



Frequently asked questions (FAQs)

The FAQs have been organised into the following categories:

- **General**
- **Pre-application**
- **Consultants/suppliers**
- **Application**
- **After authorisation**

We will monitor questions that we receive and update the FAQ as needed, and will include an update on the [New Insurer Start-up Unit homepage](#) to let you know.

General

1. Who are the PRA and FCA?

The Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) are the UK's financial regulators.

The PRA supervises around 1,500 firms and groups, including banks, building societies, credit unions, and insurers of all sizes (e.g. general insurers, life insurers, friendly societies and mutuals).

The PRA has two primary objectives relating to insurers, which are the general objective to promote the safety and soundness of the firms that it regulates; and the further objective of contributing to the securing of an appropriate degree of protection for insurance policyholders. It also has a secondary objective of facilitating effective competition in these markets.

The FCA regulates the conduct of over 58,000 financial services firms and is the prudential supervisor for all of those firms not prudentially regulated by the PRA. The FCA has three operational objectives which are: securing an appropriate degree of protection for consumers; protecting and enhancing the integrity of the UK financial system; and promoting effective competition in the interests of consumers.

The responsibilities and objectives of the PRA and the FCA are set out in the [Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 \(FSMA\)](#).

2. What are the responsibilities of the PRA and the FCA when it comes to the insurance sector?

For the insurance sector specifically, the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) have responsibility for the supervision of insurers, the PRA for prudential matters and the FCA for conduct matters. An insurer will therefore be authorised by the PRA (to effect contracts of insurance and / or carry out contracts of insurance) and will be regulated by the PRA and the FCA on prudential and conduct matters respectively.

3. Why do I have to deal with two regulators?

Both the PRA and the FCA have responsibility for the supervision of insurers. Although there are two regulators, there is a single administrative process for making an application, with just one set of application forms to complete. The PRA will lead and coordinate the application process, but you will have regular meetings with both the PRA and the FCA as we recognise the need for regular and ongoing communication throughout the authorisation process with both regulators. Wherever possible we will

seek to hold joint meetings to reduce the burden on your firm and issue you with joint feedback letters.

4. Do I need authorisation from both regulators?

For your insurer, the PRA will make the final decision on your application and, if successful, you will be authorised by the PRA. But the PRA can only authorise a new insurer with the FCA's consent. If the FCA concludes that it cannot provide its consent, the PRA will be unable to authorise your firm. The PRA and FCA work closely together and there is a single administrative process for processing your application.

5. What is the Financial Services Compensation Scheme?

The [Financial Services Compensation Scheme](#) (FSCS) is the UK's compensation fund of last resort for customers of authorised financial services firms. The FSCS may pay compensation if a firm is unable, or likely to be unable, to pay claims against it. This is usually because it has stopped trading or has been declared in default. The FSCS covers certain business conducted by firms authorised by the FCA and the PRA and, European firms (authorised by their home state regulator) that operate in the UK may also be covered.

6. What is the Financial Ombudsman Service?

The [Financial Ombudsman Service](#) was set up by Parliament in 2001 as the independent expert in settling complaints between consumers and businesses providing financial services. Its powers are set out in Part XVI and Schedule 17 of the [Financial Services and Markets Act 2000](#).

7. What is FSMA?

FSMA refers to the [Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 \(FSMA\)](#), which is the act of Parliament setting out the regulatory framework for financial services in the United Kingdom.

8. What is 'Part 4A permission'?

Part 4A refers to the section of FSMA which sets out the procedure for applying to the regulators for permission to undertake regulated activities and the powers of the FCA and PRA to vary permissions and impose requirements: hence the references to 'Part 4A permission'. You will need Part 4A permission to be authorised as an insurer. Depending on your business model and the activities you intend to undertake, you will need to apply for the relevant and applicable regulated activities. Please refer to Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001.

9. What are the PRA Rulebook and the FCA Handbook?

The [PRA Rulebook](#) contains rules made by the PRA that apply to all PRA authorised firms. For more information on how the PRA makes policy see the [Policy webpage](#).

The [FCA Handbook](#) contains all of the FCA's rules and guidance. All regulated firms must comply with the rules set out in the Handbook.

10. Are all insurers the same?

No. We see a variety of business models put forward by firms looking to become an insurer. All insurers must meet our Threshold Conditions in order to be and remain authorised. There is no requirement for an insurer to offer specific products, have a particular number of branches or employ a set number of people. We will consider each application separately.

11. Does it matter where I am based?

We welcome applications from any new insurers with a sound business model regardless of where they are based in the United Kingdom. If you are an internationally headquartered insurer outside the EEA, you can operate in the United Kingdom as either

a subsidiary or branch (or both). Please refer to the PRA's Supervisory Statement (SS) 44/15 '[Solvency II third country insurance and pure reinsurance branches](#)' and for International insurers [SS2/18 'International insurers: the Prudential Regulation Authority's approach to branch authorisation and supervision'](#). Firm's seeking authorisation due to EU withdrawal should refer to the letter to firms from Sam Woods, Deputy Governor, Prudential Regulation at the Bank of England and PRA CEO '[Firm's preparations for the UK's withdrawal from the European Union: update following March 2018 European Council](#)'.

12. How do I start the authorisation process?

You can submit an application at any time but you may want to consider the advantages the pre-application meetings will offer. To start the process you should contact us and we will arrange an initial meeting with you. However, before doing so, you should review the material on our [New Insurer Start-up Unit homepage](#) which will help you understand the authorisation process.

13. How should I prepare for the initial meeting?

In advance of the initial meeting we will ask you to prepare a brief high-level summary of your business proposition, which could be in the form of a slide presentation. As a minimum, this should contain the following:

- an explanation of why you want to be an insurer; and
- your initial business proposition and strategy including:
 - business plan – what products you will be offering, how you will offer them and your target market;
 - sources of funding – how you propose to fund the business and whether you have any investors and/or funding in place;
 - owner and controllers – details of proposed owners and controllers, as far as they are known;
 - corporate governance – details of structure, board, senior management and governance arrangements, as far as they are known; and
 - project plan – an overview and timeline of your plan to set up the new insurer (this is particularly important if new IT systems are required).

The application forms and the supporting notes are a helpful resource when preparing your business proposition.

Please keep us updated with when you expect to submit your materials. Once you have submitted, we will organise the meeting with you.

14. What are the minimum governance requirements?

The governance structures, systems and controls that a firm is required to meet will vary on a case-by-case basis depending on a firm's business proposition, including the nature, scale and complexity of the firm's operations. Applicants should review the relevant governance rules in detail as set out in the PRA Rulebook, FCA Handbook and applicable Supervisory Statements to understand the governance requirements for firms. However, applicants should consider, in particular, the following indicative / non-exhaustive references:

- Every authorised firm should ensure that it has sufficient non-financial resources (refer to Threshold conditions section, para 4D(4) of [PRA's approach to insurance supervision](#)) to meet both the PRA and FCA's Threshold Conditions. In the context of the Senior Managers Regime, this requires Solvency II firms to at least appoint individuals to perform the following senior insurance management functions: (a) SIMF1 - the Chief Executive function; (b) SIMF2 - the Chief Finance

function; and (c) SIMF9 - the Chairman function. The same is true for non-directive firms with more than £25 million in assets. Non-directive firms with under £25 million of assets are required to appoint at least a single SIMF25 – Small Insurer Senior Management function.

- Further information regarding the PRA's expectations on governance may be found in [SS5/16 'Corporate governance: Board responsibilities'](#), the [PRA Rulebook](#) as well as detailed rules and guidance set out in the FCA Handbook under SYSC; Senior Management Arrangements, systems of control and SUP 10A & B (approved persons).
- Senior managers need to be assessed as “fit and proper” for the role they perform. The PRA Rules (Fitness and Propriety in the Rulebook), [SS35/15 'Strengthening accountability in insurance'](#) and FSMA lists those criteria which we assess against to make sure they are suitable for the role and have the skills, capabilities and behaviours required. We may invite the candidate for an interview.

Interviews explained

Interviews will be held at either the PRA's or FCA's offices in London and can take up to 90 minutes.

The composition of the interview panel will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will usually include senior representatives from both regulators along with our case officers.

We expect the candidate to understand and be able to explain fully their regulatory responsibilities, their role and how their skills, knowledge or previous experience equips them to carry out the role.

15. What is the minimum amount of capital the firm needs to be authorised as an insurer?

All insurance firms are required to hold a minimum amount of capital. The amount of minimum capital required will depend on a number of factors, including whether or not the firm is a Solvency II or non-directive firm and the type of business the firm proposed to write.

In practice, an applicant may choose to hold a higher amount of capital than the minimum required to reflect the business model or individual circumstances of the firm. For more information on Solvency II firms' capital requirements, applicants should refer to the “*Minimum Capital Requirement*” Part and the “*Solvency Capital Requirement*” Parts of the PRA Rulebook, SII Firms. For more information on non-directive firms' capital requirements, applicants should refer to the rules in the “*Insurance Company – Capital Resources Requirements*” Part of the PRA Rulebook, Non-SII Firms.

16. How quickly can I become an insurer?

There is no simple answer to this question. The pre-application phase does not have a set timetable and the speed of progress is entirely up to you. We are interested in the quality of the material you prepare rather than the quantity or speed at which you prepare it. However, any feedback we provide should be considered carefully and taken on board.

Once you have submitted your application a statutory deadline of either 6 months (for a complete application) or 12 months (for an incomplete application) will apply for us to reach a decision on your application – please see the *Application* section of our [New Insurer start-up Unit guide](#) for more detail.

17. If I am unhappy with the FCA or PRA who can I complain to?

Both the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority have arrangements for the investigation of complaints against them. You can find details on the [‘Complaints against the regulators’ webpage](#).

18. Do I need to engage in a minimum number of pre-application meetings before applying?

The firm/applicant can apply at any point in time. Pre-app meetings only enable an as complete as possible application submission, however this is not a mandatory process.

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Pre-application

19. What is a Business Plan?

A Business Plan is a description of your proposed business, containing details of your objectives and how you will achieve them.

Your business plan must be tailored to the activities that your firm plans to undertake and taking our Threshold Conditions into consideration:

- *Rationale of the business:* Explain your business model and how it will be viable and profitable, including appropriate supporting material and market research.
- *Products, customers and projections:* Explain who your target customers are; what is your expected market share; what delivery channels do you intend to use; projections on customers and the volume of business you intend to write.
- *Scope of permission:* Identify all of the regulated activities and any unregulated business that you intend to carry on; provide rationale for the proposed scope of permissions applied for, including activities, classes and customer types.
- *Financial resources:* Set out the capital strategy of the firm (including sources of funding and solvency appetites). For Solvency II firms, provide solvency projections based on the Minimum Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement.
- *Governance:* Explain the structure of the board and demonstrate that you will have the skills, competence and governance arrangements appropriate to managing the firm.
- *IT, systems and policies:* Provide a business continuity plan. Explain the firm's outsourcing arrangements and if they meet [SYSC 8.1](#) requirements.
- *Reinsurance:* Explain what type of re-insurance the firm anticipates using; is re-insurance central to the business model rather than protecting the business model; is reinsurance concentrated to a single counterparty or connected associated counterparties.
- *Other areas:* Demonstrate that the business will be run in a prudent and proper manner; identify all the likely business and regulatory risk factors; explain how you will monitor and control these risks; and take into account any future developments or potential impacts on your business.

The amount of detail contained in your Business Plan should be proportionate to the scale and complexity of your business; and the risks to your business and your customers. If you submit an incomplete or unclear business plan, it will delay our assessment of your application as we will need to ask further questions or request further information to gain a clear picture of your business. However, your Business Plan is likely to evolve throughout the pre-application process as your business model develops and you take our feedback on board.

The Business Plan is an important part of your overall application and is integral to our decision making. We will use it to assess the risks that your business presents to our objectives and how you plan to control and manage them. You should also use your Business Plan to help you focus on directing your activities and organising your resources to achieve your objective of becoming authorised as an insurer.

20. Do I need to go through the pre-application process?

There is no formal requirement for you to follow the pre-application process. However, our experience tells us that firms who engage with us early and work with us through the pre-application process submit a much higher quality application that we can assess more readily.

21. What if I don't agree with your feedback?

We will be open, honest and provide clear feedback on your proposals/application and we will expect you to take this feedback on board as you progress. If you do not agree with our feedback you can discuss this with us.

22. Are my interactions with you confidential?

Yes. All enquiries and information that we receive will be treated as confidential. However, the PRA and FCA do share information with each other in the course of your application.

23. When can I call myself an Insurer?

A firm cannot call itself an Insurer until it has been authorised. The use of certain sensitive words such as 'insurance', 'insurer' etc in registered company names is controlled by legislation in order to prevent the public from being misled.

You may begin the application process as 'Example Ltd' but only when you are authorised can you call yourself 'Example Insurance Ltd'.

Website domain names and email addresses are controlled in a similar way and you should seek the FCA's consent before using domain names that use sensitive words

It is an offence to trade under a business name incorporating a sensitive word without obtaining the necessary consent. The business committing the offence (and individuals running the business) may be liable to a penalty.

Further information is available on the [FCA's 'Sensitive business names' webpage](#).

24. What do I do if things change?

If anything changes with regard to your plans you should contact your case officers and discuss the changes with them.

25. Can I apply to be a composite (i.e conduct both - life and general insurance activities) as a newly authorised firm?

The Solvency II regime does not allow a newly established insurer to engage in both general insurance business and long-term (life) insurance business. This restriction does not apply where a firm's permission is limited to pure reinsurance business.

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Consultants/suppliers

26. Do I need to hire external advisors or consultants?

This is entirely up to you, but we do not require you to do so. Many firms do find it helpful to work with external advisors or consultants but others find they have the required level of expertise in-house.

27. Can you recommend any external advisors or consultants?

No, we cannot recommend any particular external advisors or consultants.

28. Can I bring my advisors to meetings with you?

Yes you can, but we would not expect them to speak on your behalf.

29. Can I use outsourced service providers?

Yes. But as a regulated firm, you must retain full accountability for discharging your regulatory responsibilities; you cannot delegate any part of your responsibility to a third-party. Where a firm uses a third-party for the delivery of critical services, it must comply with the General outsourcing requirements (SYSC 8.1 of the FCA Handbook, along with the Outsourcing Part of the PRA Rulebook for Insurance firms, and Conditions Governing Business 7 in the PRA Rulebook (in tandem with Article 274 of the EU Delegated Regulation) for Solvency II insurers'). The overall aim of these regulatory obligations is to ensure that a firm appropriately manages the operational risk associated with its use of third-parties and the arrangements with third-parties do not impair our ability to regulate you.

30. Do you specify what IT systems I should use?

We do not specify which IT systems you should use. Your firm's regulated activities must be supported by IT services which are effective, resilient and secure and have been appropriately designed to meet expected future as well as current business needs.

31. Do I need to have the most up to date IT systems?

No. We do not specify which IT systems you should use. Your firm's regulated activities must be supported by IT services which are effective, resilient and secure and have been appropriately designed to meet expected future as well as current business needs.

32. Can you recommend any particular IT systems/providers?

No, we cannot recommend any particular IT systems/providers.

33. Can I use cloud technology?

The term 'cloud' encompasses a range of different IT services. Each service has features and risks associated with it, and it is for you to consider which outsourcing option is the best fit for your business.

From a regulatory perspective, the exact form of the service used does not, in itself, alter the regulatory obligations placed on you.

You should remember that where a firm uses a third-party for the delivery of critical services, it must comply with the general outsourcing requirements (SYSC 8.1 of the FCA Handbook, along with the Outsourcing Part of the PRA Rulebook for insurance firms, and Conditions Governing Business 7 in the PRA Rulebook (in tandem with Article 274 of the EU Delegated Regulation) for Solvency II insurers'). The overall aim of these regulatory obligations is to ensure that a firm appropriately manages the operational risk associated with its use of third-parties and the arrangements with third-parties do not impair our ability to regulate you.

It is essential that regulated firms keep up to date with regulatory policy and retain full responsibility and accountability for discharging all of their regulatory responsibilities.

You cannot delegate any part of this responsibility to a third party. The FCA has provided

guidance for firms outsourcing to the cloud and other third party IT services in [Finalised guidance \(FG\) 16/5 'Guidance for firms outsourcing to the 'cloud' and other third party IT services'](#).

Application

34. What are the Threshold Conditions and why are they important?

Each regulator has a set of Threshold Conditions that firms must meet at authorisation and on an ongoing basis. If you do not meet these Threshold Conditions your application will not be successful and if, once authorised, you subsequently fail to meet these Threshold Conditions, both regulators can take steps to remove your authorisation - please see [Threshold Conditions](#) for more detail.

35. Do I need to meet all of the Threshold Conditions?

Yes. Both at authorisation and on an ongoing basis - please see [Threshold Conditions](#) for more detail.

36. What defines 'completeness' of an application form?

Completeness of an application form is determined by both the PRA and the FCA having relevant and adequate information, both on quantitative and qualitative basis, to arrive at a decision on the application.

37. Can the applicant submit a draft application ahead of formal submission?

The PRA and the FCA can review material to some extent to provide appropriate feedback. However the regulators will not formally review a 'draft' application and can only make a decision only on an 'actual' application.

38. Do you accept paper copies of an application? What online system should the applicant use to submit the application?

While we accept paper applications, we strongly encourage applicants to use the BEEDS portal. More information is available in the [BEEDS user guide](#).

39. Can the statutory timelines be extended?

No, the statutory timelines of making an assessment of the application in 6 months for a complete application and 12 months for an incomplete application cannot be extended.

40. Who is the lead regulator? How do the PRA and FCA work together?

The PRA is the lead regulator from an administrative perspective. Although the PRA and FCA will assess the application separately, they will ensure continuous engagement in the process. This means that all the correspondence to the applicant will be sent together and unless there is a specific topic related to a specific regulator, the application should not expect to hear from them separately.

41. What waivers can new firms apply for?

Insurers can apply for a number of pre-defined discretions to remove or streamline some of the requirements of the PRA Rulebook on the grounds of proportionality. Any application must provide evidence that the rules as written are either unduly burdensome or are not achieving their intended purpose. New insurers will have the opportunity to engage with the PRA and FCA about the possibility of applying for the following waivers during the authorisation process. The table includes links to the relevant documents, including the PRA's policy set out in policy statements and/or supervisory statements.

Waiver	Further Information
Modification by consent of Solvency II Reporting 2.2 (1)	Modification by consent of Solvency II Reporting 2.2(1) Direction for modification by consent of Solvency II Reporting 2.2(1) Supervisory Statement 11/15 'Solvency II: Regulatory Reporting and exemptions'
Audit committee waiver	Standard waiver application form Policy Statement 16/16 'Implementing audit committee requirements under the revised'
**Single group own risk and solvency assessment report (Group Supervision 17.2)	Single group own risk and solvency assessment report (includes links to form and supplementary information) Supervisory Statement 19/16 'Solvency II: ORSA'
**Single group solvency and financial condition report (Group Supervision 18.1)	Single group solvency and financial condition report (includes links to form and supplementary information) Supervisory Statement 9/15 'Solvency II: Group supervision'
**Entities excluded from the scope of group supervision waiver	Entities excluded from the scope of group supervision (includes links to form and supplementary information) Supervisory Statement 9/15 'Solvency II: Group supervision'
**Group SCR or other measures for non-equivalent groups (Group Supervision 20.1-20.4)	Group SCR or other measures for non-equivalent groups (includes link to form) Supervisory Statement 9/15 'Solvency II: Group supervision'

*** This waiver applies only to a group and not a solo entity*

Additionally, in April 2018 the PRA issued [Consultation Paper 8/18 'Solvency II: external audit of the public disclosure requirement'](#) on proposals for smaller firms subject to the Solvency II regime to have their Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) externally audited from 2019 onwards which may be relevant to newly authorised firms.

Further information regarding waivers and the waiver application process can be found on the [PRA's Waivers and modifications of rules webpage](#).

42. Can I pay fees in a currency other than GBP (Great British Pound Sterling)?

No, the fees need to be paid in GBP.

43. How long will it take to assess my application?

Once you have submitted your application a statutory deadline of either 6 (for a complete application) or 12 months (for an incomplete application) will apply for us to decide whether to authorise you or not – please see the Application section of our [New Insurer Start-up Unit guide](#) for more detail.

44. Where can I find details of the application fees?

Details of our application fees can be found on the [FCA's Fees and levies webpage](#). The amount of the fee will depend on the regulated activities your firm wishes to carry on and the complexity of your application. You should note that the fee is not refundable, even if your application is unsuccessful.

45. Why do I have to pay a fee?

Both the PRA and the FCA are funded entirely by the fees and levies recovered from the firms we regulate – we receive no funding from other sources. As part of this we charge a fee for processing an application to authorise a new firm. You can find more details about fees on the [FCA's Fees and levies webpage](#).

46. Will I hear from you during the assessment process?

Yes, you will hear from us regularly while we are assessing your application. If you do not hear from us you should not interpret this as bad news or that we are not working on your application. Any concerns will be communicated to you at the earliest opportunity.

47. Can you refuse my application?

Yes we can. If it looks likely that we're going to refuse your application, we will let you know both orally and in writing, giving you time to address our concerns. If you are unable to address these concerns, we will follow the formal process under FSMA when we are considering refusal of application. If you are unable to address these concerns, we will issue you with a 'minded to refuse' letter, which will set out our concerns and detail which Threshold Conditions and/or specific rules have not been satisfied. If you are unable to address these concerns we can refuse your application – please see the Application section of our New Insurer Start-up Unit guide for more detail.

48. Can I appeal if you refuse my application?

Yes. There is an independent appeals process - please see the Application section of our [New Insurer Start-up Unit guide](#) for more detail.

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After authorisation

49. What are the Threshold Conditions and why are they important?

Each regulator has a set of Threshold Conditions which firms must meet at authorisation and on an ongoing basis. If you do not meet these Threshold Conditions your application will not be successful and if, once authorised, you subsequently fail to meet these Threshold Conditions, both regulators can take steps to remove your authorisation - please see [Threshold Conditions](#) for more detail.

50. What are the PRA's Fundamental Rules and why are they important?

In addition to its Threshold Conditions, the PRA also has eight [Fundamental Rules](#), which are high-level rules which collectively act as an expression of the PRA's general objective of promoting the safety and soundness of regulated firms – please see the *After authorisation* section of our [New Insurer Start-up Unit guide](#) for more detail. It is vital that boards and senior management understand the Fundamental Rules and establish within their firms a culture that supports adherence to the spirit and the letter of the requirements.

51. What are the FCA Principles for Businesses and why are they important?

In addition to its Threshold Conditions, the FCA also has eleven [Principles for Business](#) which are a general statement of firm's fundamental obligations under the regulatory system – please see the *After authorisation* section of our [New Insurer Start-up Unit guide](#) for more detail. It is vital that boards and senior management understand the Principles for Businesses and establish within their firms a culture that supports adherence to the spirit and the letter of the requirements.

52. Where can I find out more about how I will be supervised?

In the first instance please see the *After authorisation* section of our [New Insurer Start-up Unit guide](#) for more detail.

In addition, you should refer to the:

- [Prudential Regulation Authority's approach to Insurance supervision](#); and
- [Financial Conduct Authority's Approach to Supervision](#).

53. What is the Connect system and how can I access it?

Connect is our online system that you can use to submit applications and notifications for:

- Senior Managers Regime;
- appointed representatives;
- variation of permission;
- standing data;
- passporting;
- Part 4A permission;

More information is available on the [Connect website](#), and you can access it through [Connect Login](#).

54. What is BEEDS and how can I access it?

BEEDS is our online regulatory reporting system for the collection, validation and storage of regulatory data. More information is available in the [BEEDs user guide](#).

55. What is GABRIEL and how can I access it?

As an authorised firm, you may also be obliged to submit information to the FCA via GABRIEL. As with BEEDS this is an online regulatory reporting system for the collection, validation and storage of regulatory data. You can register on the [GABRIEL website](#).

Useful links

New Insurer Start-Up Unit website - www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/new-insurer-start-up-unit

General

1. Financial Services Register
<https://register.fca.org.uk/>
2. Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA)
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/8/contents>
3. The PRA Rulebook
www.prarulebook.co.uk/
4. The PRA - How it makes policy
www.bankofengland.co.uk/prarulebook/Pages/policy/default.aspx
5. The FCA Handbook
www.fca.org.uk/handbook
6. Complaints against the regulators
<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/contact/complaints-against-the-regulators>

Application

7. Threshold Conditions
<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/prudential-regulation/new-insurer/thresholdconditionsfactsheet>
8. Application fees
<https://www.the-fca.org.uk/fees-and-levies>
9. FCA - Sensitive names
<https://www.fca.org.uk/firms/firm-details/sensitive-business-names>

Post authorisation - Supervision

10. Supervisory Statement 2/18 'International insurers: the Prudential Regulation Authority's approach to branch authorisation and supervision'
<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/publication/2018/international-insurers-pras-approach-to-branch-authorisation-and-supervision-ss>
11. PRA Supervisory approach
<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/news?NewsTypes=65d34b0d42784c6bb1dd302c1ed63653&Taxonomies=973f7bc68fd74abca30287f8a0a15fa3&Direction=Latest>
12. FCA Approach to supervision
<https://www.fca.org.uk/publication/corporate/our-approach-supervision.pdf>
13. Connect
www.fca.org.uk/firms/systems-reporting/connect
14. GABRIEL
www.fca.org.uk/firms/systems-reporting/gabriel

15. BEEDS Portal User Guide – New PRA Authorisations
<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/prudential-regulation/authorisations/new-firm-authorisation/BEEDS-Portal-user-guide-new-pra-authorisations>
16. BEEDS Portal Quick Reference Guide
<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/prudential-regulation/authorisations/new-firm-authorisation/BEEDS-quick-start-guide>

August 2018