ADMIRAL GROUP plc

2014 Full Year Results

5th March 2015



The year of the Baked Alaska: hot and cold at the same time

Strategy

- invest in businesses outside of UK car insurance
- continue profitable growth trajectory of core business
- focus on providing long term value for investors

Calculated investment today for future benefit



| Group Overview | Henry Engelhardt, CEO Geraint Jones, CFO | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| UK Update | David Stevens, COO Stuart Morgan, Head of Service | | |
| International | Milena Mondini, ConTe CEO Elena Betes, Rastreator CEO | | |
| Wrap Up | Henry Engelhardt, CEO | | |
| Q&A | All | | |

- Group profit before tax¹ down 4% at £357 million (2013: £371 million)
- Return on equity of 52% (2013: 58%)
- Group turnover down 3% at £1.97 billion (2013: £2.03 billion)
- Group customers up 10% to 4.0 million (2013: 3.7 million)
- Earnings per share down 2% at 103.0 pence (2013: 104.6 pence)
- Final dividend of 49.0 pence per share; bringing the total dividend to 98.4 pence per share down 1% (2013: 99.5 pence)





Hot

- Group customers up 10% to 4.0 million (2013: 3.7 million)
- ConTe, biggest international insurance operation, turned profitable
- Record profits at Rastreator and LeLynx (combined PBT up +47% to £2.8m)



- Challenging UK market due to cyclicality
- Confused faced competitive market

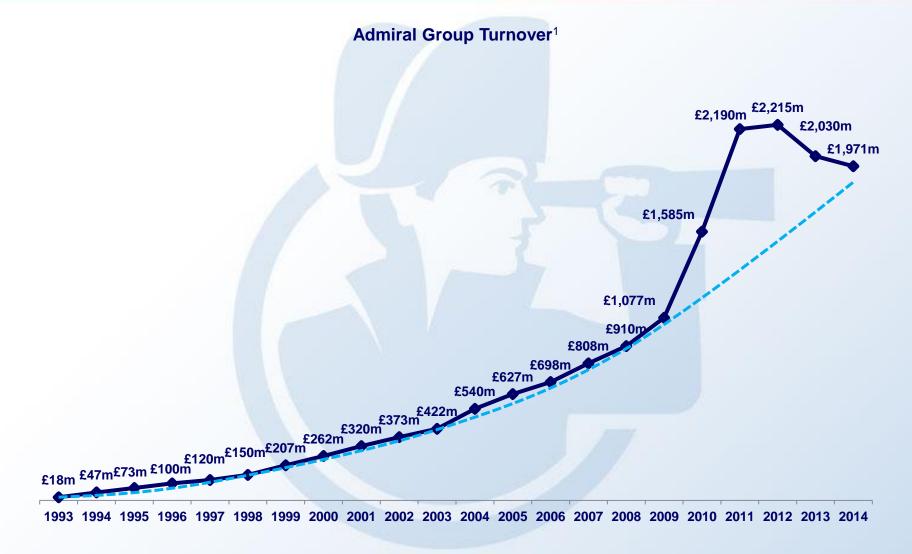
£15 million 2014 Investment in compare.com: a future hot?



"2014 goes down as the year of the Baked Alaska"

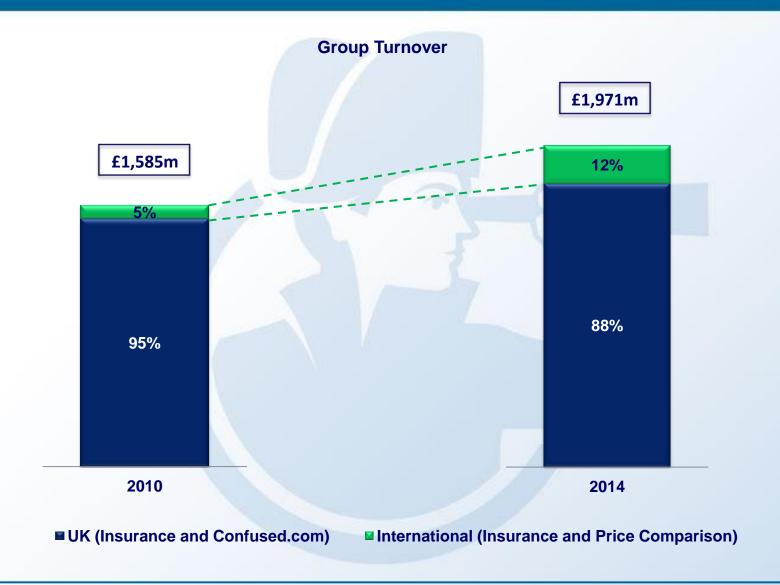


Turnover reflects falling premiums in the UK



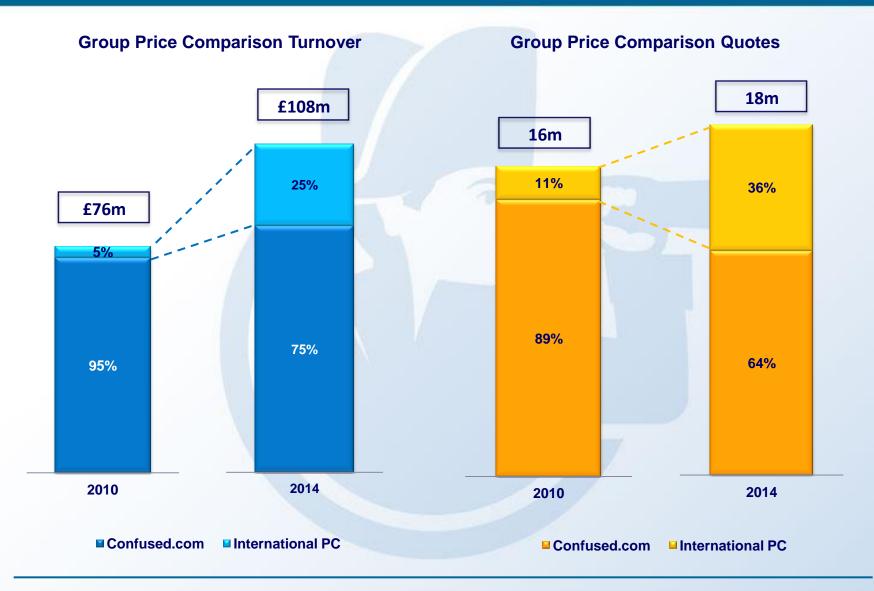


Increasing contribution from International businesses

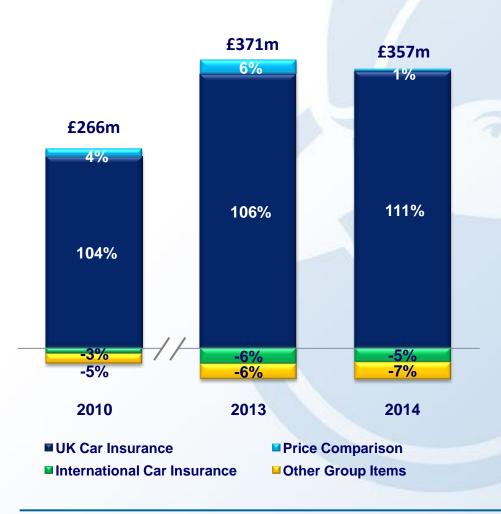




Growing success of International Price Comparison



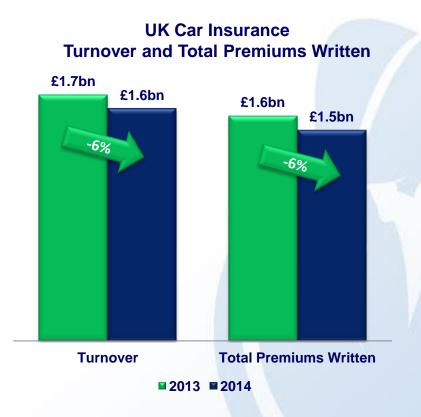
Group Profit Before Tax

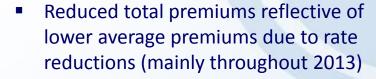


- UK Car Insurance profit up 1% at £398 million (2013: £394 million)
- Overall Price Comparison results impacted by investment in compare.com (Group share of loss £15 million)
- ConTe.it made a small profit and overall international insurance losses reduced
- UK Household Insurance breaks even despite growing strongly
- Other Group items includes £2.4 million net debt financing charges in 2014 as well as share scheme costs



UK Car Insurance response to market conditions





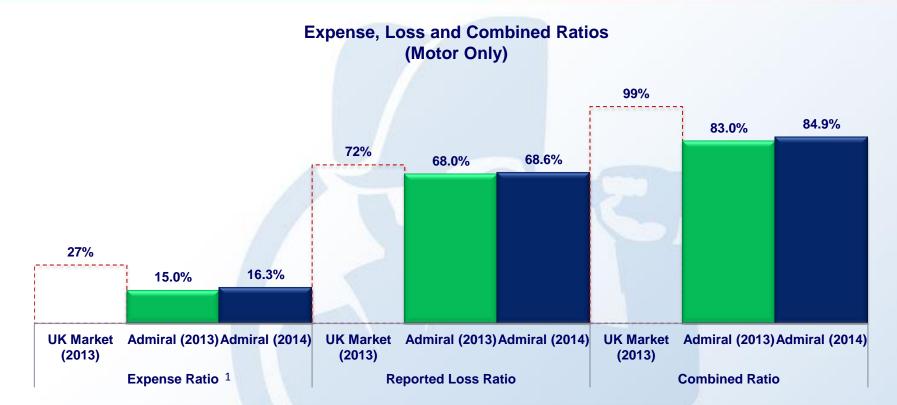


UK Car Insurance Customers

 4% customer growth in 2014 largely due to improved retention

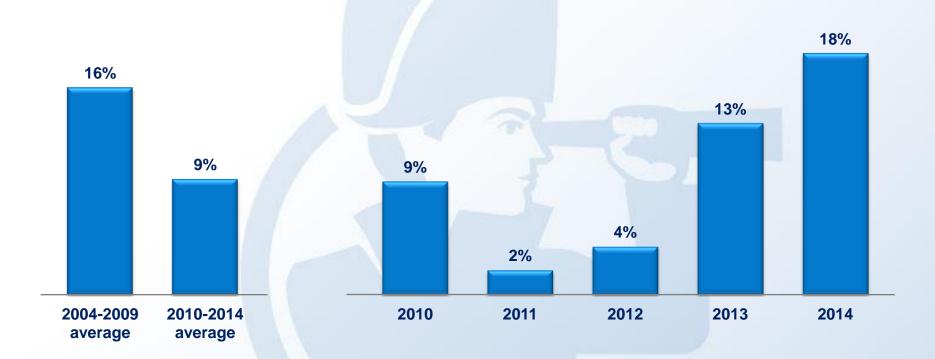


UK Car Insurance combined ratio remains stable in 2014



- Reported loss ratio stable as higher reserve releases offset higher current year loss ratio
- Expense ratio increases due to lower average premiums
- Other revenue per vehicle flat at £67 in 2014 (net of internal costs: £58 in 2014 and £57 in 2013)

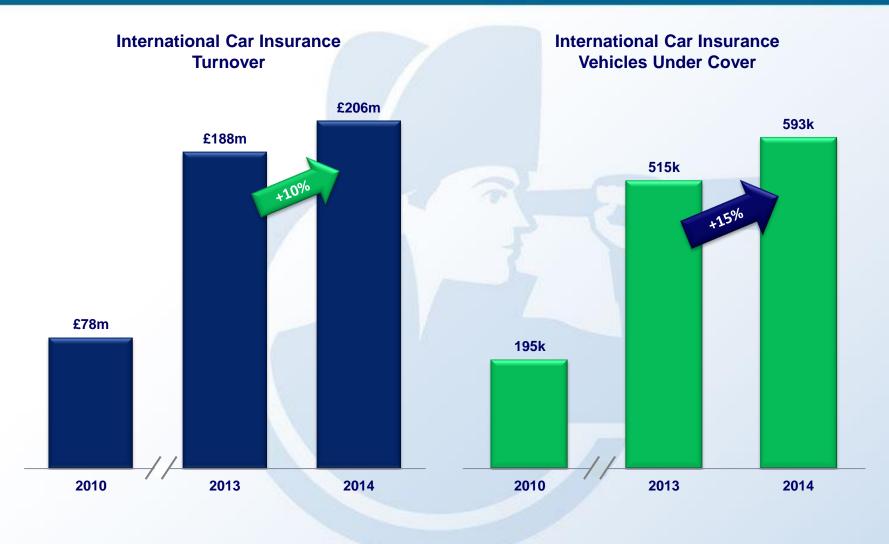
Admiral UK Reserve Releases as a % of Earned Premium



- Higher releases due to positive claims experience in respect of earlier accident years in 2013 and 2014 resulting in improved projected ultimate loss ratios (especially for 2010 to 2013 underwriting years)
- If claims develop as expected, there is likely to be scope for further material reserve releases going forward

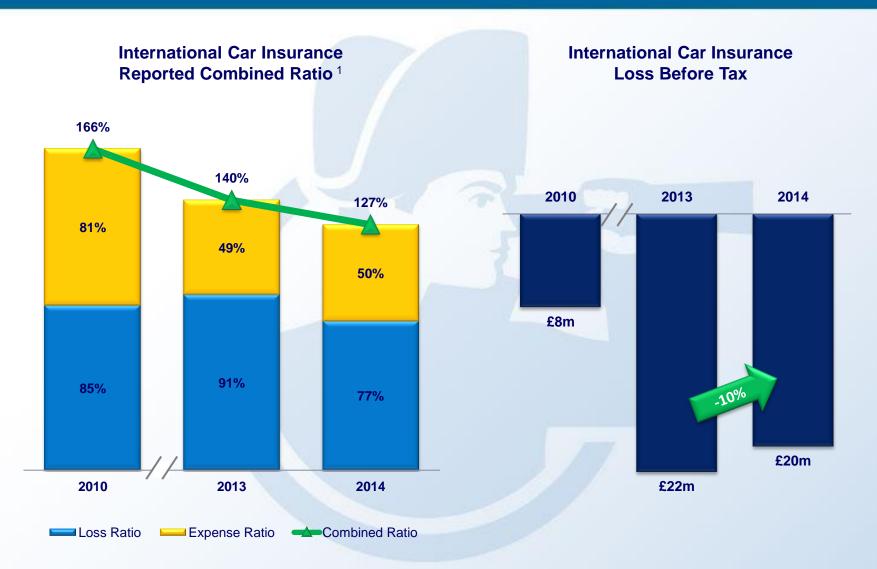


Growth for International Car Insurance...



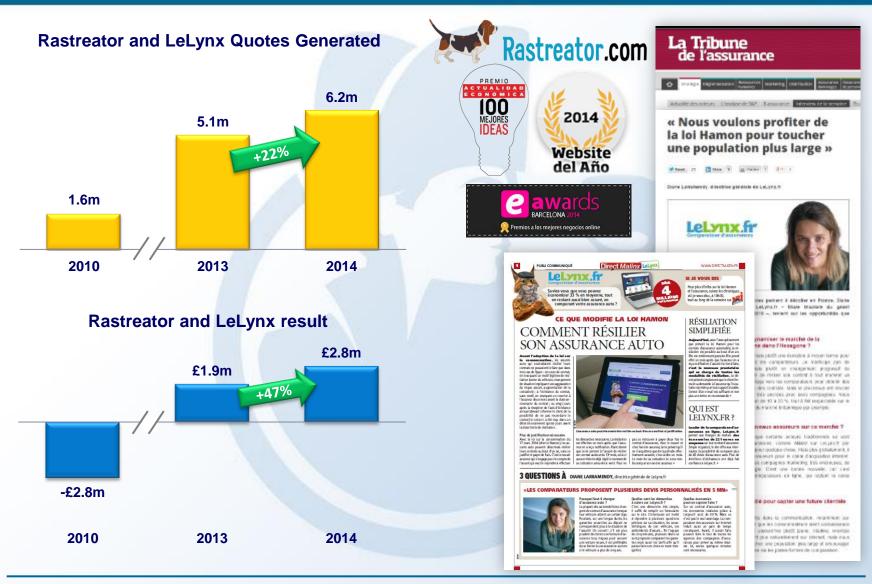


... and improved results



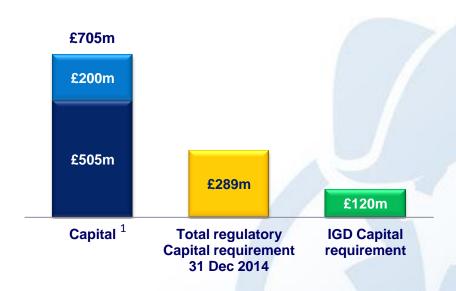


The Internet remains an irresistible force





Capital position is strong in run-up to Solvency II



- IGD coverage pre-final dividend 588%
- IGD coverage post-final dividend 474%

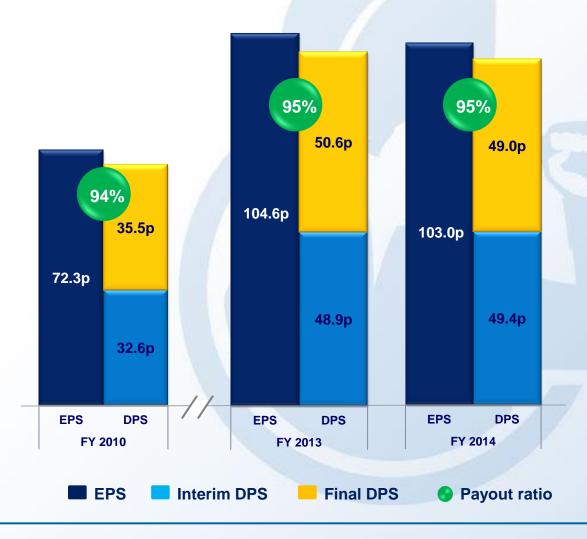
- Group capital requirements in 2015 set by UK ICAS requirements
- Surplus after deducting final dividend is c. £300 million
- Expect to hold significant surplus throughout
 2015 as we make a prudent transition into
 Solvency II

- Bond strengthens and diversifies capital base in current and future solvency regimes
- Uncertainty remains over level of Solvency II capital requirement
- Leverage ratio (IFRS basis) post-final dividend
 28%



Proposed Final Dividend of 49.0p per share





Dividend Dates

Ex-dividend date: 7 May 2015 Record date: 8 May 2015

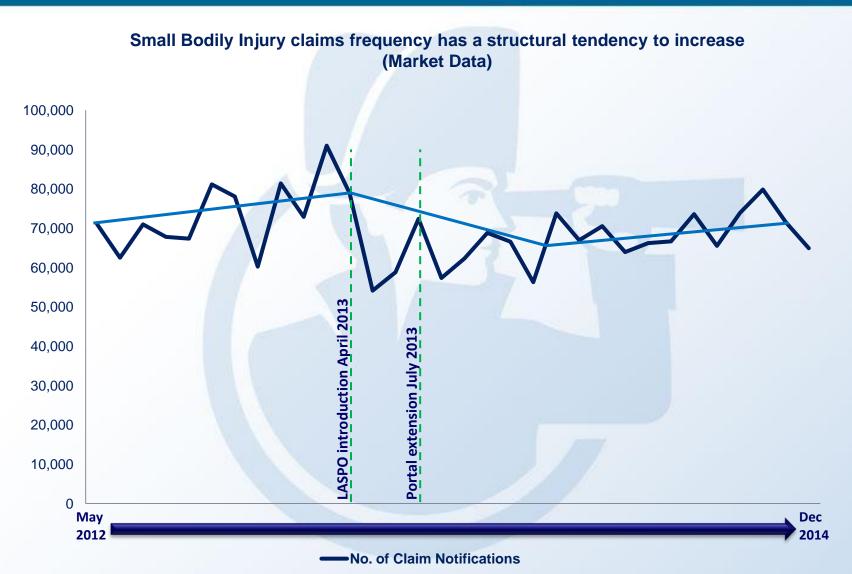
Payment date: 29 May 2015



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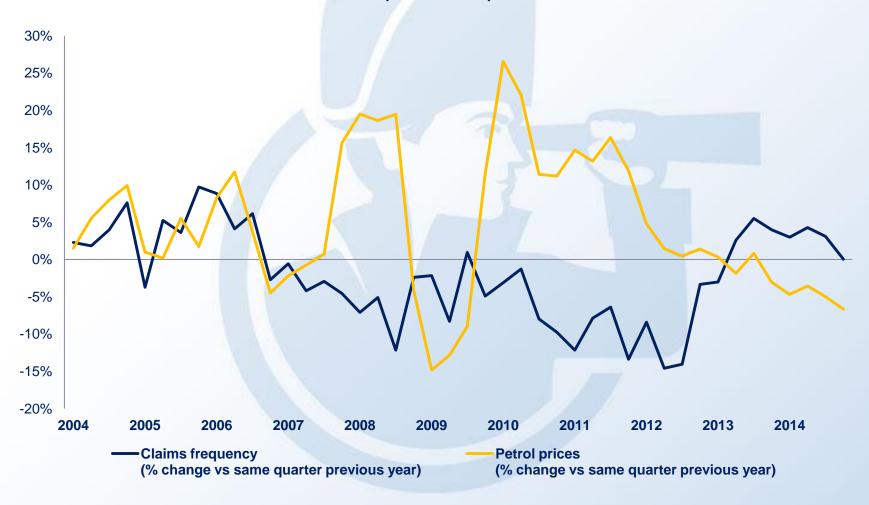
The return of claim inflation: higher frequency





Higher overall claims frequency

Falling fuel prices may contribute to higher overall claims frequency due to increased driving (Market Data)





Reforms in the pipeline unlikely to have material impact

Medco Whiplash Reform Programme

- Due to start in April 2015
- Medical instruction in whiplash cases
- Ensure accreditation and independence of medical experts
- New fixed fees may reduce average spend for medical reports
- Limited expected impact on claims frequency
- Pressure by claimant lawyers may reduce the intended impact

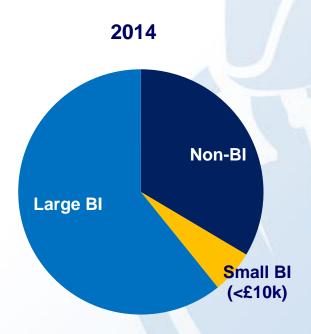
Other areas

- Rise in the Small Claims Track limit
- Ban on pre-medical offers
- Outcome of May's election



Large BI claims drive continuing underlying inflation

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



Ongoing effects of Jackson and LASPO reforms expected to generate a reduction in legal costs associated with large BI claims.

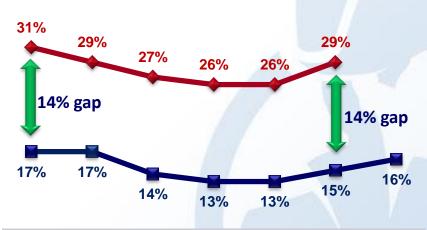
However, the expected reduction of legal costs is not going to offset fully general claim inflation, as **large BI claims** become more expensive:

- more sophisticated therapies
- more comprehensive care
- more factors involved in assessing long-term disability



UK Car Insurance: Admiral vs Market expense ratio

Admiral's expense advantage relative to the Market remains very significant



| Total expenses per policy ¹ | | | | £74 | £70 | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |

→Market ² (earned basis)

Admiral UK (written basis)

✓ Lower claims handling costs

Claims handling expenses per claim down 8%

✓ Better retention

Better retention has driven a 9% reduction in acquisition costs per policy, leading to a further improvement of expense ratio.

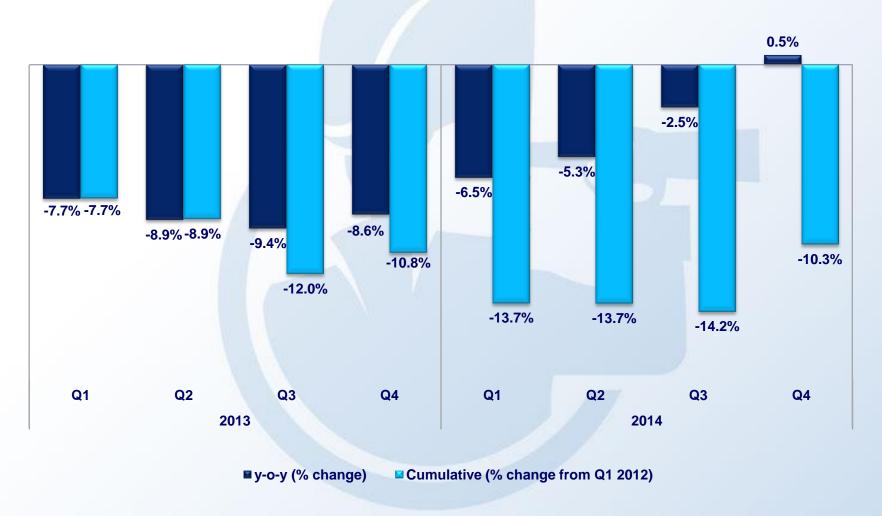
✓ Great customer service

Over 90% of both customers and third parties involved in a claim would recommend Admiral following positive customer experience in relation to their claim.



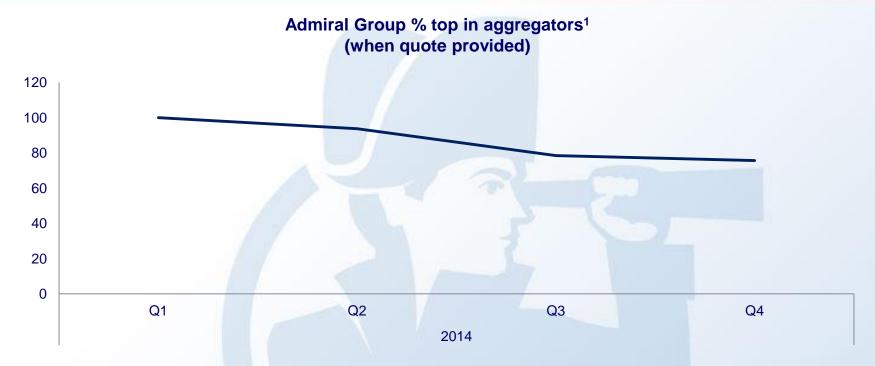
UK Car insurance market cycle may be turning

ABI Motor Insurance Premium Tracker





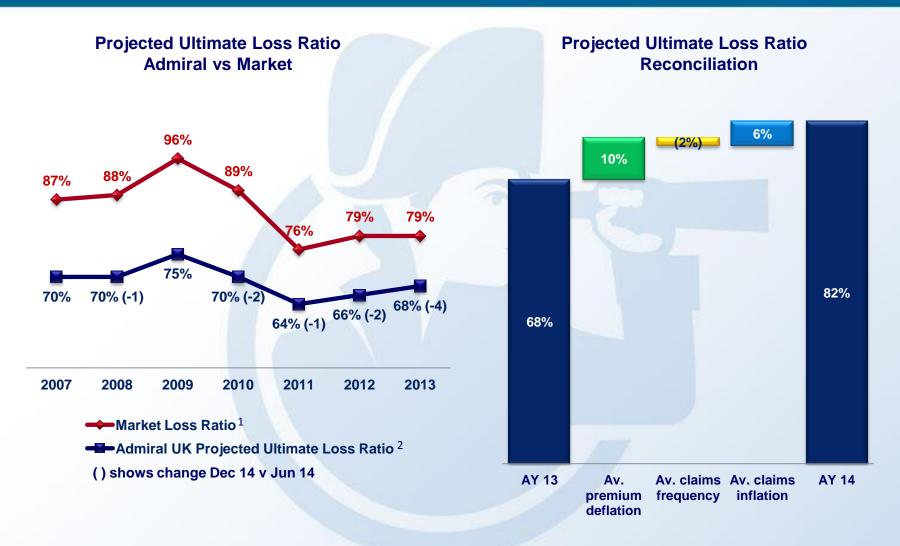
Admiral has reduced competitiveness as margins have fallen



- Price increases from Q2 2014 onwards
- Cyclical pressures more pronounced in younger driver² segment leading to reduction in share:
 5% reduction in share of portfolio in 2013 and a further 17% reduction in 2014
- Impact of rate increases in 2014 on share of new business offset in part by improved retention



Back years have developed very positively, but early projections of 2014 are less positive





- Further price increases expected for 2015 due to:
 - pressure from claims inflation leading to
 - a turn in the cycle

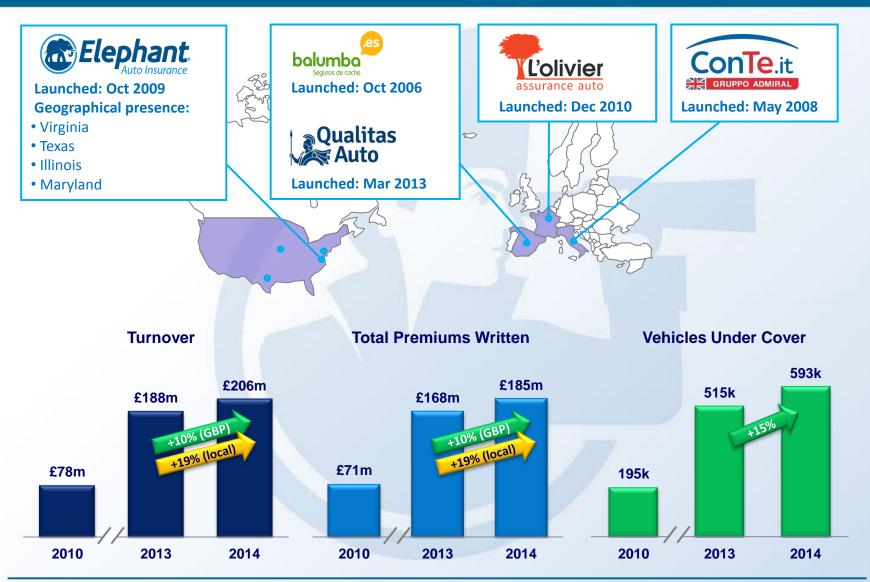
 Continued material reserve releases if claims develop as expected



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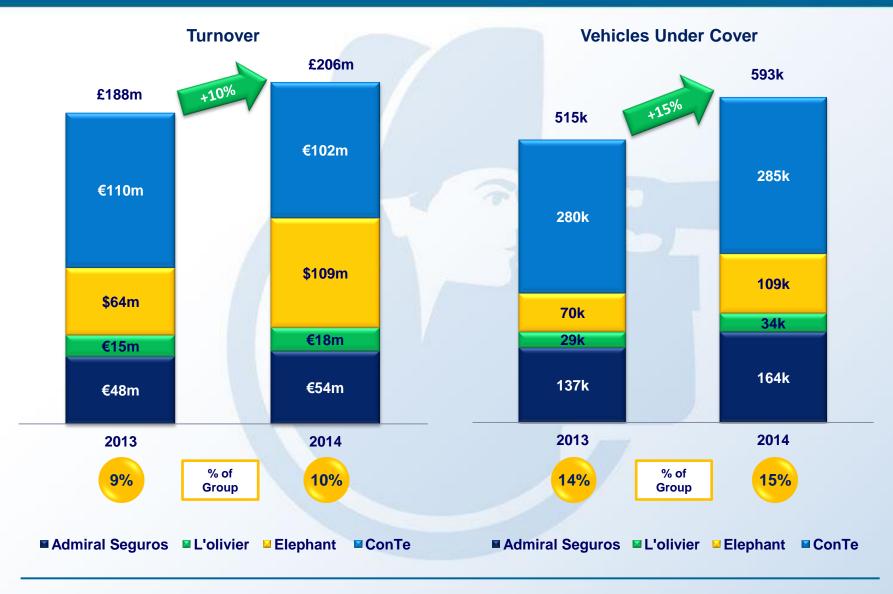


International Car Insurance businesses





Growing international car insurance top line





International insurance expansion with limited call on Group P&L

2006 to 2014 cumulative results

| Total pre-tax losses | £98m | |
|----------------------|---------|--|
| Total Group Profit | £2.38bn | |
| % | 4.1% | |





Spain: growing success in a challenging market





Turnover

€54m €48m +14% (EUR) +8% (GBP)

2013

2014

Vehicles Under Cover

164k



Market Update

Profitable market in a shrinking economy.

Insurance price increases expected due to change in Baremo, recovery of fuel consumption and a 20% increase in car sales.

Admiral Seguros performance

Growth has been sustained by the continued success of Qualitas Auto.

Invested in product innovation (telematics and motorbike insurance) to further support future growth.

Future outlook

Focused on leading the business towards break-even in 2015¹.

Note: (1) On underwriting year basis.



France: building foundations for future growth





Turnover

€18m €15m +15% (EUR) +9% (GBP)

Vehicles Under Cover

2014

2013

29k 34k 29k 2014 **Market Update**

for a worsening market combined ratio mainly due to claims inflation.

L'olivier performance

Building solid business foundations, from in-sourcing of operations to modernisation of IT infrastructure.

Future outlook

Main objective for 2015 is to gain market share which will be supported by the new regulatory environment (Hamon Law).

USA: substantial top line growth





Turnover

\$109m



2013

2014

Vehicles Under Cover



Market Update

Biggest car insurance market in the world, slowly evolving towards more direct distribution.

Nascent online price comparison market.

Elephant performance

Customer base grew substantially, also thanks to a strengthening renewal book.

A number of significant infrastructure improvements were made.

Future outlook

Plenty of opportunity to grow within existing states and new ones.

Leveraging price comparison operations for further growth.

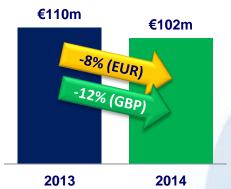


Italy: focus on improving profitability of existing book





Turnover



Vehicles Under Cover

280k 285k



Market Update

Turning point in insurance cycle determined by strong price reductions and limited claims frequency decrease.

Direct market suffered from innovative propositions and aggressive media investments, particularly from traditional competitors.

Price comparison market was flat.

ConTe performance

Conscious decision not to grow materially in 2014 and to focus on cost reduction while continuing to invest in underwriting and anti-fraud processes.

Achieved small profit on the back of reserve releases, whilst strengthening reserve conservativism.

Future outlook

Scale business profitably and continue to innovate with new products, telematics and customer experience.



ConTe has reported its first profit



Transferring Admiral's UK competitive advantage internationally:

- Low cost structure
- Focus on pricing
- Efficiency in claims handling
- Direct to consumer distribution channels

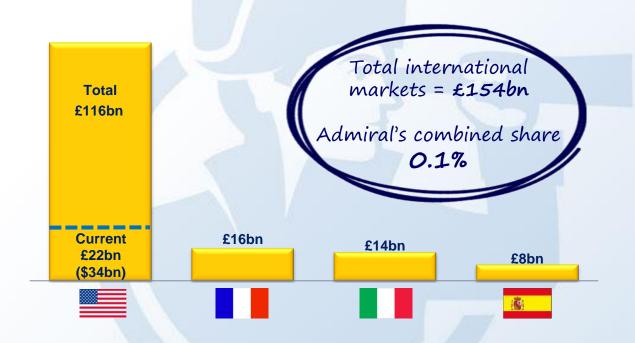
Reserving approach:

- ConTe made a small profit after reserve releases
- Maturing back year results improved
- Disciplined approach to reserving, likely to continue in line with UK approach

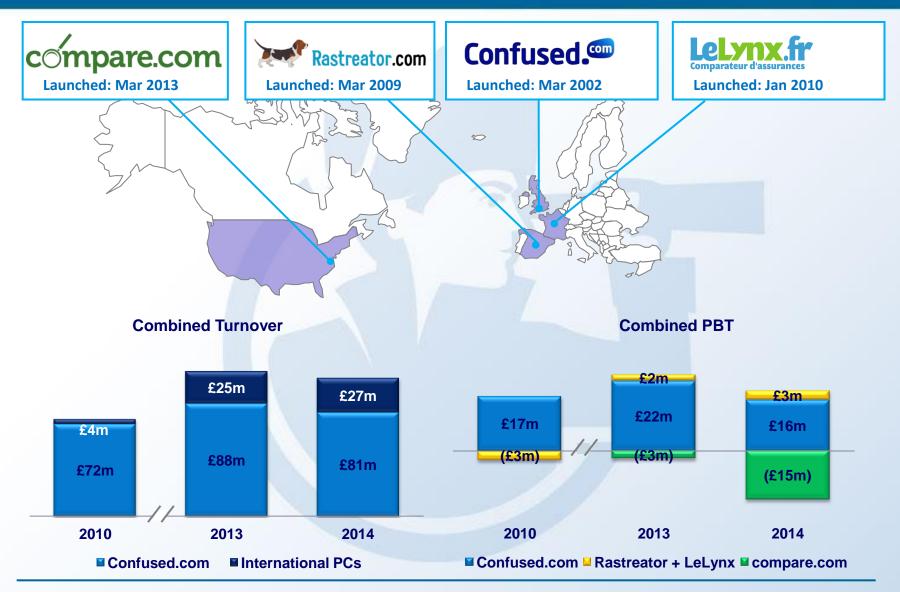


Huge growth opportunity

Market Gross Written Premiums



Significant opportunity to keep growing and to increase international insurance contribution to the Group





Confused.com: continuing to innovate in a competitive environment



WELCOME

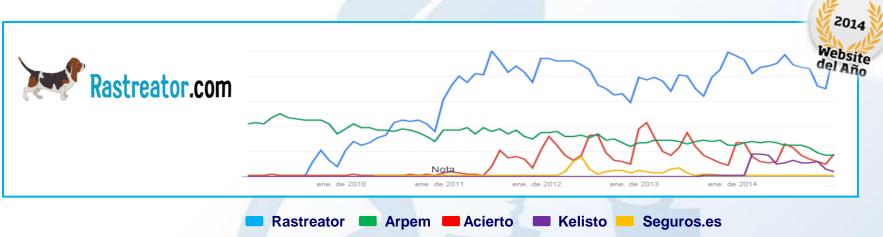


European expansion: growing success of Rastreator and LeLynx



European expansion: Rastreator and LeLynx brands are leading





LeLynx - Google Trends brand searches





European expansion: strategic pillars

Preferred Brand

Both brands have a high awareness¹ in their markets: Rastreator 91% and LeLynx 75%.

Target is to be the <u>preferred</u> brand in each market.

Working on long term proposition from a customer perspective.

Product development

Current usage frequency is lower than in the UK.

Offering a broader range of products will deliver a better return and facilitate brand recognition.

Strong brands will allow expansion into other businesses.

Data

Insurance price comparison is unique in terms of data gathering.

Understanding and using data will drive developments including helping partners to improve and will shape the future strategy.







USA expansion: compare.com

The Market

Price comparison growing but still largely nascent.

The Brand





The Panel

40 insurers signed, 27 insurers on the panel including recognised brands and 8 of the top 20 players.

Rates returned per customer increased by average 12% m-o-m over the year.

The Business

Considerable improvement in key metrics.

Quote volumes grew and cost per sale improved.

Acquisition cost now less than half what it was a year ago.

Attracting standard and preferred customers.

2015 outlook

Continued investment: Group share of 2015 loss anticipated to be £20m-£30m.

Carrier and consumer adoption looks promising.

International Price Comparison outlook





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Group overview

 Investing in many different markets, all with great potential, all with different competitive landscapes and timetable to success

UK market update

 UK Car Insurance profits in the future are likely to be more cyclically influenced than before

International insurance operations

ConTe made its first profit. Expectations for Admiral Seguros to break-even in 2015

Price Comparison operations

 Market leading, profitable and growing brands in Spain and France, a competitive UK market and opportunities in the US

Future outlook

- Longer term there will be greater balance as reliance on the UK car insurance portfolio reduces
- Further international growth opportunities



A great place to work!



- Group profit before tax down 4% at £357 million (2013: £371 million)
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"2014 goes down as the year of the Baked Alaska"



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Admiral Group Key Performance Indicators

| KPI | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Group Financial | | - 6 | A. | V / | | | | | | |
| Turnover £m | 627 | 698 | 808 | 910 | 1,077 | 1,585 | 2,190 | 2,215 | 2,030 | 1,971 |
| Customers m | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Group share of pre-tax profit £m | 119.5 | 147.3 | 182.1 | 202.5 | 215.8 | 265.5 | 299.1 | 344.6 | 370.7 | 356.5 |
| Earnings per share | 32.7p | 39.8p | 48.6p | 54.9p | 59.0p | 72.3p | 81.9p | 95.1p | 104.6p | 103.0p |
| Dividend per share | 24.6p | 36.1p | 43.8p | 52.5p | 57.5p | 68.1p | 75.6p | 90.6p | 99.5p | 98.4p |
| UK Car Insurance | | - 4 | | | | τ' | | | | |
| Vehicles covered (000) | 1,105 | 1,240 | 1,382 | 1,587 | 1,862 | 2,459 | 2,966 | 3,019 | 3,021 | 3,154 |
| Total premiums £m | 534 | 566 | 617 | 690 | 805 | 1,238 | 1,729 | 1,749 | 1,553 | 1,453 |
| Reported combined ratio | 84.9% | 87.2% | 83.4% | 81.0% | 84.9% | 83.5% | 91.9% | 90.0% | 83.0% | 83.0% |
| Other revenue per vehicle £ | | | | | 77 | 84 | 84 | 79 | 67 | 67 |
| UK car insurance PBT | | | | | | | | | | |
| profit £m | 110.0 | 121.1 | 142.2 | 179.9 | 206.9 | 275.8 | 313.6 | 372.8 | 393.9 | 398.0 |
| International Car Insurance | | | | | N. | | | - | | |
| Vehicles covered | | 2,200 | 46,900 | 73,700 | 121,000 | 195,000 | 306,000 | 436,000 | 515,300 | 592,600 |
| Total premiums £m | | 0.6 | 14.2 | 26.0 | 43.0 | 71.0 | 112.5 | 148.5 | 168.3 | 185.4 |
| Adjusted ¹ combined ratio | | - | 232% | 198% | 204% | 173% | 164% | 177% | 140% | 127% |
| International car insurance result £m | | (0.1) | (0.7) | (4.1) | (9.5) | (8.0) | (9.5) | (24.5) | (22.1) | (19.9) |
| Price Comparison | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Total revenue £m | 12.0 | 38.5 | 69.2 | 66.1 | 80.6 | 75.7 | 90.4 | 103.5 | 112.7 | 107.5 |
| Group share of operating profit £m | 6.9 | 23.1 | 36.7 | 25.6 | 24.9 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 17.6 | 21.1 | 3.6 |
| Operating margin | | | | | | | | | | |
| Confused.com only | 58% | 60% | 53% | 39% | 32% | 24% | 21% | 22% | 25% | 20% |



Summary Income Statement

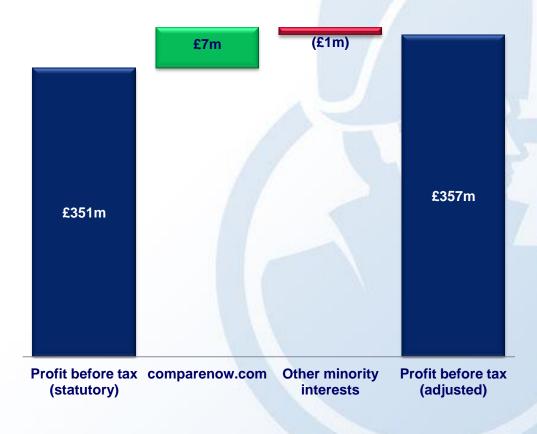
| | UK Ca | ır İnsuran | ce | Internation | nal Car Ins | surance | Price | Comparis | son | | Other | | Adn | niral Grou | ір |
|------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| _ | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| _ | | | | - 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turnover | 1,936.2 | 1,698.9 | 1,602.7 | 162.9 | 187.8 | 206.2 | 103.5 | 112.7 | 107.5 | 12.5 | 30.8 | 54.6 | 2,215.1 | 2,030.2 | 1,971.0 |
| Total premiums written | 1,748.7 | 1,553.0 | 1,453.1 | 148.5 | 168.3 | 185.4 | | | | | 16.3 | 37.1 | 1,897.2 | 1,737.6 | 1,675.6 |
| Gross premiums written | 1,045.2 | 930.4 | 888.5 | 122.0 | 141.7 | 176.5 | | | | | 16.3 | 37.1 | 1,167.2 | 1,088.4 | 1,102.1 |
| Net premiums written | 439.6 | 403.2 | 381.3 | 48.5 | 55.4 | 61.5 | | | | | 9.6 | 14.4 | 488.1 | 468.3 | 457.2 |
| Net earned premium | 455.6 | 425.1 | 394.3 | 43.3 | 54.1 | 58.1 | | | | | 3.8 | 12.5 | 498.9 | 483.0 | 464.9 |
| Investment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| income | 13.9 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | | | | | 0.0 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 13.9 |
| Net insurance claims | (355.1) | (251.3) | (198.3) | (49.4) | (49.1) | (50.5) | | | | | (2.6) | (10.3) | (404.5) | (303.0) | (259.1) |
| Insurance related expenses _ | (50.0) | (52.1) | (44.6) | (27.4) | (32.9) | (34.0) | | | | | (1.7) | (4.2) | (77.4) | (86.7) | (82.7) |
| Underwriting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| result | 64.4 | 134.1 | 162.9 | (33.4) | (27.9) | (26.2) | | | | | (0.5) | 0.3 | 31.0 | 105.7 | 137.0 |
| Profit commission | 108.4 | 99.3 | 71.8 | | | | | | | | | | 108.4 | 99.3 | 71.8 |
| Gross ancillary revenue | 205.2 | 170.4 | 177.8 | 10.5 | 6.3 | 6.9 | | | | | 0.3 | 0.9 | 215.7 | 177.0 | 185.6 |
| Ancillary costs | (34.3) | (33.6) | (37.1) | (1.6) | (8.0) | (0.8) | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | (35.9) | (34.4) | (37.9) |
| Instalment income | 29.1 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | | | | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 29.4 | 24.2 | 23.0 |
| Gladiator contribution | | | | | | | | | | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Price comparison revenue | | | | | | | 103.5 | 112.7 | 107.3 | | | | 103.5 | 112.7 | 107.3 |
| Price comparison expenses | | | | | | | (85.5) | (92.3) | (110.3) | | | | (85.5) | (92.3) | (110.3) |
| Interest income | | | | | | | | | | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Other (mainly share | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| scheme) | | | | (0.3) | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | (26.1) | (26.3) | (25.8) | (26.4) | (26.3) | (25.8) |
| Interest payable | | | | | | | | | | | | (4.6) | | | (4.6) |
| Profit / (loss) before tax = | 372.8 | 393.9 | 398.0 | (24.5) | (22.1) | (19.9) | 18.0 | 20.4 | (3.0) | (21.7) | (22.0) | (24.5) | 344.6 | 370.2 | 350.6 |

| | December 2012 | December 2013 | December 2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £m | £m | £m |
| ASSETS | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 16.5 | 12.4 | 32.3 |
| Intangible assets | 92.5 | 92.8 | 107.2 |
| Reinsurance contracts | 803.0 | 821.2 | 829.8 |
| Financial assets | 2,005.1 | 2,265.0 | 2,547.4 |
| Deferred income tax | 15.2 | 17.0 | 22.9 |
| Trade and other receivables | 55.3 | 77.5 | 82.0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 216.6 | <u> 187.9</u> | 255.9 |
| Total assets | 3,204.2 | 3,473.8 | 3,877.5 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Share capital | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Share premium | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Other reserves | 0.7 | (0.2) | 13.2 |
| Retained earnings | 443.0 | 502.6 | 540.6 |
| Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent | 457.1 | 515.8 | 567.2 |
| Non-controlling interests | 3.6 | 8.3 | 13.7 |
| Total equity | 460.7 | 524.1 | 580.9 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Insurance contracts | 1,696.9 | 1,901.3 | 2,097.4 |
| Subordinated liabilities | - / | - | 203.8 |
| Trade and other payables | 1,006.5 | 1,013.7 | 965.8 |
| Corporation tax liabilities | 40.1 | 34.7 | 29.6 |
| Total liabilities | 2,743.5 | 2,949.7 | 3,296.6 |
| Total liabilities and equity | 3,204.2 | 3,473.8 | 3,877.5 |



Group Profit Before Tax reconciliation

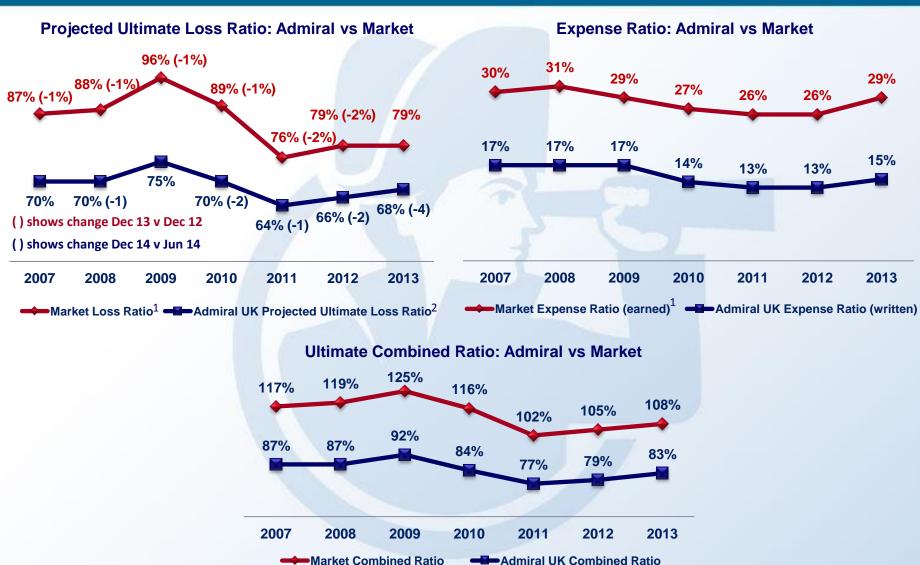
Reconciliation from Statutory to Adjusted Profit Before Tax



- Admiral has four operations with shared ownership: Rastreator (Admiral share of ownership 75.0%); compare.com (67.8%); Admiral Law and BDE Law (90.0%)
- Profit or losses in period accruing to minority parties reduce or increase the results respectively
- Investment in compare.com has resulted in a more significant adjustment
- compare.com is 32.2% owned by third parties. Total loss was £22.1 million, therefore £7.1 million is added back to Group Profit Before Tax

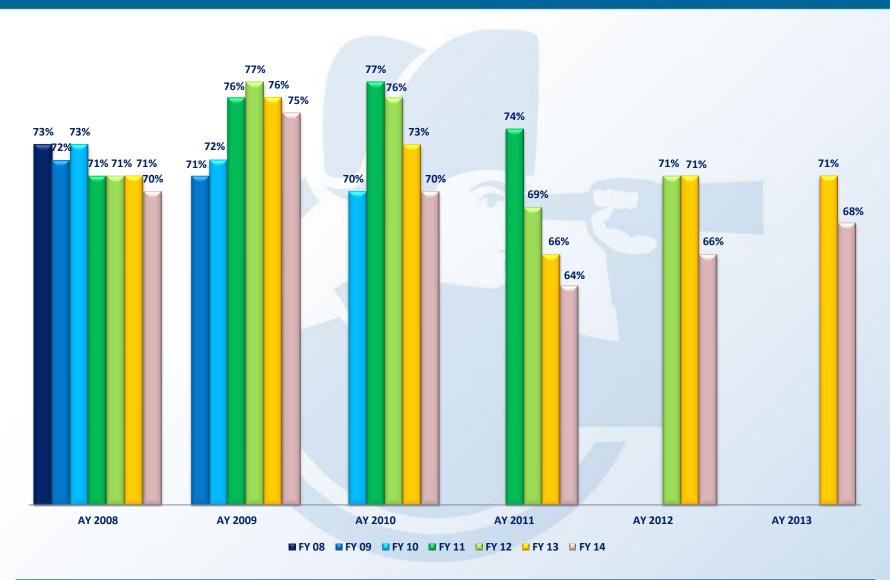


UK Car Insurance: Admiral vs Market Ultimate Loss Ratio, Expense Ratio and Combined Ratio





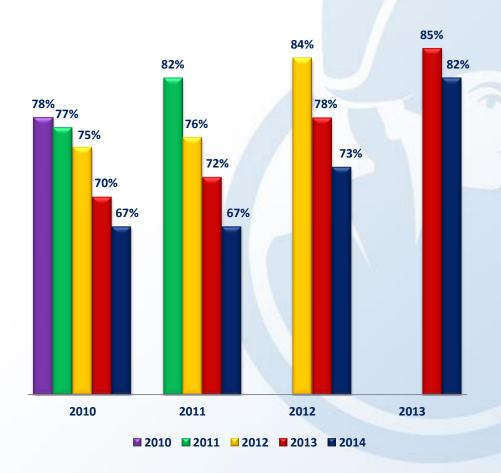
UK Car Insurance: Ultimate Loss Ratio development by accident year





UK Car Insurance: Booked Loss Ratio development by underwriting year





Sensitivity of Booked Loss Ratio

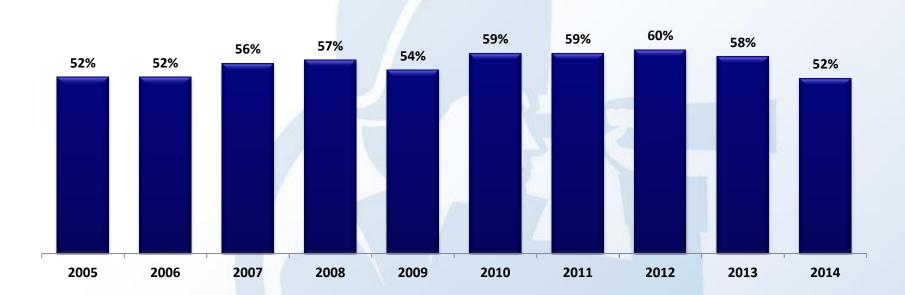
| Underwriting year | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Booked loss ratio | 67% | 73% | 82% |
| PAT Impact of 1% improvement | £12m | £12m | £3m |

- The impact of a 1% improvement can also increase as the combined ratio drops and Admiral receives a higher share of the available profit.
- The impact includes the change in net insurance claims along with the associated profit commission movements that result from changes in loss ratios. The figures are stated net of tax at the current rate.
- The impact is not linear due to the nature of the profit commission arrangements eg the impact of a 5% move cannot be calculated by multiplying the 1% impact by five.



Consistent high Return on Equity

Admiral Group Return on Equity

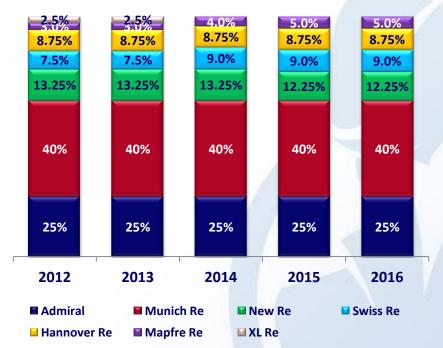


- Admiral has consistently achieved a high ROE
- Efficient use of capital
 - extensive use of co- and reinsurance
 - recent extensions to contracts



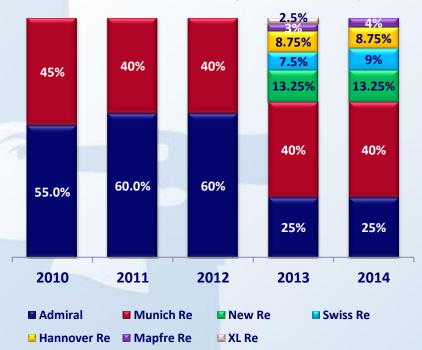
UK Car Insurance: underwriting arrangements





- New Re, Swiss Re, Hannover Re and Mapfre Re agreements all extend to at least the end of 2016
- 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 31 Dec 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



Admiral's inaugural bond issue was a success



Opportune time to strengthen and diversify 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%

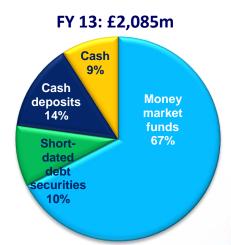
Investment Return from investment of bond proceeds

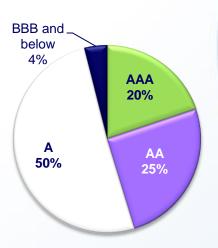
Estimated post-tax annual cost: £4.3 million

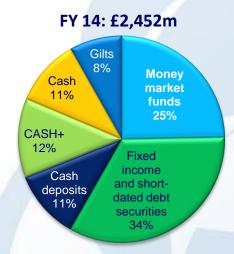


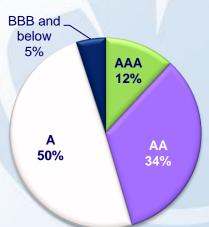
Admiral's investment strategy is low risk











Investment and Interest Income



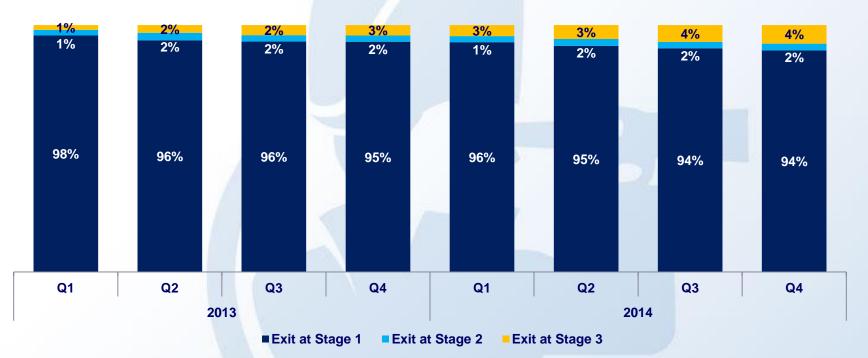
Admiral's Investment Approach

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



The return of claim inflation: higher general damages

MOJ Portal cases proceeding to Stage 3 (litigation) have more than doubled since 2013 (Market Data)



MOJ Portal Timeline:

| Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 15 | 50 | 15 days |
| working days | working days | + court hearing |
| Av. payout increase from Stage 1*2 | +23% | +36% |

Source: MOJ Research.



International Car Insurance market statistics

| | (2014) | (2014) | (2014) | (2014) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Gross Written Premium | £8bn | £11bn | £117bn | £14bn |
| Direct insurer share of market | 21% of total market | 3% of total market | 25% of total market | 9% of total market |
| Vehicles | 22m | 35m | 220 m | 43m |
| Combined Ratio | 98% | 107% | 102% | 90%-92% |

| 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 the 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. |
| Combined Ratio | 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 in excess of £5m, for any individual claim that is in excess of £5m the reinsurance company covers all 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 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 year ended 31 December 2014. The statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 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.