Reports & Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2002

Euclidian (No.6) Limited

Company No: 2864232

LD3 COMPANIES HOUSE 28/10/03

DIRECTORS:	J E MacGregor Truscott (Chairman) J F Corrigan-Stuart
COMPANY SECRETARY:	A J Willoughby
REGISTERED OFFICE:	7 Birchin Lane LONDON EC3V 9BW
AUDITORS:	Mazars 24 Bevis Marks LONDON EC3A 7NR

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report, together with the accounts of the company for the year ended 31 December 2002.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year to 31 December 2002 before taxation was £2,363,000 (2001: loss of £584,000) and the loss after taxation was £1,711,000 (2001: loss of £615,000).

The directors do not propose a final dividend for the year (2001: £Nil).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company's principal activity during the year was to act as a corporate member participating in the Lloyd's insurance market. The company continues to underwrite at Lloyd's for the 2003 year of account.

DIRECTORS

In accordance with the company's Articles of Association, none of the directors is required to retire from office at the annual general meeting.

The directors who held office throughout the year and to the date of this report are listed below:

J E MacGregor Truscott

J F Corrigan-Stuart

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 1985.

The interests of directors in other group companies are disclosed in the directors' report of the ultimate holding company, Euc Re Limited.

AUDITORS

On 1 September 2002 our auditors, Mazars Neville Russell, changed their name to Mazars. A resolution to reappoint Mazars as auditors will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 maintaining proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 June 2003

and signed on its behalf by:

4 J Willoughby Company Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF EUCLIDIAN(NO.6) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Euclidian No. 6 Limited for the year ended 31 December 2002 which comprise the profit and loss account, 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 auditors' 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 the audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

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. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if 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 transactions with the company is not disclosed.

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

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards 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 judgements 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 of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2002 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
and Registered Auditors
24 Bevis Marks

London EC3A 7NR

30 June 2003

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ended 31 December 2002

	Note	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
TECHNICAL ACCOUNT - GENERAL BUSINESS			2 000
Gross premiums written Outward reinsurance premiums	3 3	49,037 (13,959)	32,382 (11,461)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		35,078	20,921
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		698	667
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance Claims paid:			
Gross amount Reinsurers' share	3 3	(29,431) 13,186	(25,726) 16,280
Change in the provision for claims:		(16,245)	(9,446)
Gross amount Reinsurers' share	3	(17,870) 13,173	(12,657) 8,573
Open year loss provisions Reinsurers' share	3	(7,791) 7,791	(3,571) 3,571
		(4,697)	(4,084)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(20,942)	(13,530)
Net operating expenses	4	(17,197)	(8,685)
Balance transferred to the non-technical account		(2,363)	(627)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the year ended 31 December 2002

	Note	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
NON-TECHNICAL ACCOUNT			
Balance on the general business technical account		(2,363)	(627)
Investment income - syndicate participations - corporate undertaking		685 18	666 14
Investment expenses and charges Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(5) (698)	(13) (667)
Other income		-	44
Other charges, including value adjustments			(1)
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	5	(2,363)	(584)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	6	652	(31)
Loss on ordinary activities after tax	10	(1,711)	(615)
			

The company has no gains or losses other than the loss for the year.

All items derive from continuing operations.

No operations were acquired or discontinued in the year.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2002

	2002					2001		
	Note	Syndicate £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000	Syndicat e £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000	
ASSETS								
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	7	-	-	_	-	-	-	
INVESTMENTS								
Financial investments Deposits with ceding undertakings	8	10,908 1	-	10,908 1	8,675 15	<u>-</u>	8,675 15	
REINSURERS' SHARE OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS								
Claims outstanding		8,425	-	8,425	15,227	-	15,227	
DEBTORS								
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations:		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Due from intermediaries Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations Inter account Amounts owed from group undertaking Other debtors	6(c)	8,245 8,222 4,235 345	23,085 (4,235) 1,036 1,539	8,245 31,307 - 1,036 1,884	10,698 11,950 1,251 - 698	14,269 (1,251) 998 378	10,698 26,219 - 998 1,076	
OTHER ASSETS		21,047	21,425	42,472	24,597	14,394	38,991	
Cash at bank and in hand Other		1,468 2,381	3,922	5,390 2,381	5,255 1,849	54	5,309 1,849	
		3,849	3,922	7,771	7,104	54	7,158	
PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME Other prepayments and accrued income		27	11	38	44	1	45	
TOTAL ASSETS		44,257	25,358	69,615	55,662	14,449	70,111	

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2002

		2002			2001		
	Note	Syndicate £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000	Syndicate £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
LIABILITIES							
CAPITAL AND RESERVES							
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	9,10 10	- -	(4,527)	(4,527)	- -	(2,816)	(2,816)
Shareholders' funds	10		(4,527)	(4,527)	-	(2,816)	(2,816)
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS							
Claims outstanding - gross amount Deposits received from Reinsurers		37,557 136	17,186 -	54,743 136	46,102	12,320	58,422 -
CREDITORS							
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations Creditors arising out of reinsurance		5,639	-	5,639	2,474		2,474
operations		658	-	658	3,614	-	3,614
Other creditors including taxation and social security Long term creditors Due to other group companies	16	261 - -	75 6,295 1,911	336 6,295 1,911	3,436 - -	- 1,942	3,436 1,942
		6,558	8,281	14,839	9,524	1,942	11,466
ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME		6	4,418	4,424	36	3,003	3,039
TOTAL LIABILITIES		44,257	25,358	69,615 ——	55,662	14,449	70,111

Approved by the board of directors on 30 June 2003 and signed on its behalf by:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 255 of, and Schedule 9A to, the Companies Act 1985 ("the Act") and in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards.

(b) Recognition of insurance transactions

Preparing financial statements in accordance with Section 255 of and Schedule 9A to the Act has required the company to recognise its proportion of all the transactions undertaken by the Lloyd's syndicates in which it participates ("the Syndicates").

For each such syndicate, the company's proportion of the underwriting transactions, investment return and operating expenses has been reflected within the company's profit and loss account. Similarly, its proportion of each Syndicate's assets and liabilities has been reflected in its balance sheet (under the column heading "syndicate"). The "syndicate" assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the company's insurance creditors.

The proportion referred to above is calculated by reference to the company's participation as a percentage of each Syndicate's total capacity.

The company has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate ("the Managing Agent") and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The Managing Agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised by the company. The only exceptions to this rule are the level of provision for outstanding claims and transactions relating to the Gearing and Risk Sharing Agreement with Centre Solutions (Bermuda) Limited. The provisions have been determined by the directors of the company (see 2(e) below).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(c) Sources of data

The information used to compile the technical account and the "syndicate" balance sheet is based on returns prepared for this purpose by the Managing Agents of the Syndicates ("the Returns"). For syndicates not managed by Euclidian Underwriting Limited, these Returns have been subjected to audit by the syndicate auditors and are based on the audited syndicate returns to Lloyd's and the audited annual reports to Syndicate members. This base data has been adjusted as necessary so that the Returns reflect the differences in preparation between syndicate annual reports and financial statements in accordance with Schedule 9A.

The format of the Returns has been established by Lloyd's and, for syndicates not managed by Euclidian Underwriting Limited, Lloyd's has also been responsible for collating the data at a syndicate level and analysing it into corporate member level results.

The Returns cover the 12 months to 31 December 2002 and 31 December 2001.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial investments.

(b) Basis of accounting for underwriting results

All classes of insurance business written are accounted for on a three year funded basis because it is the basis most similar to that followed by the Syndicates. The nature of the information Managing Agents can make available is insufficient for the company to make reliable estimates of the necessary technical provisions on an annual basis of accounting. Under the three year funded basis followed by the company, the excess of premiums written and attributable net investment return over claims and expenses paid in respect of contracts incepting in an accounting period ("the underwriting year") is carried forward as a technical provision until the end of the third year from the inception of the underwriting year. Consequently, no profit is recognised in respect of an underwriting year until that time at the earliest. Profit is only recognised if a syndicate has been able to effect a "reinsurance to close" (see (f) below) in respect of that underwriting year.

If an underwriting year is expected to make a loss, the loss is recognised as soon as it is foreseen by increasing the technical provision to make it sufficient to meet present liabilities and anticipated future claims and expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts incepting during the financial year, together with any adjustments arising in the year to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior years. Premiums are shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude insurance premium tax.

Gross premiums written may include "reinsurance to close" receivable (see (f) below).

Premiums written by a syndicate may also include the reinsurance of other syndicates on which the company participates. No adjustments have been made to gross premiums written or outward reinsurance premiums (or to gross and reinsurers' claims) to remove this intersyndicate reinsurance.

(d) Claims incurred

Claims incurred include the costs of claims handling expenses. Recoverable amounts arising out of subrogation or salvage are deducted from the cost of claims. Claims incurred comprise amounts paid or provided in respect of claims occurring during the year to 31 December, together with the amount by which settlement or reassessment of claims from previous years differs from the provision at the beginning of the year.

(e) Provision for claims

Provision is made for claims incurred but not paid in respect of events up to 31 December. The provision includes the amounts required to ensure no profit is recognised before the end of the third year under the three year funded basis of accounting (see (b) above).

The provision is increased as appropriate by the company to the extent that deficits are foreseen on underwriting years before the 36 months point is reached.

In deciding whether any such additional provision is necessary, each syndicate participation has been considered in isolation.

The provision is based on the Returns and reports from the Managing Agents. When appropriate, statistical methods have been applied to past experience of claims frequency and severity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Reinsurance to close

A reinsurance to close is a particular type of reinsurance contract entered into by Lloyd's syndicates. Under it, underwriting members (the reinsured members) who are members of a syndicate for a year of account (the closed year), agree with underwriting members who comprise that or another syndicate for a later year of account (the reinsuring members) that the reinsuring members will indemnify, discharge or procure the discharge, of the reinsured members against all known and unknown liabilities of the reinsured members arising out of insurance business undertaken through that syndicate and allocated to the closed year in consideration of:

- (a) a premium; and
- (b) either
 - (i) the assignment, or agreement to assign, to the reinsuring members of all the rights of the reinsured members arising out of, or in connection with, that insurance business (including without limitation the right to receive all future premiums, reinsurances and other monies receivable in connection with that insurance business); or
 - (ii) an agreement by the reinsured members that the reinsuring members shall collect on behalf of the reinsured members the proceeds of all such rights and retain them for their own benefit so far as they are not applied in discharge of the liabilities of the reinsured members.

Where the reinsurance to close is between members on successive years of account of the same syndicate, the managing agent has a duty to ensure both sets of members are treated equitably and to set the reinsurance to close with the intention that neither a profit nor a loss accrues to either group of members.

To the extent that the company participates on successive years of account of the same syndicate and there is a reinsurance to close between those years, the company has offset its share of the reinsurance to close received against its share of the reinsurance to close paid.

If the company has increased its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close paid is eliminated, as a result of this offset, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close received. This reflects the fact that the company has assumed a greater proportion of the business of the syndicate. If the company has reduced its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close received is eliminated, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close paid. This reflects the reduction in the company's exposure to risks previously written by the syndicate.

The reinsurance to close is technically a reinsurance contract and, as such, the payment of a reinsurance to close does not remove from members of that year of account ultimate responsibility for claims payable on risks they have written. If the reinsuring members under the reinsurance to close become insolvent and the other elements of the Lloyd's chain of security also fail, the reinsured members remain theoretically liable for the settlement of any outstanding claims.

However, payment of a reinsurance to close is conventionally accepted as terminating a reinsured member's participation on a syndicate year of account and it is treated for accounts purposes as settling all the company's outstanding gross liabilities in respect of the business so reinsured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Investments

Listed and other traded investments are stated at mid market values. Other investments are stated at directors' valuations. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(h) Investment income

Investment income comprises interest receivable and dividends received plus realised gains on the disposal of investments. Realised gains and losses arise from the difference between proceeds and valuation at the previous year end, or cost if there has been no previous revaluation.

Where investments represent the company's share of syndicate investments, they are treated as sold and repurchased at each year end in recognition of the annual venture nature of participation on a syndicate. The cost of these investments is therefore their market value at each 31 December. The realised gains reported by Syndicates are net of any realised losses.

All investment income is allocated to the technical account.

(i) Investment expenses and charges

Investment expenses and charges comprise investment management expenses and losses on the realisation of investments. Realised losses arise from the difference between proceeds and valuation at the previous year end, or cost if there has been no previous revaluation. The realised losses reported by Syndicates are net of any realised gains.

(j) Net operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised when incurred. They include the company's share of syndicate operating expenses, the remuneration payable to Managing Agents and the direct costs of membership of Lloyd's. Where they relate to the company's underwriting, they are taken into account in calculating the technical provision required under the three year funded basis of accounting.

(k) Other charges

Expenses not attributable to underwriting are recognised when incurred.

(l) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies other than sterling, United States dollars and Canadian dollars are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed. Unless otherwise stated, transactions in United States dollars and Canadian dollars and assets and liabilities in currencies other than sterling are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year. Exchange differences arising on translation are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Syndicate participation rights

Where the company has purchased the right to participate on Syndicates, the cost is capitalised and amortised in equal annual instalments over 3 years, the period of time for which the company expects to derive economic benefit from its expenditure.

Amortisation commences at the end of the third year from the start of the company's first underwriting year on the Syndicate.

If, at any time, the directors become aware of a permanent diminution in the value of the company's right to participate on a syndicate, the asset is written down accordingly.

(n) Taxation

The company is taxed on its share of the underwriting results "declared" by Syndicates and these are deemed to accrue evenly over the calendar year in which they are declared.

The Inland Revenue agrees the taxable results of Syndicates at a syndicate level on the basis of computations submitted by the Managing Agent. Any adjustments that may be necessary to the tax provisions established by the company as a result of Inland Revenue agreement of syndicate taxable results will be reflected in the financial statements of subsequent periods.

Other profits are recognised and assessable to corporation tax in the same period, after adjustment in accordance with tax legislation.

(o) Deferred taxation

Provision is made in full for deferred tax liabilities, using the liability method, on all material timing differences. Deferred tax is calculated at the rates at which it is expected that the tax will arise. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account for the period, except to the extent that it is attributable to a gain or loss that is recognised directly in the statement of total recognised gains and losses. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable. Assets are regarded as recoverable when it is regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

(p) Cash flow statement

The company is exempt from preparing a cash flow statement under FRS1 (Revised 1996) as greater than 90% of the corporate voting rights are held within the group whose consolidated financial statements, in which the company is included are publicly available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

3 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

p Year ended 31 December 2002	Gross remiums written £'000	Gross claims incurred £'000	Gross operating expenses £'000	Reinsurance balance £'000	Total £'000
Direct business	2 000	2 000	≈ 000	2 000	æ 000
Accident and health	7,933	4,651	(2,789)	(1,948)	7,847
Motor - third party liability	21	(17)	(10)	(135)	(141)
Motor - other classes	1,704	(970)	(362)	(685)	(313)
Marine, aviation and transport	6,151	94	(2,123)	11,530	15,652
Fire and other damage to property	14,119	(28,990)	(4,942)	(5,533)	(25,346)
Third party liability	9,186	(17,695)	(3,141)	(8,261)	(19,911)
Credit and suretyship	668	(3,260)	(218)	272	(2,538)
Legal expenses	100	(44)	(27)	705	734
Other	238	(975)	(105)	(3,649)	(4,491)
Total direct	40,120	(47,206)	(13,717)	(7,704)	(28,507)
Reinsurance business				-	
Other reinsurance acceptances	10,313	(3,474)	(3,605)	21,422	24,656
Reinsurance to close	(1,396)	3,379	125	(1,318)	790
Total reinsurance	8,917	(95)	(3,480)	20,104	25,446
Total	49,037	(47,301)	(17,197)	12,400	(3,061)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

3 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2001	Gross premiums written £'000	Gross claims incurred £'000	Gross operating expenses £'000	Reinsurance balance £'000	Total £'000
Direct business					
Accident and health	3,344	(8,055)	(979)	(1,350)	(7,040)
Motor - third party liability	75	(62)	(24)	79	68
Motor - other classes	1,045	(267)	(326)	(6)	446
Marine, aviation and transport	4,825	(6,082)	(1,443)	(9,043)	(11,743)
Fire and other damage to property	9,949	(9,592)	(3,076)	10,205	7,486
Third party liability	4,030	(1,425)	(1,187)	19,725	21,143
Credit and suretyship	(58)	(92)	18	327	195
Legal expenses	65	(15)	(17)	(15)	18
Other	(108)	141	57	1,890	1,980
Total direct	23,167	(25,449)	(6,977)	21,812	12,553
Reinsurance business					
Other reinsurance acceptances	5,977	(9,387)	(1,468)	(10,175)	(15,053)
Reinsurance to close	3,238	(3,547)	(240)	1,755	1,206
Total reinsurance	9,215	(12,934)	(1,708)	(8,420)	(13,847)
Total	32,382	(38,383)	(8,685)	13,392	(1,294)

All gross premiums are in respect of direct business written in the United Kingdom.

The open year loss provisions and the reinsurers' share thereof are excluded from the segmental analysis as they have no net effect.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

4 NET OPERATING EXPENSES

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Acquisition costs	11,482	5,331
Administrative expenses	1,729	1,300
Profit on exchange	1,654	(176)
Personal expenses	2,332	2,230
•	-	
	17,197	8,685
		<u></u>

5 LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX

	£'000	£'000
The loss on ordinary activities before tax is stated after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration - audit services	6	3
		=

No staff were employed by the company.

No director received any emoluments for the company in the year (2001: £Nil).

6 TAXATION ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

(a) Analysis of tax in period

	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Overseas tax	(8)	(4)
Underprovision in respect of prior periods	-	(49)
Group relief	76	22
Movement in Deferred tax	584	-
		
Tax credit / (charge) for the period	652	(31)
	===	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

The tax assessed for the period varies from than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK: 30% (2001: 30%)

The differences are explained below:

•	2002 £'000	2001 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(2,363)	(584)
Tax at 30% thereon:	(709)	(175)
Utilisation of tax losses	711	79
Movement in short term timing differences	**	-
Timing differences arising from		
reinsurance cancellation premiums	237	284
Balance on the Technical Account less the 2002 (2001)		
reinsurance cancellation premium	261	(222)
Allowable expenses included within the technical account	(30)	(32)
CTA2 Adjustments	(14)	(19)
Difference between the 1999 (1998) Syndicate Result		
and reinsurance recoveries	(555)	63
Overseas taxation	8	4
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	23	49
Current tax charge / (credit) for the period	(68)	31
		

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has a potential deferred tax asset of £1,901,000 (2001: £898,000) in respect of timing differences relating to crystallisation of tax losses and the reinsurance cancellation premiums. There is sufficient evidence that £584,000 (2001: £nil) of the asset will be recovered and a debtor has been established to reflect this. The remaining asset will be recovered in full if sufficient profits are generated in future against which the losses will be offset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Syndicate participation rights

	£'000
Cost At 1 January 2002 Disposals	1
At 31 December 2002	_ 1 =
	_
Amortisation At 1 January 2002 Disposals	1
Amortisation charge for the year	-
At 31 December 2002	_ 1 =
Net Book Value	
At 31 December 2002	-
At 31 December 2001	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

8 FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	Syndicate	
	2002	2001
	£'000	£'000
Current value		
Shares and other variable yield securities	389	557
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	10,376	7,389
Deposits with credit institutions	143	586
Other investments	-	143
		
	10,908	8,675
Of which: Listed on a recognised stock exchange	10,902	8,675
Other listed	6	0,075
Other listed		
	10,908	8,675
		====
Cost Shares and other variable yield securities	370	112
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	10,226	5,940
Deposits with credit institutions	527	481
Other	521	144
Other		
	11,123	6,677
	====	====

9 SHARE CAPITAL

At 31 December 2002 and 31 December 2001	Authorised £	Allotted, issued and fully paid £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	_2

10 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total shareholders' funds £'000
At 1 January 2002	-	(2,816)	(2,816)
Loss for the year	-	(1,711)	(1,711)
		_	
At 31 December 2002	-	(4,527)	(4,527)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

11 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The following Managing Agents managed more than 10% of the company's capacity on the underwriting years on which it participates.

	% of company's aggregate premium limit for year of account		
	2000	2001	2002
Managing Agent			
B F Caudle Agencies Limited	-	10.0	-
Euclidian Underwriting Limited	69.3	90.0	100

12 ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The immediate parent undertaking is Euclidian Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking is Euc Re Limited.

13 **CONTINGENT LIABILITY**

There are five other corporate member subsidiaries of Euc Re Limited. If one of these subsidiaries fails to meet any of its Lloyd's obligations, Lloyd's will be:

- (1) entitled to require the other subsidiaries to cease or reduce their underwriting; and/or
- having regard to the fact that the Central Fund may be applied to discharge the obligations of the defaulting subsidiary, entitled to require each of the other corporate member subsidiaries to make contributions to the Central Fund up to the amount of their respective net profits held from time to time in premiums trust funds, sufficient to reimburse the Central Fund in full for any payment made on behalf of the defaulting member.

At the date of these financial statements the directors are not aware of any other corporate member subsidiary of the Group failing to meet any of its Lloyd's obligations.

14 MAJOR NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Amounts in respect of transactions relating to the company's activities have been received and paid by other group companies and have, therefore, been accounted for via the inter company account.

15 GOING CONCERN

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors are of the opinion that the reinsurances purchased by the Company to protect the company from any further underwriting losses, and the current expectations of future profits make this appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 December 2002 (continued)

16 LONG TERM CREDITORS

The amounts owed to Centre Solutions (Bermuda) Limited have increased due to the further injection of funds under the existing Reinsurance arrangements. As such repayments are only due out of future profits the earliest of which is expected to be recognised with the closure of the 2002 Year of Account in the accounts to 31 December 2004.