GCR GLOBAL CREDIT RATING CO.
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Constantia Insurance Company Limited

South Africa Insurance Analysis **April 2011**

Security class	Rating scale	Currency	Rating	Rating watch	Expiry date
Claims paying ability	National	Rand	A-	No	03/2012

Financial data:

(US$'m Comparative)

	31/08/09	31/08/10
R/US$ (avg.)	9.10	7.52
R/US$ (close)	7.80	7.34
Total assets	39.7	41.3
Total capital	18.4	18.1
Cash & equiv.	22.9	24.6
GWP	75.6	87.2
U/w result	0.1	(1.8)
NPAT	1.2	0.2
Op. cash flow	3.4	2.1
Market cap	n.a.	
Market share*	1%	

*Based on GCR's estimate for the sample group in 2010 and calculated in terms of total GWP.

Fundamentals:

Constantia Insurance Company Ltd ("Constantia") is a 100% owned subsidiary of Conduit Risk and Insurance Holdings (Pty) Ltd (formerly CICL Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd). Conduit Capital Limited became the company's ultimate holding company in October 2006. Constantia focuses on individual and small commercial lines and predominantly deals with underwriting managers and administrators, each of which focuses on its own niche product or market segment.

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Rating rationale

The rating is based on the following key factors:

- Constantia has streamlined its UMA base and made good progress in terms of growing most of its key business lines. Furthermore, the restructured operations provide a platform for improved control and efficiencies going forward.
- Underwriting and net profits have decreased over the past three years, following an increase in the delivery cost ratio and adverse claims experience in certain books of business, as well as declining interest rates. Cognisance is, however, taken of the turnaround in underwriting profitability for the year to date, facilitated by corrective action and improved cost efficiencies.
- The international solvency margin was in line with budget for the year and is expected to remain above 45% in the short to medium term. GCR considers this level to be appropriate for the current rating, considering the relatively moderate risk retention levels and conservative investment mix.
- Key liquidity measures remain comfortable relative to industry averages.
- Continued underwriting discipline and cost control will be crucial to sustaining underwriting profitability in F11, following the reduction in business volumes over the past three years.

Solvency & liquidity

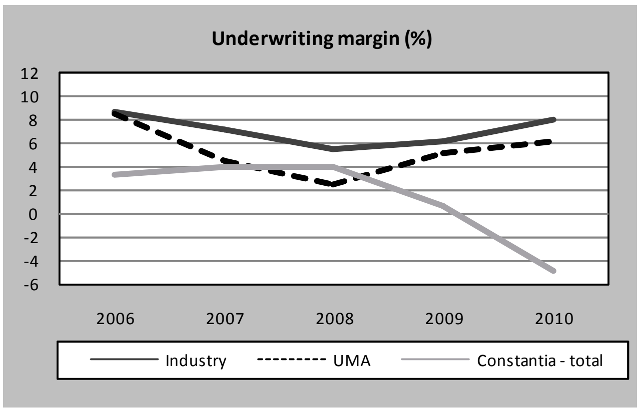
Including fair value adjustments and after accounting for a R10m dividend, retained earnings decreased by R11m in F10. Furthermore, in line with the company's higher retention strategy, the international solvency margin decreased to 50% from 73% in F09. Similarly, the statutory solvency margin declined from 58% to 37% in F10, although remained comfortably above the minimum regulatory requirement of 15%. Higher net claims drove a contraction in the adjusted claims cash coverage ratio, to 9 months in F10 (F09: 14 months), although this remained in line with the industry average. Furthermore, cash and equivalents covered net technical liabilities a comfortable 1.9x at FYE10 (FYE09: 2.3x). The reinsurance programme is placed with highly rated counterparties, with net retention equating to around 1% of capital per risk, and 5% per event. A breakdown of the largest exposures per class indicates that all were within the treaty limits (net of facultative cover).

Background and operations

Constantia entered a period of restructuring and consolidation during F08 and F09, which involved the shedding of under-performing books of business and alignment of the company's key business lines with its longer term strategic objectives. Concurrently, the insurer focused on enhancing its IT systems, skills base and in-house capabilities, particularly in the underwriting and claims administration functions, with a view to improving underwriting quality and efficiencies in the more general classes of business. Notwithstanding the increase in overhead costs, the restructuring has contributed to an enhanced control environment and provides a solid infrastructural platform to support growth and volume efficiencies going forward.

During F10, the insurer leveraged off existing UMA arrangements for organic growth and expansion in the broker space, while also extending certain product offerings into new buying segments. The UMA base is expected to remain reasonably stable going forward, with new business accepted on a selective basis and with the broader company strategy in mind. Despite corrective action in certain books, most of the ongoing business lines reflected reasonable growth in F10 and into 1H F11, while fixed costs have been very well contained. This is expected to yield an improvement in efficiencies going forward. Furthermore, corrective measures that have been implemented in under-performing portfolios have seen a turnaround in technical profitability in early F11, with the earned loss ratio moving more in line with the estimated industry average (from relatively high historical levels).

Industry and competitive overview



Note: GCR estimates used for 2010 industry and UMA margins.

Industry GWP growth accelerated to 9% from around 6% in F09, supported by a more stable economic environment and a degree of re-pricing. Furthermore, the motor loss ratio benefited from the stronger Rand and a reduction in claims frequency, which was complemented by a low incidence of corporate and industrial property claims. This translated into a noticeable decrease in the overall earned loss ratio, to around 62% from 66% in 2009. The industry underwriting margin strengthened to approximately 8% in 2010 (2009: 6%), a level last achieved in 2005. Given the systemic challenges in the motor class, GCR expects to see some correction in the underwriting margin in 2011, with the extent being dependent on the incidence of weather related and larger corporate claims.

Constantia's underwriting margin has lagged the industry and UMA average over the past five years, mainly as a result of its relatively high earned loss ratio (average of 69% versus 62% for the industry). Furthermore, the restructuring and consolidation that took place in F08 and F09 resulted in an increase in the delivery cost ratio, which was compounded by certain poorly performing books and non-recurring costs in F10. These factors have placed downward pressure on underwriting profitability in recent years, which is in contrast to the industry trend. Note is, however, taken of Constantia's August year-end, which does not fully capture the continued low claims environment in the latter part of 2010. The insurer's year to date performance incorporates the last four months of the 2010 calendar year, and has shown significant improvement. Table 1 compares Constantia's key credit protection measures with those of competitors that use similar business models. The insurer's solvency and liquidity measures were more or less in line with those of its peers in F10, and are not expected to fall below these levels in the near term.

Table 1: Peers 09/10 (%)	**Constantia**	**Compass**	**Hollard**	**NNA**
Int. solvency	49.5	55.5	52.3	50.7
Stat. solvency	36.8	29.0	42.4	38.9
Financial base	79.9	74.9	100.0	95.5
Cash cover	10.4	7.2	6.4	13.7

Note: Compass and New National have a December year-end and ratios were sourced from their 2009 financial statements.

Earnings diversification

Table 2: Business mix (% of total)	**NWP**			**U/w profit***		
	F09	**F10**	**YTD**	**F09**	**F10**	**YTD**
UM & broker	98.2	97.7	97.4	83.5	71.2	70.2
CPI	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.4)	9.5	14.3
Direct	1.9	2.3	2.6	16.9	19.3	15.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

*Before overheads and unallocated expenses.

Constantia mainly uses UMAs for the delivery of its traditional insurance products, and caters to both niche buying segments (HCV and guarantee products) and to the personal lines and smaller commercial markets. In addition, Constantia has historically written a large book of CPI business, which is fully reinsured. A direct channel was introduced in F09, which complements the legal related products that are offered by some UMAs. In NWP terms, the book is overwhelmingly geared towards UMA derived business, which represents more than 97% of NWP. The other two channels were nonetheless very profitable in F10 and for the year to date, collectively accounting for close to 30% of underwriting profits (before unallocated expenses).

Following the consolidation that has taken place over the past few years and a new agreement with one UMA, Constantia's UMA base comprised 13 active agencies at the end of F10, compared to around 20 in the prior two years. Several key UMAs registered strong growth in F10, although this was somewhat dampened by the cancellation of certain poorly performing books of business. Overall, the continuing UMA lines registered GWP growth of 6% in F10. A higher degree of concentration was evidenced, with the largest agency accounting for 36% and 35% of UMA derived GWP and NWP respectively (F09: 26% and 31%) and another three UMAs collectively representing more than 40% of divisional gross and net premiums (F09: 35% and 26% respectively).

The insurer began to restructure its reinsurance programme in F10, with a view to improving efficiencies while continuing to manage potential volatility. This mainly involved an increase in proportional retention of high frequency/low severity risk types, where loss experience is fairly predictable and the exposure values are low (less than R1m per scheme and R0.1m per risk). Accordingly, average premium retention for the UMA book increased significantly, to 75% from 42% in F09.

Three of the top eight UMAs registered underwriting losses in F10, although each was below R1m in value (before unallocated expenses). The largest loss of R0.9m related to once-off reserving adjustments. Two other UMAs were adversely impacted by an unfavourable reinsurance trade-off, and the subsequent restructuring of the reinsurance programme has supported stronger underwriting profitability for the year to date. Another agency incurred some large claims and associated legal costs relating to one of its product offerings, portions of which remain the subject of some dispute. A decision was taken to cancel all business in this segment and focus on other personal covers that have historically performed profitably. Despite the associated reduction in premium volumes, this is expected to bolster profitability going forward. The aforementioned corrective measures and absence of once-off costs and adjustments have seen a pronounced strengthening in the performance of the key UMAs for the year to date, with the top eight agencies posting a combined underwriting margin of 9% (F10: 5%).

In terms of classes, the book was well diversified between motor, property and accident, each with between 27% and 30% of GWP in F10. On a net basis, the motor account contributed the largest share of premiums, at 49% in F10, albeit noticeably down from the 66% in F09 (which included a large UMA book that was discontinued). Retention under the HCV quota share has been reduced in F11, which should facilitate a further reduction in concentration to the motor class.

Asset management

Constantia increased its investments in listed shares and units during the year, although these still accounted for a moderate 6% of total investments and 9% of capital at FYE10. The overall portfolio mix remained geared towards liquid funds, which represented 88% of invested assets at FYE10. This included policyholder deposits of R30m (FYE09: R33m), which are held as collateral against some of the construction guarantees. Excluding policyholder deposits, the adjusted claims cash coverage ratio contracted to 9 months from 14 months in F09, as a result of the increase in net claims. Adjusted cash holdings covered net technical liabilities 1.9x at FYE10 (FYE09: 2.3x), which is considered favourable relative to the industry average of around 1x cover.

Table 3: Investment mix (R'm)	F09	%	F10	%
Cash & cash equivalents	178.4	90.3	180.8	88.1
Listed shares & units	0.4	0.2	11.3	5.5
Property*	18.7	9.5	13.1	6.4
Total	**197.5**	**100.0**	**205.2**	**100.0**

*Includes property holding subsidiaries.

The remainder of the investment portfolio comprises investments in three property holding subsidiaries. The combined carrying value of these investments decreased to R13m from R19m at FYE09, following a reclassification of the investment in the group head office building (regarded as a fixed asset) and the partial sale of underlying property investments in one of the subsidiaries. The proceeds of this sale were paid to Constantia via a R3m dividend in F10, while a further R4.2m was realised in January F11 and this will be paid to Constantia during F11 (currently held as cash by the subsidiary).

Loans to related parties decreased to R19m (14% of capital) from R27m at FYE09, following cash settlements of R8m. The loans earned interest of R0.8m in F10, translating to an average yield of 3% (F09: 6%). A substantial reduction in average bank call rates (by more than three percentage points) eroded F10 interest income by approximately R5.5m. Accordingly, the overall investment yield contracted to 5% in F10 from 9% in F09 (8% excluding a once-off interest adjustment on a SARS balance).

Solvency & reserving

Following a R13m underwriting loss and lower investment income, Constantia posted a net after tax loss (including unrealised movements) of R1m in F10, versus an R11m profit in the previous year. After accounting for a R10m dividend payment, shareholders funds declined by 8% to R133m at FYE10. This was accompanied by a substantial increase in premium retention (NWP growth of 37%), which drove a contraction in the international solvency margin, to 50% (budget: 48%) from 73% in F09. Similarly, the statutory solvency margin declined to 37% from 58% in F09, although remained comfortably above the minimum regulatory requirement of 15%. In the longer term, the company is targeting an international solvency margin of between 35% and 45%. However, given the slower than anticipated NWP growth for the year to date, solvency is expected to remain closer to 50% in F11. This is within GCR's comfort band for the current rating.

The insurer decided to reinsure 100% of a warranty book in June 2010. This product has a five year term and a large gross UPR reserve of R8.5m was held in respect of this business. The UPR reserve was ceded to the reinsurer at the time of concluding the quota share arrangement, and given that it was historically the main contributor to UPR reserves, the reversal resulted in a decrease in overall reserves, to R6m from R15m previously (2% of NWP versus 7% in F09). The associated UPR release was countered by an equivalent reinsurance premium payable, and had no impact on net assets or the underwriting result. A rise in net claims provisions saw the OCR to NWP ratio increase slightly, to a review period high of 28% (F09: 25%).

Reinsurance

Constantia's 2011 reinsurance treaties run in tandem with the financial year. Africa Re is the largest participant on most of the treaties, with Hannover Re taking the remaining share where applicable. In the case of construction bonds, Hannover Re and Munich Re are used more extensively, together with SCOR.

Table 4: Treaties F11 (R'm)	Prop		XL	
	Limit	Ret	Limit	Ret
Property (comm. excl motor)	50	6.25	6.25	1.25
Commercial motor liab.			2.5	0.5
Commercial liability	5	0.63	2	0.5
Personal accident	4	0.5		
Other accident & misc.	3	0.31		
PL property			7.5	1
PL liability			3	0.25
HCV OD (XL clash)	3.6	1.44	5	1.5
HCV liab.	5	2	2	0.5
Solvency bonds	4	1		
Construction bonds	25	3.75		
Court & admin bonds			25	1
Educational bonds			5	1
CAT XL - PL, HCV, comm.			50	6

Non-HCV motor risks were excluded from the commercial quota share treaty and will be 100% retained in F11. Conversely, retention of non-motor commercial risks (property, accident and liability) was reduced to 12.5% from 25% previously. Treaty capacity was unchanged at R50m for F11. The revised structure is expected to be more efficient from a cost point of view, while increasing risk participation in the historically profitable commercial motor portfolio (currently operating at a margin of around 8% excluding overheads). HCV risks are covered under a separate quota share treaty, and retention was lowered to 40% from 70% previously. A clash treaty was put in place to protect against own damage claims from multiple HCV policyholders.

The net retention under the CAT treaty was increased to R6m (5% of capital) in 2011 from R1m previously. This includes a 10% participation in the second layer, of which 90% was placed with Africa Re. This decision was taken after a detailed cost-benefit exercise, and the higher retention is viewed as an acceptable level of exposure given the likelihood of the event scenario. According to the company's internal calculation, the largest probable net loss to the company will be R3m (hail storm related). The highest net retention per risk relates to construction guarantees, and amounts to R3.75m. The UMA has a net participation of 50%, which lowers Constantia's net retention to R1.9m (1% of FYE10 capital). Facultative cover is used to extend treaty capacity for property risks, and to limit treaty exposures to internal underwriting limits for certain classes of business. The facultative cover is only placed with the treaty reinsurers. A breakdown of the largest gross exposures as at January F11 indicates that all were within the prevailing treaty limits after facultative cover.

Table 5: Reinsurance result – R'm	F08*	F09	F10
Premium ceded**	(1,111.2)	(920.6)	(386.3)
Claims recovered	364.2	235.8	62.7
Commission recovered	742.9	668.8	309.1
Net result – earned basis	**(4.1)**	**(16.0)**	**(14.4)**

*Sourced from management accounts.
**Includes XOL premium and certain once off UPR adjustments in F08 and F09.

Claims recovered decreased to 16% of premiums ceded, from 26% in F09, with the reinsurance technical margin strengthening to 4% in F10 (F09: 2%).

Financial performance

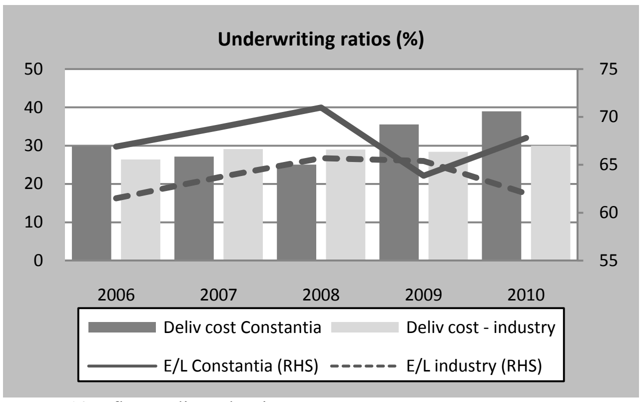
A five year financial synopsis is presented at the end of this report and brief comment follows. The F10 line items presented in Table 6, as well as the associated commentary, exclude the impact of a R25m adjustment that related to a change in one UMA's reinsurance structure.

Following the discontinuation of several UMA lines, GWP declined by 5% in F10 and by 22% excluding CPI business. However, an increase in retention (to 40% from 27% in F09) supported a 45% rise in earned premiums for the year (excluding XL premiums).

Table 6: Income statement F10 (R'm)	F10 Actual*	Budget	Actual as % of budget
GWP	656.2	639.6	102.6
NWP**	261.2	288.1	90.7
EPI**	**269.7**	**287.0**	**94.0**
Claims	(182.9)	(195.8)	93.4
Net comm.	(25.6)	(30.6)	83.5
Mgmt. expenses**	(74.7)	(68.5)	109.0
U/w result	**(13.4)**	**(7.9)**	**169.8**
Ratios (%)			
Retention	39.8	45.0	
Earned loss ratio	67.8	68.2	
Comm. ratio	9.5	10.7	
Mgmt exp ratio	27.7	23.9	
U/w margin	(5.0)	(2.8)	

*Excluding a R25m adjustment to net claims and commission.
**The XL premium of R6.8m has been deducted from net premiums and excluded from management expenses for comparative purposes.

Primarily on the back of the high claims experience in one particular line of business, the earned loss ratio increased to an adjusted 68% from 64% in F09, albeit in line with expectations for the year. The increase in proportional retention across several books resulted in the commission ratio rising to a review period high of 10% in F10, from 0.2% in F09. The management expense ratio decreased to 28% from 38% in F09, facilitated by improved volume efficiencies. This exceeded the budgeted level of 24%, as a result of a change in the recognition of premiums from one UMA (previously accounted for on a risk basis rather than a total charge to policyholder basis), and raising of administration fees payable on the higher premium amount. The net impact on underwriting profitability was neutral, and excluding this UMA, the management expense ratio was roughly in line with budget, at 25%. Overall, the insurer posted an underwriting loss of R13m in F10, which was R5.5m above the projected loss for the year. This included R4m in legal fees and a R3m write-off of historical balances, which are considered to be non-recurring expenses.



Note: F10 reflects adjusted ratios.

As illustrated, Constantia's delivery cost ratio remains elevated relative to the industry average, which limits flexibility in higher claiming years. In this regard, following the increase in overheads in F09, fixed costs were very well contained in F10, with the major cost driver being a R3.4m historical write-off (versus a R5m reversal in F09). These adjustments related to historical underwriting balances that were only recognised following the change to the new IT system and thorough review of UMA performance on a case-by-case basis. Management does not anticipate any further adjustments of this nature going forward.

Table 7: Mgmt. expenses (R'm)	F08	F09	F10
Operating expenses	21.9	35.2	36.2
UMA admin fees	31.0	35.0	35.2
XL premium	4.5	9.0	6.8
Historical write-off	5.5	(5.3)	3.4
Total	**62.9**	**73.9**	**81.6**

Future prospects

Table 8: Income statement (R'm)	Actual 5 mnths to Jan F11	Budget Full year F11	YTD as % of budget
GWP	383.5	794.1	48.3
NWP	91.7	286.6	32.0
Earned premium	**95.1**	**286.6**	**33.2**
Claims	(60.1)	(184.0)	32.7
Net commission	(5.5)	0.5	n.a.
Management expenses	(28.6)	(103.0)	27.8
Underwriting result	**0.9**	**0.1**	**639.9**
Investment & other income	4.9	14.3	34.1
Key ratios (%)			
GWP growth*	(15.8)	9.7	-
Retention	23.9	36.1	-
Earned loss ratio	63.2	64.2	-
Comm. Ratio	5.8	(0.2)	-
Mgmt. expense ratio	30.1	35.9	-
Underwriting margin	0.9	0.0	-
Solvency*	57.4	50.1	-
Cash cover (mnths)	11.9	8.4	-

*Year to date ratios are annualised.

Premium retention is expected to decrease to 36% from 40% in F10 (on a comparable basis), as a result of the increase in proportional cessions. Overall, Constantia has budgeted for NWP growth of 10% in F11, leveraging off the momentum that was gained in F10 in terms of its ongoing UMA books, as well as some new business opportunities for existing UMAs and improved broker penetration. An increase in administration fees (which are tied to GWP volumes) is expected to see the management expense ratio rise to 36% from an adjusted 28% in F10. However, this should be countered by improved technical profitability in the underlying books of business, supporting a break even underwriting position in F11 (versus a R13m loss in F10).

GWP for the year to date was supported by CPI premiums of R240m. This business is seasonal in nature, and its contribution to gross premiums is expected to decrease as the year progresses. Net written premiums declined by an annualised 16% in the five months to January F11 and were below budget in proportional terms. This was largely attributed to the discontinuation of loss making products under one UMA portfolio, as well as corrective action, and lower than expected volumes written by one UMA. The earned loss ratio decreased noticeably, to 63% from an adjusted 68% in F10, following stronger technical profitability in several key UMA portfolios. Furthermore, management expenses were well below budget, with the insurer posting a R1m underwriting profit for the year to date, compared to a R4.5m loss over the same period in F10. Solvency and liquidity metrics increased relative to FYE10, and remained within GCR's minimum comfort bands for the current rating.

Constantia Insurance Company Limited

(R in millions except as noted)

Year ended : 31 August		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Income Statement						
Gross written premium (GWP)		1,331.4	1,640.6	1,311.7	688.1	656.2
Reinsurance premiums		(1,056.7)	(1,380.0)	(1,106.5)	(491.9)	(388.1)
Net written premium (NWP)		274.6	260.6	205.2	196.2	268.1
(Increase) / Decrease in insurance funds		(6.2)	(5.2)	5.9	(0.7)	8.5
Net premiums earned		**268.4**	**255.4**	**211.2**	**195.5**	**276.6**
Claims incurred		(179.6)	(175.9)	(149.9)	(124.9)	(207.9)
Commission		(38.2)	0.4	10.0	4.4	(0.6)
Management expenses		(41.8)	(69.8)	(62.9)	(73.9)	(81.6)
Underwriting profit / (loss)		**8.8**	**10.1**	**8.3**	**1.1**	**(13.4)**
Investment income (incl. realised gains)		17.9	18.7	10.7	16.1	13.4
Other income / (expenses)		0.0	(0.2)	0.1	(1.1)	0.0
Taxation		(7.2)	(8.3)	(5.3)	(5.5)	1.7
Net income after tax		**19.5**	**20.2**	**13.8**	**10.7**	**1.6**
Unrealised gains / (losses)		(3.9)	2.4	(1.0)	0.6	(2.5)
Dividends paid		0.0	(4.7)	0.0	0.0	(10.0)
Cash Flow Statement						
Cash generated by operations		10.1	7.0	8.7	2.1	(12.3)
Cash flow from investment income		5.9	7.4	14.3	17.3	13.0
Working capital decrease / (increase)		14.0	(28.5)	3.3	14.4	8.2
Tax paid		(6.7)	(11.3)	(7.3)	(3.1)	7.0
Cash available from operating activities		**23.4**	**(25.4)**	**19.1**	**30.7**	**15.9**
Dividends paid		(2.7)	(4.7)	0.0	0.0	(10.0)
Cash flow from operating activities		**20.7**	**(30.1)**	**19.1**	**30.7**	**5.9**
Purchases of investments		(45.2)	(109.9)	(75.6)	(9.9)	(3.5)
Proceeds on disposal of investments		56.0	96.7	109.4	0.0	0.0
Other investing activities		(5.6)	(2.0)	(1.7)	0.0	0.0
Cash flow from investing activities		**5.2**	**(15.2)**	**32.1**	**(9.9)**	**(3.5)**
Cash flow from financing activities		**0.0**	**30.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Net cash inflow / (outflow)		**25.9**	**(15.3)**	**51.2**	**20.7**	**2.3**
Balance Sheet						
Shareholders interest		**71.6**	**119.6**	**132.4**	**143.7**	**132.8**
Net unearned premium reserve		14.7	19.9	13.8	14.5	6.0
Net outstanding claims & IBNR		59.3	64.2	55.5	49.3	75.5
Other liabilities		65.3	87.2	53.6	102.3	88.4
Total capital & liabilities		**210.9**	**290.9**	**255.3**	**309.9**	**302.7**
Non-current assets		21.9	26.4	28.2	30.9	25.9
Investments		26.0	53.3	14.5	19.1	24.4
Cash and short term deposits		121.8	106.5	157.7	178.4	180.8
Other current assets		41.2	104.7	54.9	81.4	71.7
Total assets		**210.9**	**290.9**	**255.3**	**309.9**	**302.7**
Key Ratios						
Solvency / Liquidity						
International solvency margin	%	26.1	45.9	64.5	73.2	49.5
Solvency margin (Act)	%	18.9	24.7	40.6	57.9	36.8
Financial base (IFRS)	%	57.7	60.8	98.3	105.8	79.9
Insurance funds / NWP	%	5.4	7.6	6.7	7.4	2.2
Net outstanding claims reserve / NWP	%	21.6	24.6	27.0	25.1	28.1
Claims cash coverage	mth	8.1	10.3	12.6	17.1	10.4
Profitability						
ROaE (before unrealised gains / losses)	%	n.a.	21.2	11.0	7.8	1.2
ROaE (after unrealised gains / losses)	%	n.a.	23.7	10.2	8.2	(0.6)
Investment yield (incl. unrealised gains / losses)	%	n.a.	13.7	5.9	9.0	5.4
Investment yield (excl. unrealised gains / losses)	%	n.a.	12.1	6.4	8.7	6.6
Efficiency / Growth						
GWP Growth	%	n.a.	23.2	(20.0)	(47.5)	(4.6)
Premiums reinsured / GWP	%	79.4	84.1	84.4	71.5	59.1
Earned loss ratio	%	66.9	68.9	71.0	63.9	75.2
Commissions / Earned premiums	%	14.2	(0.2)	(4.7)	(2.2)	0.2
Management expenses / Earned premiums	%	15.6	27.3	29.8	37.8	29.5
Trade ratio	%	96.7	96.0	96.1	99.4	104.8
Underwriting result / Earned premium	%	3.3	4.0	3.9	0.6	(4.8)
Operating ratio	%	90.1	88.7	91.0	91.2	100.0