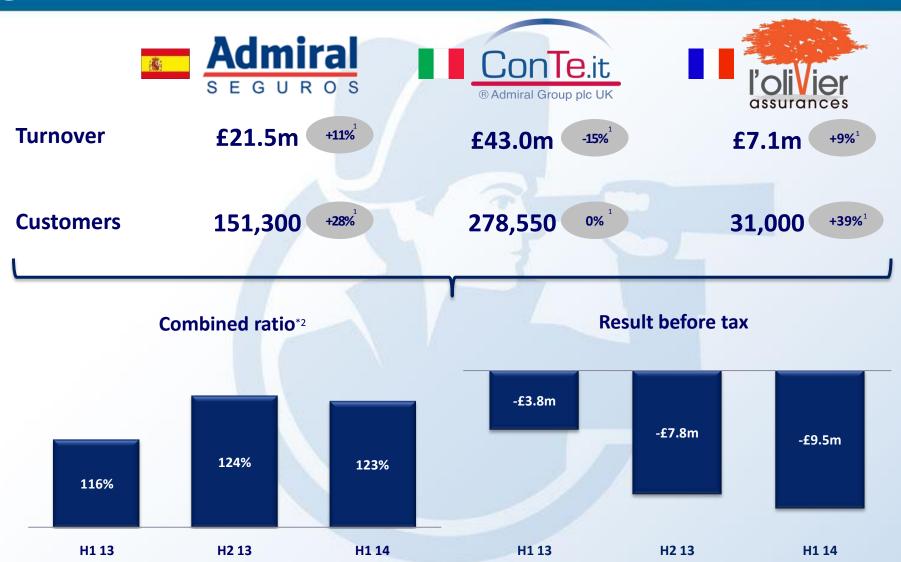


Source: (1) Analysis of PRA returns as at 31st December 2013, pure accident year loss ratios. (2) Independent actuarial projection of ultimate loss ratio on accident year basis. Note: Ultimate loss ratios include allowance for future PPO and potential future Ogden discount rate changes. (3) Analysis of PRA returns as at 31st December 2013, adjusted to remove UKI (2013 including UKI: 31%). Note: Market excludes Admiral Note: (i) The market expense ratio is adjusted to exclude the impact of UKI (due to unusually high or low expense ratios) in 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013. If UKI was included the results would be 24%, 28%, 30%, and 31% respectively.



# UK Car Insurance - motor regulatory reforms update

Key Regulatory Reviews	Implications
Competition and Markets Authority	
<ul> <li>Due to publish a final decision in September 2014.</li> <li>Key areas being addressed:</li> <li>A. credit hire costs including rates;</li> <li>B. transparency of information concerning no claims bonus; and</li> <li>C. wide most favoured nations clauses between price comparison websites and insurers.</li> </ul>	All insurers and price comparison websites impacted:  A. potentially a reduction in claims costs and also a reduction or elimination of credit hire referral fees. In H1 2014 Admiral earned £7.9 million in credit hire referral fees;  B. changes to disclosure; and  C. neither Admiral nor Confused.com have these clauses
Financial Conduct Authority	
<ol> <li>General Insurance Add-Ons Market Study Final findings published in July 2014. Relevant areas for Admiral:         <ol> <li>transparency of product margins;</li> <li>improving sales of add-ons through price comparison websites; and</li> <li>the FCA will potentially ban 'opt-out' sales.</li> </ol> </li> <li>The FCA will continue their work in this area with input from industry and consumer groups and issue a consultation paper on proposed remedies in Q4 2014.</li> </ol>	All insurers and price comparison websites impacted:  A. public disclosure of claims ratio by product;  B. changes to disclosure and process; and  C. Admiral does not operate an opt-out model.
<ul> <li>2. Price Comparison Website Review</li> <li>Thematic review findings were published in July 2014.</li> <li>Relevant areas for Admiral:</li> <li>A. appropriate information – clear and consistent information to customers; and</li> <li>B. role and services supplied.</li> </ul>	All price comparison websites impacted. Confused have taken into account all relevant findings and will ensure it adheres to regulatory requirements.
3. Premium Finance Review In its 2014 Business Plan the FCA highlighted that they would be conducting a review of premium finance within the GI market. GI firms offer finance to clients wishing to pay for their cover by monthly instalment. The FCA plans to focus on sales practices and disclosures when selling premium finance to consumers.	Admiral will ensure it adheres to regulatory requirements.



Note: (1) % change over H1 2013

Note: (2) Combined ratio is calculated on the earned basis and includes the results from the sale of additional products, services and fees.

Term	Definition
Accident Year	The year in which an accident takes place. It is also referred to as the earned basis or the calendar year basis.  Claims incurred are allocated to the calendar year in which accident took place.
Underwriting Year	The year in which the policy was incepted. It is also referred to as the written basis.  Claims incurred are allocated to the calendar year in which the policy was written.
Written / Earned Basis	A policy can be written in one calendar year but earned over a subsequent calendar year.
Loss Ratio	The ratio can be calculated on an accident year or underwriting year basis.  Expressed as a percentage, of (i) claims incurred divided by (ii) net premiums.
Ultimate Loss Ratio	The ratio can be calculated on an accident year or underwriting year basis. It is the projected ratio for a particular accident or underwriting year. It is an estimate (calculated using actuarial analysis) of where the loss ratio ends when all claims are settled.
Reported / Booked / First-Picked Loss Ratio	The ratio can be reported on an accident year or underwriting year basis. This is the ratio reported in the financial statements for a particular accident or underwriting year. It is used to calculate underwriting profit and profit commissions.
Expense Ratio	The ratio can be calculated on an earned or written basis. Expressed as a percentage, of (i) net operating expenses, either divided by (ii) written or earned premiums, net of reinsurance.
<b>Combined Ratio</b>	The sum of the loss ratio and expense ratio.
Co-insurance	An arrangement in which two or more insurance companies agree to underwrite insurance business on a specified portfolio in specified proportions.  Each co-insurer is directly liable to the policyholder for their proportional share.
Reinsurance	An arrangement in which a reinsurance company agrees to indemnify another insurance company, against all or a portion of the insurance risks underwritten by the ceding company under one or more policies.  Reinsurance does not legally discharge the primary insurer from its liability with respect to its obligations to the insured.
XOL Reinsurance	An arrangement in which a reinsurance company agrees to indemnify another insurance company for claims above a certain level. For example if XOL reinsurance level is £5m, for any individual claim that is in excess of £5m the reinsurance company covers the costs above £5m.
Total / Gross / Net Premiums Written	Total = total premiums written including coinsurance  Gross = total premiums written including reinsurance but excluding coinsurance  Net = total premiums written excluding reinsurance and coinsurance





























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The forward-looking information contained herein has been prepared on the basis of a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect, and accordingly, actual results may vary.

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The financial information set out in the presentation does not constitute the Company's statutory accounts in accordance with section 423 Companies Act 2006 for the half year ended 30 June 2014. The statutory accounts for the half year ended 30 June 2014 will be finalised on the basis of the financial information presented by the directors in this preliminary announcement and will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies following the Company's Annual General Meeting.