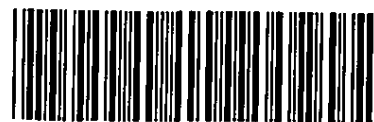


REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
NLC Name No. 2 Limited
31st DECEMBER 2006

Registered No. 2859376

MONDAY



A9JQVS2H

A31

13/08/2007

274

COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors and Advisors

Directors

C D Hill
A J Gibson (Appointed 01/04/2007)
A Milton (Appointed 02/10/2006)
I W J Patrick (Resigned 31/03/2006)

Secretary

P Lampshire

Auditors

KPMG Audit Plc
8 Salisbury Square
London
EC4Y 8BB

Registered Office

Highway House, 171 Kings Road
Brentwood, Essex
CM14 4EJ

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2006

Principal activity and review of business

The company's principal activity is that of insurance underwriting as a corporate member of the Society of Lloyd's. The company commenced underwriting on 1st January 1994. Note 2 to the accounts sets out the syndicate participations of the company for the 1997, 1998 and 1999 underwriting years of account. The Company ceased underwriting on 31st December 1999.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £6,000 (2005: £38,000). The directors recommend the payment of an equity dividend £150,000 (2005: £nil).

Accounting presentation

The Financial Services Authority has ruled that the company falls within the definition of an insurance company under the Companies Act 1985 and is therefore required to present its financial statements under Schedule 9A of the Companies Act 1985.

As such, the Technical Account and Balance Sheet include information compiled by Lloyd's on behalf of all corporate members from accounting information provided by the managing agents. Prepared on a calendar year basis, the Technical Account includes proportional syndicate information on premiums, claims, operating expenses, investment returns and technical reserves relating to each year of account of the syndicates in which the company participates. Similarly, the Balance Sheet presents the company's net assets together with the proportional share of the assets and liabilities of the underlying syndicates.

This method of presentation has required that the director relies heavily on information provided by Lloyd's. Whilst the directors have overseen the reconciliation of the balance on the Technical Account at 31st December 2006 with a calculation of the amounts due from the syndicates, the directors have not been able to check the consistency and accuracy of the accounting information to the degree which is possible for the company's own transactions.

Directors' Report

Directors and their interests

The current directors of the company are set out on page 1

The interests of the directors who held office at 31st December 2006 and their immediate family in the share capital of the ultimate holding company are disclosed in the accounts of that company

Provision of information to Auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the reappointment of KPMG Audit Plc as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting

By order of the board



P Lampshire
8th August 2007

Statement of directors' responsibilities of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of NLC Name

No. 2 Limited

We have audited the financial statements of NLC Name No 2 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Directors' Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 4.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

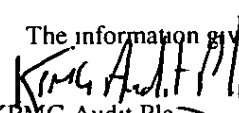
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2006 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985
- The information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements


KPMG Audit Plc
Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditor
8 Salisbury Square
London
EC4Y 8BB
8th August 2007

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31st December 2006

	Notes	2006 £000	2005 £000
TECHNICAL ACCOUNT - GENERAL BUSINESS			
Gross premiums written	3	(64)	(18)
Outward reinsurance premiums		<u>118</u>	<u>(53)</u>
Net premiums written		54	(71)
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	4	149	113
Total technical income		<u>203</u>	<u>42</u>
Gross claims paid		(864)	(1,901)
Reinsurers' share		<u>323</u>	<u>1,212</u>
Net paid claims		(541)	(689)
Change in claims provision		775	1,947
Reinsurers' share		<u>(407)</u>	<u>(1,316)</u>
Change in the provision for claims		368	631
Net claims incurred		<u>(173)</u>	<u>(58)</u>
Net operating expenses	5	(27)	19
Investment expenses and charges		<u>(3)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Total technical charges		<u>(203)</u>	<u>(42)</u>
Balance on the technical account – general business		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31st December 2006

	Notes	2006 £000	2005 £000
NON-TECHNICAL ACCOUNT			
Balance on the general business technical account		-	-
Investment income	4	235	142
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account	4	(149)	(113)
Other income	6	34	26
Other charges	7	(111)	(1)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		9	54
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	9	(3)	(16)
Profit retained for the financial year		6	38

All activities derive from continuing operations. There are no recognised gains or losses or movements in shareholder's funds other than the profit for the financial year. Accordingly, no statement of recognised gains or losses is given.

The movement in shareholder's funds is shown in note 17.

Balance Sheet

as at 31st December 2006

ASSETS	Notes	2006 £000	2005 £000
Investments			
Other financial investments	10	4,141	5,017
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Claims outstanding		1,103	1,662
Debtors			
Due from intermediaries		766	979
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		1,143	1,761
Other debtors	11	1,811	1,439
		<u>3,720</u>	<u>4,179</u>
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	12	573	654
Other	13	638	237
		<u>1,211</u>	<u>891</u>
Prepayments and accrued income			
Other prepayments and accrued income	14	2	2
Total assets		<u><u>10,177</u></u>	<u><u>11,751</u></u>

Balance Sheet

as at 31st December 2006

LIABILITIES	Notes	2006 £000	2005 £000
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	15	15
Profit and loss account	16	20	164
Shareholder's funds attributable to equity interests	17	35	179
Technical provisions			
Claims outstanding		4,675	7,142
Creditors			
Deposits received from reinsurers		60	61
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		187	278
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		409	687
Other creditors including taxation	18	4,795	3,404
		5,451	4,430
Accruals & deferred income		16	-
Total liabilities		10,177	11,751

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf on 8th August 2007 by



A Milton
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

1 Accounting policies

a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Schedule 9A and other requirements of the Companies Act 1985 as amended by the Companies Act 1985 (Insurance Companies Accounts) Regulations 1993, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards

b) Cash Flow Statements

Under Financial Reporting Standard Number 1, Cash Flow Statements, the company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that a parent undertaking includes the company in its own published consolidated financial statements

c) Basis of accounting for underwriting business

The company underwrites insurance as a corporate member of Lloyd's on a number of syndicates managed by third parties. In view of the position as principal of underwriting members for the transactions of syndicates in which they participate, the attributable share of transactions undertaken by the syndicates has been included in the financial statements. The transactions are undertaken within premium trust funds applicable to the syndicates and profits arising from the underwriting may only be released in accordance with Lloyd's syndicate accounting rules, usually two years after the end of an underwriting year of account, and after satisfying Lloyd's solvency requirements for all years of account open at the time of release.

The Technical Account has been prepared by aggregating the company's share of the underwriting transactions (premiums, claims, expenses and investment income) of the syndicates of which the company is a member. These transactions relate to the calendar year ended 31st December 2006, with comparative figures for the year ended 31st December 2005. The underwriting information for the 2006 calendar year comprises the movements during 2006 on run-off years of account. The comparative figures comprise the movements during 2005 on the run-off years of account.

The result shown on the Technical Account for the year ended 31st December 2006 comprises the net profits of the movements during 2006 on run-off years of account.

The balance sheet of the company includes the company's shares of the assets and liabilities of the syndicates in which it participated for the run-off years of account at 31st December 2006 with comparative figures at 31st December 2005.

The Lloyd's syndicates in which the company participates are managed and controlled by their respective managing agents. The attributable share of the transactions, assets and liabilities of the syndicates included in the financial statements has been incorporated on the basis of audited information supplied by the managing agents to Lloyd's. Lloyd's has aggregated this information to provide the company with statements of the company's attributable share of those transactions, assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

1 Accounting policies - continued

d) Premiums

Gross premiums written represent premiums receivable on business incepting during the underwriting year of account together with adjustments to premiums written in previous underwriting years of account and including estimates for 'pipeline' premiums. Gross written premiums are stated before deduction of commissions but exclusive of taxes, duties levied on premiums and other deductions.

Outward reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same accounting period as the related direct insurance contracts or reinsurance contracts.

e) Investments

Other financial investments are those attributable to the company's share of the syndicates' investments and are shown at their current value at 31st December 2006.

f) Investment income

Investment income is accounted for on a receivable basis. Interest income is accrued up to the balance sheet date.

Syndicate investments and cash are held on a pooled basis, the return from which is allocated to underwriting years of account proportionately to the funds contributed by the year of account. Investment income and all investment gains and losses relating to syndicate investments and cash are allocated to the technical account.

The company's non-syndicate investment income and other realised gains and losses are allocated to the non-technical account.

g) Technical provisions

The underwriting accounts for all classes of business are prepared on a three year basis, in accordance with Lloyd's normal practice. The excess of premiums written and syndicate investment income over the claims and syndicate expenses paid in respect of business incepting in an underwriting year is carried forward for two years in a fund and no profit is recognised until the end of the third year following the start of each underwriting year. The fund is included as part of outstanding claims.

Closed years of account

At the end of the third year, the underwriting account is normally closed by way of Reinsurance to Close ("RITC") into the following year of account. The amount of the RITC premium payable is determined by the managing agent who will make provision for the estimated cost of claims notified but not settled at the balance sheet date together with the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported at that date and claims handling costs. Subsequent variations in these liabilities are borne by the year of account into which it is reinsured.

Run-off years of account

Where an underwriting year of account is not closed at the end of the third year ("a run-off" year of account) a provision is determined by the managing agent for the estimated cost of all known and unknown liabilities of that year, on a similar basis to the RITC process. Variations in this liability will remain to be borne by the corporate member. The directors give consideration to the potential for further deterioration of run-off years of account on the basis of information available at the time of drawing up the financial statements and make additional provisions where it is considered appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

1 Accounting policies – continued

Claims outstanding

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as the Chain Ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods. Such methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred claims, average cost per claim and ultimate claim numbers for each underwriting year, based upon the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that past claims development experience can be used to project ultimate claims costs. Judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, for example to reflect public attitudes to claiming or varying levels of claims inflation. The approach adopted takes into account, inter alia, the nature and materiality of the business and the type of data available.

Case estimates are generally set by skilled claims technicians applying their experience and knowledge to the circumstances of individual claims. Additional qualitative input, such as allowance for one-off occurrences or changes in legislation, policy conditions or portfolio mix, is used in arriving at the estimated ultimate cost of claims, in order that it represents the most likely outcome, from a range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Provisions are calculated allowing for reinsurance recoveries and a separate asset is recorded for the reinsurers' share, having regard to collectability.

h) Exchange rates

Syndicate assets, liabilities, income and expenditure expressed in US dollars and Canadian dollars are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at 31st December 2006. Underwriting transactions in other foreign currencies are included in the accounts at historical rates. All differences on the translation of foreign currency amounts in the syndicates are dealt with in the technical account, other differences are dealt with in the non-technical account.

The company's own assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency are translated at rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

i) Operating expenses

Operating expenses comprise the company's share of the operating expenses of the syndicates and the company's own expenses of underwriting. The company's underwriting expenses, which include items such as Lloyd's subscriptions and Central Fund contributions, together with fees and commissions payable to managing agents and the company's Lloyd's Adviser, are charged to the Technical Account in the financial period in which the relevant year of account is closed.

j) Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exception.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

2 Underwriting participations

The syndicates on which the company participates by underwriting year of account are as follows

Syndicate Number	Class	Underwriter	1999 £000	1998 £000	1997 £000
205	Non-Marine	CG Jago	3,000	2,316	2,317
218	Motor	DR Heath	1,301	954	888
457	Marine	MC Watkins	-	2,316	2,317
588	Marine	N Metcalf	1,277	-	-
735	Marine	A Shone	-	-	193
800	Aviation	SD Clapham	2,000	-	-
807	Non-Marine	SD Mathers	650	-	-
839	Non-Marine	DJ Marshall	-	3,860	8,878
861	Composite	MRD Reith	4,000	-	-
957	Aviation	G Absalom	-	2,730	2,726
1009	Marine	DE Hope	3,000	4 257	4 246
1308	Marine	SE Spinney	2,250	1,544	-
Total Allocated Capacity			17,478	17,977	21,565

The 1997 and 1998 years of account for syndicate 957 and the 1998 and 1999 years of account for syndicate 1308 are still open

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

3 Segmental analysis

The following business has all been underwritten in the United Kingdom in the Lloyd's Insurance Market, which has been treated as one geographical segment for the purposes of Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 25 Segmental reporting. Segmental information in the format required by the Companies Act 1985 is as follows

Class of business	2006 Gross premiums written £000	2006 Gross claims incurred £000	2006 Operating expenses £000	2006 Reinsurance balance £000
Accident & health	(14)	(41)	(2)	38
Motor- third party liability	-	(6)	-	1
Motor - other classes	3	(14)	(5)	-
Marine, aviation and transport	(56)	(22)	(2)	30
Fire and other damage to property	4	10	(3)	(13)
Third party liability	(3)	(87)	(1)	12
Credit and suretyship	3	(8)	(6)	(20)
Legal expenses		5	(1)	2
Reinsurance acceptances	(1)	74	(7)	(24)
Total	(64)	(89)	(27)	26

Class of business	2005 Gross premiums written £000	2005 Gross claims incurred £000	2005 Operating expenses £000	2005 Reinsurance balance £000
Accident & health	(51)	17	2	(1)
Motor- third party liability	-	2	-	(12)
Motor - other classes	-	(6)	-	28
Marine, aviation and transport	(6)	197	4	(144)
Fire and other damage to property	3	13	1	9
Third party liability	5	47	2	(120)
Credit and suretyship	2	(3)	1	28
Legal expenses	2	13	1	(3)
Reinsurance acceptances	27	(234)	8	58
Total	(18)	46	19	(157)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

4 Investment income

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Syndicate investment income	146	146
Syndicate realised investment losses	3	(33)
Interest received	86	29
	<u>235</u>	<u>142</u>
Attributed to technical account	149	113
Included in non-technical account	86	29
	<u>235</u>	<u>142</u>

5 Net operating expenses

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Commission / brokerage	(13)	(4)
Exchange adjustments	23	(25)
Syndicate operating expenses	17	10
	<u>27</u>	<u>(19)</u>
Share of syndicate net operating expenses		

6 Other income

The following amounts are included in other income

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Exchange Gains	<u>34</u>	<u>26</u>

7 Other charges

The following amounts are included in other charges

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Exchange Losses	<u>(111)</u>	<u>(1)</u>

Auditors remuneration has been borne by New London Capital Plc

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

8 Staff costs and directors' emoluments

No staff were employed by the company and the directors received no emoluments during the year (2005 none and £nil)

9 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

a) Analysis of charge for the year	2006 £000	2005 £000
UK corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(3)	(16)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Current tax charge	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(16)</u>

The tax charge on profit for the year is based on a UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2005 30%)

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

A reconciliation of the charge that would result from applying the standard UK corporation tax rate to profit before tax to the current tax charge for the year is given below

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	9	54
Tax charge thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 30%	(3)	(16)
Current tax charge	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(16)</u>

The Company has no unprovided deferred tax liabilities

It has been announced that the corporation tax rate applicable to the company is expected to change from 30% to 28% from 1 April 2008. The deferred tax asset/liability has been calculated at 30% in accordance with FRS 19. Any timing differences which reverse before 1 April 2008 will be (charged)/relieved at 30%, any timing differences which exist at 1 April 2008 will reverse at 28% and, because of the uncertainty of the when the deferred tax asset/liability will reverse, it is not possible to calculate the full financial impact of this change.

10 Other financial investments

Other financial investments comprise the Company's attributable share of syndicate investments as follows

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Interest-bearing deposits held as security by the Corporation of Lloyd's	1,718	1,786
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	2,251	3,055
Deposits with credit institutions	171	176
Other	1	-
	<u>4,141</u>	<u>5,017</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

11 Other debtors

	<u>2006</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>£000</u>
Attributable share of syndicate other debtors	37	57
Amounts due from group undertakings	1,753	1,368
Other	21	14
	<u>1,811</u>	<u>1,439</u>

12 Cash at bank and in hand

	<u>2006</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>£000</u>
Attributable share of syndicate cash balances	<u>573</u>	<u>654</u>

13 Other assets

	<u>2006</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>£000</u>
Attributable share of syndicate other assets	<u>638</u>	<u>237</u>

14 Other prepayments and accrued income

	<u>2006</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>£000</u>
Attributable share of syndicate prepayments	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

15 Called up share capital

	<u>2006</u> <u>£000</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>£000</u>
Authorised		
1,500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Allotted, issued and partly paid		
1,500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each of which 1 penny has been paid up	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

16 Profit and loss account

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Balance at 1 st January	164	126
Retained profit for the year	6	38
Dividend	(150)	-
Balance at 31 st December	20	164

17 Reconciliation of movements in shareholder's funds

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Shareholder's funds at 1 st January	179	141
Retained profit for the year	6	38
Dividend	(150)	-
Shareholder's funds at 31 st December	35	179

18 Other creditors including taxation

	2006 £000	2005 £000
Attributable share of syndicate other creditors	1,558	434
Amounts due to group undertakings	1,953	1,855
Taxation	3	17
Other	1,281	1,098
	4,795	3,404

19 Contingent liabilities

- a) The company has given an undertaking to the Society of Lloyd's, supported by New London Capital plc, that if one of the other corporate member subsidiaries of New London Capital plc fails to meet its obligations to Lloyd's, the company will assign to Lloyd's on demand its rights to current and future profits held in its Premium Trust Funds or contribute profits received out of the Trust Funds to the Central Fund of Lloyd's, until the amount owed by the defaulting subsidiary has been paid in full
- b) A Reinsurance to Close ("RITC") is a particular type of reinsurance contract entered into by a Lloyd's syndicate. Under an RITC the underwriting members of a syndicate for one year of account agree with the underwriting members of the syndicate, or another syndicate, for a later year of account that the liabilities, known and unknown, of the reinsured year of account are borne by the later year of account. In consideration of this an RITC premium is paid. The RITC is technically a reinsurance and as such the payment of the RITC premium does not remove from the members of that year of account the ultimate responsibility for claims payable on the risks they have underwritten. If the reinsuring members under the RITC become insolvent, and the other components of the Lloyd's chain of security also fail, the reinsured members remain theoretically liable for the payment of any outstanding claims. In the opinion of the

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2006

directors, the probabilities of the reinsurance security failing are remote and therefore payment of the RITC premium is conventionally treated as terminating a participation on a syndicate year of account

20 Ultimate and immediate parent undertaking

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Highway Insurance Holdings Plc, a company registered in England and Wales (Registered no 2998217) The company's immediate parent undertaking is New London Capital Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales (Registered no 2859401) Copies of the accounts of Highway Insurance Holdings Plc can be obtained from their registered office at Highway House, 171 Kings Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4EJ