
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2015 No. 575

The Solvency 2 Regulations 2015

PART 4

Approvals

CHAPTER 1

Procedure: applications

Meaning of “approval”, “group application”, “protected item” and “branch”

38.—(1) In this Part and in Schedules 4 and 5—

“approval” means an approval granted by the PRA under this Part;

“group application” means an application for permission to calculate any of the following matters in accordance with an internal model—

- (i) the consolidated group solvency capital requirement for a group and the solvency capital requirements for the insurance undertakings and reinsurance undertakings in the group in accordance with method 1(1);
- (ii) the aggregated group solvency capital requirement in relation to group solvency determined in accordance with method 2(2); and

“protected item” has the same meaning as in section 413 of FSMA.

(2) In regulations 40, 50 and 51, “branch” has the meaning given in Article 162 of the Solvency 2 Directive.

Applications: eligibility, process, information and documents

39.—(1) This regulation applies to an application to the PRA for—

- (a) the grant of an approval; or
- (b) a variation of an existing approval.

(2) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply for an approval under regulations 41 to 48, 53 and 54 only if it is authorised under Part 4A of FSMA.

(3) Subject to paragraph (9) an application must—

- (a) be made in such manner as the PRA may direct; and
- (b) contain, or be accompanied by, such other information or documents as the PRA may reasonably require.

(4) At any time after receiving the application and before determining it, the PRA may require the undertaking to provide it with such further information or documents as it may reasonably require.

(1) See Article 231 of the Solvency 2 Directive.

(2) See Article 233(5) of the Solvency 2 Directive.

(5) The PRA may require any information provided under this regulation to be provided in such form and verified in such manner as it may reasonably require.

(6) The PRA may require any documents provided under this regulation to be produced at such place and authenticated in such manner as it may reasonably require.

(7) Different directions may be given, and different requirements imposed, in relation to different applications or categories of application.

(8) The powers conferred on the PRA by this regulation—

- (a) must be exercised in accordance with any directly applicable regulation made under the Solvency 2 Directive; and
- (b) may not be used to require the production of a protected item.

(9) An application under regulation 50 (approval of third-country insurance undertakings in more than one EEA State) is valid only if the following requirements are satisfied—

- (a) the same application is also made to the supervisory authorities in all the EEA States in which the undertaking is authorised or has applied for authorisation;
- (b) the application states the supervisory authority which is to supervise the solvency of the entire business of the undertaking's branches; and
- (c) the application gives reasons for the choice of supervisory authority referred to in subparagraph (b).

(10) Where an application has been made to the PRA under regulation 43 (volatility adjustment), paragraphs (3)(b) and (4) may only be used to require—

- (a) a liquidity plan projecting the incoming and outgoing cash flows in relation to the assets and liabilities subject to the volatility adjustment;
- (b) where the disapplication of the volatility adjustment would result in the undertaking failing to meet the solvency capital requirement, an analysis of the measures the undertaking could apply to re-establish the level of own funds covering the solvency capital requirement or reduce its risk profile to restore compliance with the solvency capital requirement;
- (c) the undertaking's written policy on risk management;
- (d) an assessment of the undertaking's compliance with the capital requirements specified in Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter 6 of Title 1 of the Solvency 2 Directive—
 - (i) when the volatility adjustment is applied; and
 - (ii) when the volatility adjustment is not applied.

Additional process: applications from groups and applications to more than one supervisory authority

40.—(1) Where the PRA receives an application referred to in the first column of Table 2, the PRA must follow the additional procedural requirements specified in the second column of Table 2.

Table 2

<i>Application</i>	<i>Additional procedural requirements</i>
An application by a parent undertaking for permission for a subsidiary undertaking to be subject to national laws implementing Articles 238 and 239 of the Solvency 2 Directive(3).	Schedule 4 applies.

(3) Referred to in Articles 236(e) and 237 of the Solvency 2 Directive.

<i>Application</i>	<i>Additional procedural requirements</i>
A group application.	Schedule 5 applies.
An application by a third-country insurance undertaking under regulation 50 (approval of third-country insurance undertakings in more than one EEA State).	<p>Where the PRA grants an approval and the application states that the PRA is to be the solvency supervisor, the PRA must notify the supervisory authorities referred to in regulation 50(2) of the date on which the approval is to take effect.</p> <p>Where the PRA grants approval and the application states that another supervisory authority is to be the solvency supervisor, the approval must take effect on the date on which the solvency supervisor is to supervise the solvency of the entire business of the undertaking's branches ("the relevant date") or, if later, the date on which the PRA is notified of the relevant date.</p> <p>"Solvency supervisor" has the meaning given in regulation 50(11).</p>

CHAPTER 2

Specific Approvals

Verification that the Solvency 2 Directive does not apply

41.—(1) An insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for verification that the conditions specified in Article 4(4) of the Solvency 2 Directive are satisfied.

(2) Where the PRA receives an application under paragraph (1), the PRA may approve the application.

(3) The PRA may revoke an approval granted under paragraph (2) where the conditions specified in Article 4(4) of the Solvency 2 Directive cease to be satisfied.

Matching adjustment

42.—(1) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for permission to apply a matching adjustment to a risk-free interest rate term structure in order to calculate the best estimate of a portfolio of life insurance or reinsurance obligations.

(2) The PRA must approve an application made under paragraph (1) if the conditions specified in paragraph (4) would be satisfied if approval were granted.

(3) The PRA must revoke an approval granted under paragraph (2) if an undertaking fails to comply with a condition specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (k) of paragraph (4) in relation to that approval for a period of two months or more.

(4) The conditions referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) are—

- (a) the undertaking assigns a portfolio of assets, consisting of bonds or other assets with similar cash flow characteristics, to cover the best estimate of the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations;

- (b) the undertaking maintains the assignment referred to in sub-paragraph (a) over the lifetime of the obligations, except for the purpose of maintaining the replication of expected cash flows between assets and liabilities where the cash flows have materially changed;
 - (c) the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations to which the matching adjustment is applied and the assigned portfolio of assets are—
 - (i) identified; and
 - (ii) organised and managed separately from the other activities of the undertaking;
 - (d) the assigned portfolio of assets referred to in sub-paragraph (c) cannot be used to cover losses arising from the other activities of the undertaking;
 - (e) the expected cash flows of the assigned portfolio of assets replicate each of the expected cash flows of the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations in the same currency;
 - (f) any mismatch between the expected cash flows referred to in sub-paragraph (e) does not give rise to risks which are material in relation to the risks inherent in the insurance business to which the matching adjustment is applied;
 - (g) the contracts underlying the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations do not give rise to future premium payments;
 - (h) the only underwriting risks connected to the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations are longevity risk, expense risk, revision risk or mortality risk;
 - (i) where the underwriting risk connected to the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations includes mortality risk, the best estimate of the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations does not increase by more than 5% under a mortality risk stress that is calibrated in accordance with rules implementing paragraphs (2) to (5) of Article 101 of the Solvency 2 Directive;
 - (j) the contracts underlying the insurance or reinsurance obligations include—
 - (i) no options for the policyholder; or
 - (ii) only a surrender option with a surrender value not exceeding the value of the assets, valued in accordance with rules implementing, and any directly applicable regulation made under, Article 75 of the Solvency 2 Directive, covering the insurance or reinsurance obligations at the time the surrender option is exercised;
 - (k) the cash flows of the assigned portfolio of assets are—
 - (i) fixed and cannot be changed by the issuers of the assets or any third parties; or
 - (ii) fixed except for a dependence on inflation, and the assets replicate the cash flows of the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations that depend on inflation;
 - (l) the undertaking does not apply a volatility adjustment to the risk free interest rate term structure in accordance with an approval granted under regulation 43;
 - (m) the undertaking does not apply a transitional measure to the risk free interest rates in accordance with an approval granted under regulation 53;
 - (n) the undertaking has not ceased to apply a matching adjustment to the risk-free interest rate term structure in the 24 months prior to the application.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph (4), the insurance or reinsurance obligations of an insurance or reinsurance contract must not be split into different parts when composing the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations.
- (6) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4)(k)(i), where issuers or third parties have the right to change the cash flows of an asset, that right does not disqualify the asset from admissibility to the assigned portfolio, provided the investor receives sufficient compensation to allow it to obtain the same cash flow by re-investing the compensation in assets of an equivalent or better quality.

- (7) In this regulation, “life insurance and reinsurance obligations”—
- (a) includes annuities stemming from non-life insurance or reinsurance contracts;
 - (b) in the case of a third-country insurance undertaking which has not been granted an approval under regulation 50, refers only to insurance and reinsurance obligations assumed in the United Kingdom; and
 - (c) in the case of a third-country insurance undertaking for which the PRA is the supervisory authority responsible for supervising the solvency of the entire business of the undertaking’s branches pursuant to an approval granted under regulation 50, refers to insurance and reinsurance obligations assumed in relation to the entire business which it pursues within the EEA.

Volatility adjustment

43.—(1) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for permission to apply a volatility adjustment to the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure in order to calculate the best estimate referred to in Article 77(2) of the Solvency 2 Directive.

(2) The PRA must approve an application made under paragraph (1) if the proposed application of the volatility adjustment would satisfy all the conditions specified in paragraph (4).

(3) The PRA must revoke an approval granted under paragraph (2) where the application of the volatility adjustment does not satisfy a condition specified in paragraph (4).

- (4) The conditions referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) are—
- (a) the volatility adjustment is applied correctly to the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure in order to calculate the best estimate;
 - (b) the undertaking does not breach a relevant requirement as a result or consequence of applying the volatility adjustment;
 - (c) the application of the volatility adjustment does not create an incentive for the undertaking to engage in pro-cyclical investment behaviour.
- (5) In paragraph (4)(b), a “relevant requirement” is—
- (a) a requirement imposed by or under FSMA in pursuance of the Solvency 2 Directive; or
 - (b) a requirement of a directly applicable regulation made under the Solvency 2 Directive.

Supervisory approval of ancillary own-funds

44.—(1) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for permission to take the amount of an ancillary own-fund item into account when determining its own funds in accordance with rules implementing Article 90 of the Solvency 2 Directive and any directly applicable regulations made under Article 92.

- (2) Where the PRA receives an application under paragraph (1), the PRA must approve—
- (a) a monetary amount for each ancillary own-fund item; or
 - (b) a method by which each ancillary own-fund item may be determined for a specified period of time.
- (3) Where the PRA grants approval under paragraph (2)—
- (a) the undertaking may apply to vary that approval; and
 - (b) the PRA may vary that approval.
- (4) The PRA must base its approval or variation of approval on an assessment of—

- (a) the status of the counterparties concerned, in relation to their ability and willingness to pay;
- (b) the recoverability of the funds, taking account of the legal form of the ancillary own-fund item and any conditions which would prevent the item from being successfully paid in or called up; and
- (c) any information on the outcome of past calls which insurance undertakings, reinsurance undertakings and third-country insurance undertakings have made for ancillary own fund items they have paid in or called up, to the extent that such information can be reliably used to assess the expected outcome of future calls.

Eligible own funds for an intermediate insurance holding company

45.—(1) This regulation applies where the PRA is the group supervisor of a group which includes an intermediate insurance holding company or an intermediate mixed financial holding company.

(2) The intermediate insurance holding company or an intermediate mixed financial holding company may apply to the PRA for permission to include eligible own funds in the calculation of group solvency.

(3) Where the PRA receives an application under paragraph (2), the PRA must approve—

- (a) a monetary amount for each ancillary own-fund item; or
- (b) a method by which each ancillary own-fund item may be determined for a specified period of time.

(4) Where the PRA grants approval under paragraph (3)—

- (a) the undertaking may apply to vary that approval; and
- (b) the PRA may vary that approval.

(5) The PRA must base its approval or variation of approval on an assessment of—

- (a) the status of the counterparties concerned, in relation to their ability and willingness to pay;
- (b) the recoverability of the funds, taking account of the legal form of the ancillary own-fund item and any conditions which would prevent the item from being successfully paid in or called up; and
- (c) any information on the outcome of past calls which intermediate insurance holding companies and intermediate mixed financial holding companies have made for each ancillary own-fund item, to the extent that information can be reliably used to assess the expected outcome of future calls.

Classification of funds

46.—(1) This regulation applies to an own-fund item which is not included in the list of own-fund items referred to in Article 97(1) of the Solvency 2 Directive.

(2) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for approval of its assessment and classification of an own-fund item referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) The PRA may approve an application made under paragraph (2).

(4) Where the PRA grants approval under paragraph (3)—

- (a) the undertaking may apply to vary the approval;
- (b) the PRA may vary the approval; or
- (c) the PRA may revoke the approval.

(5) The PRA must base its decision to grant, vary or revoke approval on the criteria referred to in Article 94 of the Solvency 2 Directive.

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

47.—(1) This regulation applies where an insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking uses the standard formula to calculate its basic solvency capital requirement.

(2) In order to calculate its life, non-life and health underwriting risk modules, the undertaking may apply to the PRA for approval to use a subset of parameters specific to the undertaking instead of a subset of parameters of the standard formula.

(3) The PRA may only approve an application made under paragraph (2) when—

- (a) the parameters the undertaking has applied to use are calibrated on the basis of the internal data of the undertaking concerned, or on the basis of data which are directly relevant to the operations of that undertaking using standardised methods; and
- (b) the PRA has verified the completeness, accuracy and appropriateness of the data used.

(4) Where the PRA grants approval under paragraph (3)—

- (a) the undertaking may apply to vary the approval;
- (b) the PRA may vary the approval provided sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (3) continue to be satisfied; or
- (c) the PRA may revoke the approval.

Models

48.—(1) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for approval of—

- (a) a full or partial internal model;
- (b) major changes to an approved internal model; or
- (c) the policy for changing an approved internal model.

(2) The PRA may require an undertaking to run its internal model—

- (a) on relevant benchmark portfolios; or
- (b) using assumptions based on external rather than internal data,

in order to verify the calibration of the internal model and to check that its specification is in line with generally accepted market practice.

(3) The PRA must approve an application made under paragraph (1) if—

- (a) the internal model complies with the requirements of rules implementing Article 112 of the Solvency 2 Directive;
- (b) the internal model complies with the requirements of any directly applicable regulations made under Article 127 of the Solvency 2 Directive;
- (c) the systems of the undertaking for identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting risk are adequate; and
- (d) in the case of a partial internal model, the model fulfils the requirements of rules implementing Article 113 of the Solvency 2 Directive and any directly applicable regulation made under Article 114 of the Solvency 2 Directive.

(4) The PRA must give a decision on an application made under paragraph (1) within six months of its receipt of the completed application.

- (5) Where the PRA grants approval under paragraph (3), the PRA may—
 - (a) vary the approval;
 - (b) revoke the approval.
- (6) In this regulation “internal model” includes a partial internal model.

Group applications

49.—(1) An insurance undertaking or reinsurance undertaking may make a group application to the PRA where the PRA is the group supervisor for the group to which the undertaking belongs.

(2) Where the PRA receives a group application, it may grant the approval in accordance with the procedure specified in Schedule 5.

(3) Where the PRA grants an approval under paragraph (2), the approval may include conditions to which the approval is subject.

(4) The PRA may revoke an approval granted under paragraph (2).

Third-country insurance undertakings: approval of supervision in more than one EEA State

50.—(1) A third-country insurance undertaking which is authorised, or has applied for authorisation, under national laws implementing Article 162(1) of the Solvency 2 Directive from more than one EEA State may apply to the PRA for permission to—

- (a) calculate its solvency capital requirement—
 - (i) in relation to the entire business which it pursues within EEA States; and
 - (ii) taking account only of operations effected by its branches established in EEA States;
- (b) lodge the deposit required under Article 162(2)(e) of the Solvency 2 Directive in only one of those EEA States in which it is authorised, or has applied for authorisation; and
- (c) hold the assets required to satisfy the minimum capital requirement in any one of the EEA States in which it pursues its activities.

(2) The PRA may only approve an application made under paragraph (1) if the supervisory authorities of all of the EEA States in which the undertaking is authorised, or has applied for authorisation, agree that the undertaking should benefit from the approval.

(3) On granting the approval, the PRA must require the undertaking to lodge the deposit referred to in paragraph (1)(b) in the EEA State of the solvency supervisor.

(4) Where the PRA is the solvency supervisor it must request any information that is necessary for the supervision of the overall solvency of the undertaking’s branches established in EEA States from the other authorising supervisory authorities.

(5) Where another authorising supervisory authority is the solvency supervisor the PRA must take reasonable steps to provide it with any information necessary to supervise the solvency of all of the undertaking’s branches in the United Kingdom.

(6) Subject to paragraph (7), the PRA may vary an approval granted under paragraph (2) where all of the authorising supervisory authorities agree that the undertaking should benefit from the proposed variation.

(7) The PRA may not vary an approval granted under paragraph (2) to permit the undertaking to benefit from a permission to take one of the steps in paragraphs (1)(a) to (1)(c) but not the others.

(8) The PRA may revoke an approval granted under paragraph (2) where it considers the approval should be revoked.

(9) The PRA must revoke an approval granted under paragraph (2) where revocation is requested by another authorising supervisory authority.

- (10) Before the PRA revokes an approval granted under paragraph (2), the PRA must—
- (a) where the approval is revoked under paragraph (8), ask all the other authorising supervisory authorities to withdraw the advantages referred to in Article 167(1) of the Solvency 2 Directive which have been granted to the undertaking;
 - (b) take reasonable steps to ensure that the approval is revoked at the same time as the other authorising supervisory authorities withdraw those advantages from the undertaking.

(11) In this regulation, “solvency supervisor” means the supervisory authority which is specified in the application under paragraph (1) as being responsible for supervising the solvency of the entire business of the undertaking’s branches established in EEA States.

(12) In this regulation, “authorising supervisory authority” means a supervisory authority that agreed under paragraph (2) that the undertaking should benefit from the approval.

Withdrawal of authorisation for third-country insurance undertakings authorised in more than one EEA State

51.—(1) Where a third-country insurance undertaking has been granted an approval under regulation 50—

- (a) the PRA must notify the supervisory authorities in the other EEA States where that undertaking operates if—
 - (i) the PRA is the supervisory authority responsible for supervising the solvency of the entire business of the undertaking’s branches; and
 - (ii) the PRA cancels the undertaking’s Part 4A permission;
- (b) the PRA must cancel the undertaking’s Part 4A permission if—
 - (i) another supervisory authority is responsible for supervising the solvency of the entire business of the undertaking’s branches;
 - (ii) that supervisory authority notifies the PRA that it has withdrawn the undertaking’s authorisation given under national laws implementing Article 162 of the Solvency 2 Directive; and
 - (iii) the reason given for the withdrawal is the inadequacy of the undertaking’s overall state of solvency as determined by the supervisory authorities referred to in regulation 50(2).

Subsidiaries: application of Articles 238 and 239 of the Solvency 2 Directive

52.—(1) Where the PRA is a member of a college of supervisors responsible for supervising a subsidiary undertaking, the parent undertaking may apply to the PRA for permission to apply rules implementing Articles 238 and 239 of the Solvency 2 Directive to the subsidiary undertaking.

(2) The PRA may approve an application referred to in paragraph (1) in accordance with the procedure specified in Schedule 4.

(3) Where the PRA has granted approval in accordance with paragraph (2), it must revoke approval where—

- (a) the subsidiary undertaking is no longer included in group supervision carried out by the group supervisor at the level of the parent undertaking in accordance with Title 3 of the Solvency 2 Directive;
- (b) the risk management processes and internal control mechanisms of the parent undertaking have failed to cover the subsidiary undertaking and the group has failed to rectify the failure within an appropriate period of time;

- (c) the parent undertaking has failed to manage the subsidiary undertaking prudently, and the group has failed to rectify the problem in a reasonable period of time;
- (d) the group supervisor revokes the agreement referred to in the third sub-paragraph of Article 246(4) of the Solvency 2 Directive; or
- (e) the group supervisor revokes the agreement referred to in the first sub-paragraph of Article 256(2) of the Solvency 2 Directive.

Transitional measures on risk-free interest rates

53.—(1) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for permission to apply a transitional adjustment to a risk-free interest rate term structure with respect to admissible insurance or reinsurance obligations.

(2) Admissible insurance or reinsurance obligations are insurance or reinsurance obligations that meet all of the following requirements—

- (a) the contracts that give rise to the insurance or reinsurance obligations are concluded before 1st January 2016;
- (b) the technical provisions for the insurance and reinsurance obligations are determined in accordance with rules implementing Article 20 of [Directive 2002/83/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5th November 2002 concerning life assurance(4) until 1st January 2016;
- (c) the insurance or reinsurance obligations are not subject to a matching adjustment in accordance with an approval granted under regulation 42.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a), the renewal of a contract does not give rise to a new contract.

(4) The PRA must approve an application made under paragraph (1) if the condition specified in paragraph (6) would be satisfied if the approval is granted.

(5) Where the PRA grants approval under paragraph (4)—

- (a) the undertaking may apply to vary the approval;
- (b) the PRA must vary the approval on an application made under sub-paragraph (a) if the condition specified in paragraph (6) would be satisfied in relation to the approval as varied;
- (c) the PRA must revoke the approval if the condition specified in paragraph (6) ceases to be satisfied;
- (d) the PRA must revoke the approval if the condition specified in paragraph (7) is satisfied.

(6) The condition referred to in paragraphs (4), (5)(b) and (5)(c) is that the transitional adjustment is calculated in accordance with rules implementing Article 308c of the Solvency 2 Directive.

(7) The condition referred to in paragraph (5)(d) is that a progress report submitted to the PRA under rules implementing Article 308e of the Solvency 2 Directive shows that it is unrealistic to expect compliance with the solvency capital requirement by 2032.

Transitional measures on technical provisions

54.—(1) An insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking may apply to the PRA for permission to—

- (a) apply a transitional deduction to its technical provisions or to such of its technical provisions as are contained within an homogenous risk group; or

(4) OJ No L345, 19.12.02, p 1.

- (b) recalculate the amount of those technical provisions (and any matching adjustment or volatility adjustment to those technical provisions) at periods of 24 months or less.
- (2) The PRA must approve an application made under paragraph (1)(a) if—
 - (a) conditions 1 and 2 are satisfied; and
 - (b) condition 3 is satisfied or would be satisfied if the amount of the approved deduction were limited.
- (3) The PRA must approve an application made under paragraph (1)(b) if condition 4 is satisfied.
- (4) The PRA may also grant the approval referred to in paragraph (1)(b) other than on an application under that paragraph if condition 4 is satisfied.
- (5) Where the PRA approves an application under paragraph (2), the PRA may—
 - (a) make the approval subject to a condition limiting the amount of the approved deduction; or
 - (b) at any time after granting approval, vary the approval so that—
 - (i) the approval is subject to a condition limiting the amount of the approved deduction; or
 - (ii) if the approval is already subject to a condition imposed under sub-paragraph (a) or (b)(i), amend the condition to change the limit.
- (6) A limit specified in a condition imposed under paragraph (5) must be no larger than is necessary to ensure that condition 3 is satisfied.
- (7) Where the PRA grants approval under paragraph (2), (3) or (4) the undertaking may apply to vary the approval.
- (8) Paragraphs (2) to (6) apply to an application to vary an approval under paragraph (7) as they would apply to an application for the approval as varied.
- (9) The PRA must revoke an approval granted under paragraph (2) if—
 - (a) condition 1 or 2 is not satisfied;
 - (b) condition 3 cannot be satisfied by imposing a condition limiting the amount of the approved deduction; or
 - (c) condition 5 is satisfied.
- (10) In this regulation—
 - (a) “GENPRU 1.2.26R” means the rule known as GENPRU 1.2.26R (requirement to have adequate financial resources) in the PRA’s General Prudential Sourcebook as at 31st December 2015, treated as having been made by the PRA on 7th March 2013 under the Financial Services Act 2012 (Transitional Provisions) (Rules and Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 2013(5);
 - (b) “INSPRU 7” means the rules and guidance known as INSPRU 7 (individual capital assessment) in the PRA’s Prudential Sourcebook for Insurers as at 31st December 2015, made or treated as having been made by the PRA on 7th March 2013 under FSMA and the Financial Services Act 2012 (Transitional Provisions) (Rules and Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 2013; and
 - (c) conditions specified in the first column of Table 3 have the meaning given in the second column of Table 3.

Table 3

Condition	Meaning
1	<p>The transitional deduction satisfies the following condition for all T_N—</p> $0 \leq T_N \leq (X_N - Y_N) \left(1 - \frac{N}{16}\right) \quad (N = 0, 1, 2 \dots 16)$ <p>where—</p> <p>T_N is the amount of the transitional deduction in the year N, so that T_0 is the transitional deduction in 2016, T_1 is the transitional deduction in 2017, T_2 is the transitional deduction in 2018 and continuing until T_{16} which is the transitional deduction in 2032.</p> <p>X_N is the amount of the technical provisions to which the approval or application for approval relates, calculated for the year N, less the amount recoverable (if any) from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles. The technical provisions for the year N must be calculated in accordance with rules implementing Article 76 of the Solvency 2 Directive, applied as at the last date (“the relevant date”) before the year N at which technical provisions may be recalculated in accordance with an approval granted under paragraph (1)(b) or, if no such approval has been granted, as at 1st January 2016. Where a matching adjustment or volatility adjustment was applied to those technical provisions on 1st January 2016 in accordance with an approval granted under regulation 42 or 43 (as the case may be), the calculation must take into account the matching adjustment or volatility adjustment, recalculated for the relevant date in accordance with an approval granted under paragraph (1)(b) (if any).</p> <p>Y_N is the amount of the technical provisions to which the approval or application for approval relates, calculated for the year N, less the amount recoverable (if any) from reinsurance contracts. The technical provisions for the year N must be calculated in accordance with INSPRU 7, applied as at the last date before the year N at which technical provisions may be recalculated in accordance with an approval granted under paragraph (1)(b) or, if no such approval has been granted, as at 31st December 2015.</p> <p>N represents the years from 2016 to 2032. N takes integer values from 0 to 16, so that 2016 is year 0, 2017 is year 1, 2018 is year 2, and continuing until 2032 which is year 16.</p>
2	A transitional deduction is not applied in any year after 2032.
3	The transitional deduction does not result in the financial resources which the undertaking is required to maintain in accordance with requirements imposed by or under FSMA in pursuance of the Solvency 2 Directive being less than the financial resources which the undertaking would be required to maintain in accordance with GENPRU 1.2.26R if GENPRU 1.2.26R still applied to the undertaking.
4	The risk profile of the undertaking has changed materially.
5	A progress report submitted to the PRA under rules implementing Article 308e of the Solvency 2 Directive shows that it is unrealistic to expect compliance with the solvency capital requirement by 2032.

CHAPTER 3

Procedure: decisions, appeals and notices

Decisions: written notices

55.—(1) On determining an application for the grant of an approval, the PRA must give the undertaking a written notice stating—

- (a) its decision;
- (b) the conditions (if any) to which the approval is subject;
- (c) the reasons on which the decision is based; and
- (d) if the approval is granted, the date on which the approval takes effect.

(2) Where the PRA varies or revokes an approval, it must give the undertaking concerned a written notice stating—

- (a) that the approval is varied or revoked;
- (b) the reasons on which the decision to vary or revoke the approval is based;
- (c) if the approval is varied, the conditions (if any) to which the approval is subject; and
- (d) the date on which the variation or revocation takes effect.

(3) Where the PRA gives a direction under regulation 58(2), it must give the undertaking concerned a written notice stating—

- (a) the direction;
- (b) the reasons on which the decision to give the direction is based; and
- (c) the date on which the direction takes effect.

(4) Where the PRA varies or revokes a direction under regulation 58(3), it must give the undertaking concerned a written notice stating—

- (a) that the direction is varied or revoked;
- (b) the reasons on which the decision to vary or revoke the direction is based; and
- (c) the date on which the variation or revocation takes effect.

(5) The date on which an approval takes effect under paragraph (1)(d) must not be before 1st January 2016.

Appeals

56.—(1) An undertaking may refer the matter to the Tribunal where it is aggrieved at—

- (a) the determination by the PRA of an application for the—
 - (i) grant of an approval to an undertaking; or
 - (ii) variation of an approval granted to an undertaking;
- (b) in respect of an approval that was granted to that undertaking, the exercise by the PRA of a power to—
 - (i) vary the approval; or
 - (ii) revoke the approval.

(2) Part 9 of FSMA (hearings and appeals) applies to a reference to the Tribunal under this regulation as it applies to a reference to the Tribunal under FSMA.

Publication of written notices

57.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the PRA must publish a relevant notice in the way appearing to the PRA to be best calculated for bringing it to the attention of—

- (a) persons likely to be affected by it; and
- (b) persons who are, in the opinion of the PRA, likely to make an application for a similar approval.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply—

- (a) if the relevant notice relates to an application for an approval which has been refused;
- (b) if the PRA is satisfied that it is inappropriate or unnecessary to publish the relevant notice; or
- (c) to the extent that such publication would be incompatible with an obligation imposed on the PRA by a directly applicable regulation made under the Solvency 2 Directive.

(3) In deciding whether it is satisfied of the matters mentioned in paragraph (2)(b), the PRA must consider whether publication of the relevant notice—

- (a) would prejudice, to an unreasonable degree, the commercial interests of the undertaking concerned or any other member of the undertaking’s immediate group;
- (b) without mentioning the identity of the undertaking concerned might avoid any adverse consequence of publication.

(4) In this regulation, “relevant notice” means a written notice—

- (a) given under regulation 55 in relation to a decision or direction of the PRA; or
- (b) stating that an event referred to in paragraph (5) has occurred in relation to such a decision.

(5) The events mentioned in paragraph (4)(b) are—

- (a) the decision has been referred to the Tribunal;
- (b) the decision has been suspended by the Tribunal;
- (c) any suspension of the decision has been revoked by the Tribunal;
- (d) the reference has been dismissed by the Tribunal.

CHAPTER 4**Rule waivers****Modification or waiver of rules**

58.—(1) In this regulation, “rule” means a rule made by the PRA under Part 9A of FSMA.

(2) Where the PRA approves an application from an insurance undertaking, reinsurance undertaking or third-country insurance undertaking under regulation 42, 43, 53 or 54, the PRA must direct that any rule to which the undertaking is subject—

- (a) is not to apply to that undertaking; or
- (b) is to apply to that undertaking with modifications,

to the extent necessary to give effect to that approval.

(3) Where the approval referred to in paragraph (2) is varied or revoked, the PRA must vary or revoke the direction referred to in paragraph (2) to the extent necessary to give effect to the variation or revocation of the approval.

(4) This regulation is without prejudice to the generality of section 138A of FSMA.

