

Highlights

Owned tonnage (P&I)

-7.1%



Premium income (P&I)

-0.4%



Incurred claims (P&I)

-22.8%



Free Reserves (Group)

-4.5%



Investment return (Group)

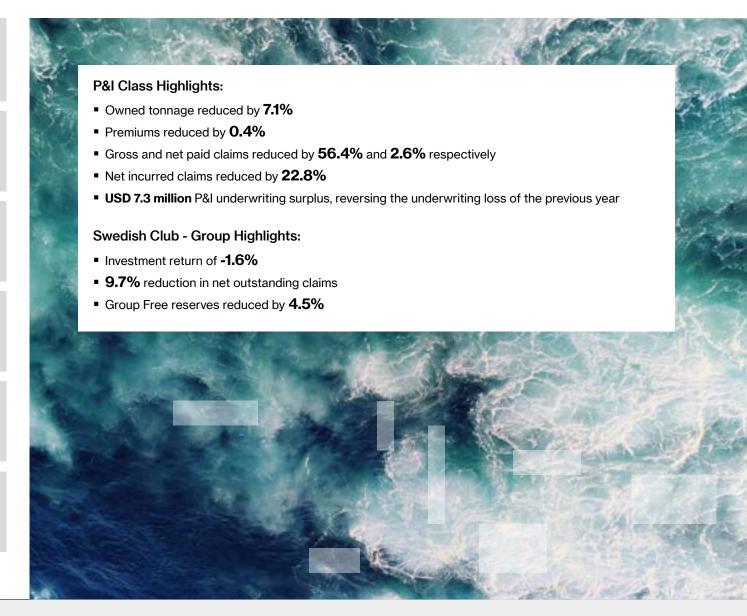
-1.6%



Combined ratio (Group)

99%





Combined ratio

The Swedish Club's P&I net combined ratio improved from 103% in 2017 to 89% in 2018. The Swedish Club rebated 5% of the P&I premium in the 2018 financial year, which reduced their estimated total premiums by USD 4.4 million. If the full estimated total premiums were charged in this year the Swedish Club's underlying P&I combined ratio would have been a remarkable 84%

"The Swedish Club's P&I net combined ratio improved from 103% in 2017 to 89% in 2018



Consolidated financials

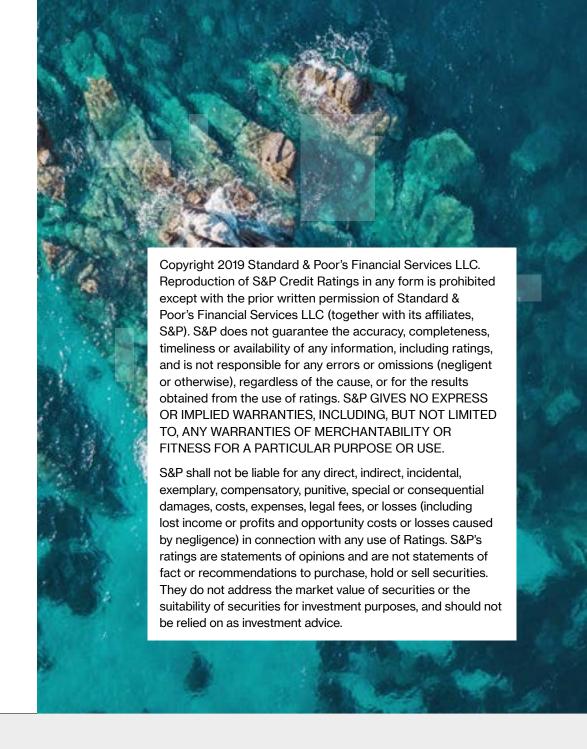
P&I only (USD 000s)	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Calls and Premiums	104,657	96,461	96,037
Reinsurance Premiums	-25,217	-27,109	-27,692
Operating Expenses (policy year)	-14,889	-15,348	-15,475
Operating Income	64,551	54,004	52,870
Gross Paid Claims	110,927	74,078	32,294
Net Paid Claims	66,695	58,979	57,458
Net Change in Provision for Claims	-2,592	74	-11,845
Net Incurred Claims	64,103	59,053	45,613
Technical Surplus (Deficit)	448	-5,049	7,257
Investment Income	3,700	4,000	4,200
Overall Surplus for Year (Deficit)	4,148	-1,049	11,457



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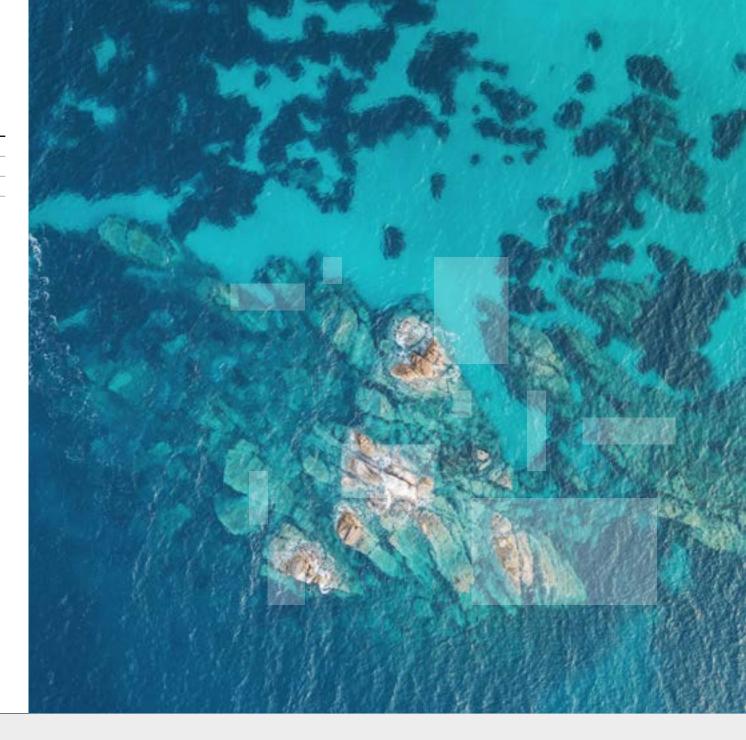
Consolidated financials

	Group result (USD 000s)	2016	2017	2018
	Net Assets	415.0	427.9	397.4
	Net Outstanding Claims	220.1	214.4	193.6
	Free Reserves	194.9	213.5	203.8
		2017	2018	2019
,	S&P Rating	2017	2018	2019
	S&P Rating	2017 BBB+	2018 BBB+	2019 A-
	S&P Rating AER (Average Expense Ratio)			



Entered tonnage

	2017	2018	2019
Entered Tonnage (GT, millions)			
Owned / Mutual	46.8	51.1	47.5
Chartered / Fixed	24.2	31.9	34.5
Total	71.0	83.0	82.0



Glossary

Combined Ratio

Combined ratios provide a direct comparison of club underwriting performance. The combined ratio is essentially the net loss ratio for the club and is defined as follows:

Net combined ratio =	(Net incurred claims + operating expenses)	
	(Premium – reinsurance costs)	

- A combined ratio of 100% represents an underwriting break-even position
- Anything in excess of 100% would be an underwriting loss
- A combined ratio less than 100% would represent an underwriting surplus.

Average Expense Ratio (AER)

Average Expense Ratios (AERs) were introduced in 1999 following pressure from the European Commission in an attempt to enable direct comparisons of operating costs between clubs within the International Group. The formula that all clubs are required to adhere to when calculating their AER figure is as follows:

The AER formula is the	(Operating costs x 100)	
five-year average of:	(Premium income + Investment income)	

In principle the AER is a reasonable idea, but in reality it is only ever a very approximate guide to the relative operating costs of individual clubs. For example different membership profiles, disproportionately high levels of premium or investment, whether the club owns or rents their office space, how much the club spends on loss prevention, global office network, member portals etc all have an impact on the AER.

Basis of financial analysis

The main aim in the Willis Towers Watson analysis of club report and accounts has been consistency. Although there are still variations between the way clubs report, we try as far as possible to compare 'like with like' and to apply the same approach year after year.

A glossary of terms is provided below.

Glossary of terms

Calls and Premiums	All calls (gross basis, including brokerage)
Reinsurance Premiums	All reinsurance premiums
Operating Expenses	All general management, administrative and audit expenses (not including claims management costs)
Operating Income	Calls, less reinsurance costs, less expenses
Gross Paid Claims	Paid gross claims, including Pool contributions (including claims management costs)
Net Paid Claims	Gross paid claims less reinsurance and Pool recoveries
Net Change in Provision for Claims	Change in net estimated outstanding claims
Net Incurred Claims	Net paid claims plus change in provision for claims
Technical Surplus (Deficit)	Operating Income less Net Incurred Claims
Investment Income	All investment income, including exchange gains/losses, tax etc.
Overall Surplus for Year (Deficit)	Incurred technical surplus (deficit), plus investment income
Net Assets	Total assets, less creditors, less miscellaneous provisions for taxation etc
Net Outstanding Claims	Total net estimated outstanding claims
Free Reserves (Including Forecast Deferred Calls)	Net assets, less outstanding claims

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