Company registration number: 3637423

Bernasco Underwriting Limited

Report and Financial Statements 31 December 2012



17/09/2013 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Company Information

Directors

John Garnet Bernasconi

Nomina Plc

Company Secretary

Hampden Legal Plc

Registered Office

85 Gracechurch Street

London EC3V 0AA

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

Solicitors

Jones Day 21 Tudor Street London EC4Y 0DJ

Report of the Directors

The Directors submit their Report together with the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2012

Principal Activities, Business Review and Future Developments

The principal activity of the Company is that of trading as a Lloyd's corporate capital member. The Company continues to trade in 2013 and the Directors expect this year's result to be profitable.

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the syndicates on which the Company participates for the 2010, 2011 and 2012 years of account, as well as any prior run-off years. The 2010 year closed at 31 December 2012 with a result of £24,878 (2009 £62,370) The 2011 and 2012 open underwriting accounts will normally close at 31 December 2013 and 2014

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out on pages 7 to 8 of the Financial Statements Dividends totalling £16,757 were paid in the year (2011 £26,331)

Key Performance Indicators

The directors monitor the performance of the Company by reference to the following key performance indicators

	2012	2011
Capacity (youngest underwriting year)	360,201	346,523
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	91 3%	86 8%
Underwriting profit of latest closed year		
as a % of capacity	6 9%	20 9%
Run-off years of account movement	79	(550)

Other Performance Indicators

As a result of the nature of this Company as a Lloyd's Corporate Member the majority of its activities are carried out by the syndicates in which it participates. The Company is not involved directly in the management of the syndicate's activities, including employment of syndicate staff, as these are the responsibility of the relevant Managing Agent. Each Managing Agent will also have responsibility for the environmental activities of each syndicate, although by their nature insurers do not produce significant environmental emissions. As a result, the Directors of the Company do not consider it appropriate to monitor and report any performance indicators in relation to staff or environmental matters.

Risk Management

As a corporate member of Lloyd's the majority of the risks to this Company's future cash flows arise from its participation in the results of Lloyd's syndicates. As detailed below, these risks are mostly managed by the Managing Agent of the syndicate. This Company's role in managing this risk is limited to selection of syndicate participations and monitoring performance of the syndicates.

Report of the Directors (continued)

Syndicate Risks

The syndicate's activities expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks. The Managing Agent is responsible for managing the syndicate's exposure to these risks and, where possible, introducing controls and procedures that mitigate the effects of the exposure to risk. Each year, the Managing Agent prepares a Lloyd's Capital Return (LCR) for the syndicate, the purpose of this being to agree capital requirements with Lloyd's based on an agreed assessment of the risks impacting the syndicate's business, and the measures in place to manage and mitigate those risks from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. The risks described below are typically reflected in the LCR, and typically the majority of the total assessed value of the risks concerned is attributable to Insurance Risk.

The insurance risks faced by a syndicate include the occurrence of catastrophic events, downward pressure on pricing of risks, reductions in business volumes and the risk of inadequate reserving. Reinsurance risks arise from the risk that a reinsurer fails to meet their share of a claim. The management of the syndicate's funds is exposed to risks of investment, liquidity, currency and interest rates leading to financial loss. The syndicate is also exposed to regulatory and operational risks including its ability to continue to trade. However, supervision by Lloyd's provides additional controls over the syndicate's management of risks.

The Company manages the risks faced by the syndicates on which it participates by monitoring the performance of the syndicates it supports. This commences in advance of committing to support a syndicate for the following year, with a review of the business plan prepared for each syndicate by its Managing Agent. In addition quarterly reports and annual accounts together with any other information made available by the Managing Agent are monitored and if necessary enquired into. If the Company considers that the risks being run by the syndicate are excessive it will seek confirmation from the Managing Agent that adequate management of the risk is in place and if considered appropriate will withdraw support from the next underwriting year. The Company relies on advice provided by the Members' Agent which acts for it, who are specialists in assessing the performance and risk profiles of syndicates.

Investment and Currency Risks

The other significant risks faced by the Company are with regard to the investment of the available funds within its own custody. The elements of these risks are investment risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The main liquidity risk would arise if a syndicate had inadequate liquid resources for a large claim and sought funds from the Company to meet the claim. In order to minimise investment, credit and liquidity risk the Company's funds are invested in readily realisable short term cash deposits.

Regulatory Risks

The Company is subject to continuing approval by Lloyd's to be a member of a Lloyd's syndicate. The risk of this approval being removed is mitigated by monitoring and fully complying with all requirements in relation to membership of Lloyd's. The capital requirements to support the proposed amount of syndicate capacity for future years are subject to the requirements of Lloyd's. A variety of factors are taken into account by Lloyd's in setting these requirements including market conditions and syndicate performance and although the process is intended to be fair and reasonable the requirements can fluctuate from one year to the next, which may constrain the volume of underwriting the Company is able to support

Operational Risks

As there are relatively few transactions actually undertaken by the Company there are only limited systems and staffing requirements of the Company and therefore operational risks are not considered to be significant. Close involvement of all directors in the Company's key decision making and the fact that the majority of the Company's operations are conducted by syndicates provides control over any remaining operational risks

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows

John Garnet Bernasconi Nomina Plc

Report of the Directors (continued)

Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). Under company law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 accounting 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
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and 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 2006. 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.

Auditors

On 1 July 2013 Littlejohn LLP changed its name to PKF Littlejohn LLP PKF Littlejohn LLP has signified its willingness to continue in office as auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are Directors at the time this report is approved, the following applies

- (a) So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- (b) They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

Approved by the Board on 7 August 2013 and signed on its behalf by

Hampden Legal PIC

Hampden Legal Pic Secretary

Report of the Auditors

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Bernasco Underwriting Limited

We have audited the Financial Statements of Bernasco Underwriting Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 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

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the Financial Statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors, and the overall presentation of the Financial Statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited Financial Statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

-Opinion on Financial Statements

In our opinion the Financial Statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its result for the year then ended,
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the Financial Statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Carmine Papa (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory auditor

Cerrie Papa

7 August 2013

1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

Profit and Loss Account Technical Account – General Business for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note		2012 £		2011 £
Premiums Written			~		-
Gross premiums written	1		328,958		300,819
Outward reinsurance premiums			(59,134)		(57,729)
Net Premiums Written			269,824		243,090
Change in the provision for					
Unearned premiums			(10.510)		7.744
Gross Provision			(12,518)		7,744
Reinsurers' share			729		(107)
Earned Premiums, Net of Reinsurance Allocated Investment Return Fransferred from the Non-Technical			258,035		250,727
Account			11,606		7,647
Other technical income, net of reinsurance			-		-
Claims Paid					
Gross Amount		(166,142)		(171,147)	
Reinsurers' share		33,552		30,172	
Net claims paid		(132,590)		(140,975)	
Change in Provision for Claims					
Gross amount		9,317		(35,728)	
Reinsurers' share	_	(3,929)		21,200	
Change in net provision for claims		5,388		(14,528)	
Claims Incurred, Net of Reinsurance			(127,202)		(155,503)
Changes in other technical provisions, net					
of reinsurance	_		-		40.5.4
Net operating expenses	3		(104,920)		(96,411)
Other technical charges, net of einsurance			-		
Balance on the Technical Account for General Business			37,519		6,460

Profit and Loss Account Non - Technical Account for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Balance on Technical Account for General Business		37,519	6,460
Investment income	4	12,811	12,902
Unrealised gains on investments		7,159	8,189
Investment expenses and charges	5	(3,319)	(4,346)
Unrealised losses on investments		(3,285)	(9,041)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical		• • •	
account		(11,606)	(7,647)
Other income		1	63
Other charges		(7,857)	(7,845)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	6	31,423	(1,265)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	7	(5,491)	(1,507)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	14	25,932	(2,772)

All amounts relate to continuing operations

The Company had no recognised gains and losses in the year other than the result above

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2012

		31	December 201	2	31	December 2011	<u> </u>
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Assets	Note					_	L
A55615							
Intangible assets	9	-	237	237	-	777	777
Investments							
Financial investments	10	394,314	-	394,314	418,101	-	418,101
Deposits with ceding undertakings		130	-	130	153	-	153
		394,444	-	394,444	418,254	-	418,254
Reinsurers' share of technical pro	visions		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Provision for unearned premiums		17,655	-	17,655	17,474	-	17,474
Claims outstanding		113,561	-	113,561	123,567	-	123,567
Other technical provisions		-	-	· -	-	-	•
		131,216	-	131,216	141,041	-	141,041
Debtors							
Arising out of direct insurance open		74,860	-	74,860	73,404	-	73,404
Arising out of reinsurance operation		60,209		60,209	49,971	-	49,971
Other debtors	11	43,743	29,344	73,087	47,776	21,322	69,098
		178,812	29,344	208,156	171,151	21,322	192,473
Other assets							
Cash at bank and in hand		21,353	23,105	44,458	23,288	21,886	45,174
Other		36,721	-	36,721	42,859	<u> </u>	42,859
		58,074	23,105	81,179	66,147	21,886	88,033
Prepayments and accrued income							
Accrued interest		660	-	660	1,027	-	1,027
Deferred acquisition costs		32,007	-	32,007	28,746	-	28,746
Other prepayments and accrued inco	ome	838	-	838	1,716	-	1,716
		33,505-	-	33,505	31,489	.	31,489
Total assets		796,051	52,686	848,737	828,082	43,985	872,067

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2012

		3:	1 December 201	2	3	l December 201	1
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Liabilities and shareholders' funds	•	<u>.</u>				<u> </u>	
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital Share premium account	12	-	290	290	-	290	290
Profit and loss account	13	28,703	20,620	49,323	46,080	(5,932)	40,148
Shareholders' funds	14	28,703	20,910	49,613	46,080	(5,642)	40,438
Technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums Claims outstanding – gross amount Other technical provisions	-	133,789 523,568	- - -	133,789 523,568	124,756 559,610	- - -	124,756 559,610
Provisions for other risks and charg Deferred taxation Other	es 15	<u>-</u>	18,638	18,638	- -	19,096 -	19,096 -
Deposits received from reinsurers		85	-	85	102	-	102
Creditors Arising out of direct insurance operations Arising out of reinsurance operations Amounts owed to credit institutions Other creditors including taxation	ons	9,641 47,425	: :	9,641 47,425 -	20,002 39,482	- - -	20,002 39,482
and social security	16	53,037	5,703	58,740	52,098	6,072	58,170
	-	767,545	24,341	791,886	796,050	25,168	821,218
Accruals and deferred income	-	(197)	7,435	7,238	(14,048)	24,459	10,411
Total liabilities	•	796,051	52,686	848,737	828,082	43,985	872,067

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 August 2013 and signed on its behalf by

Director Nomina Plc

Nomi Mh

Company registration number: 3637423

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Operating activities Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	17(a)	20,226	26,603
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		-	-
Capital expenditure Purchase of syndicate capacity Proceeds from sale of syndicate capacity		(237)	(777) -
Taxation Corporation and overseas taxes (paid)/refunded		(2,013)	(5,589)
Equity dividends paid		(16,757)	(26,331)
Financing Issue of shares Share issue expenses			:
Net cash inflow/(outflow) for the year	17(b)	1,219	(6,094)
Cash flows were invested as follows:			
Increase/(decrease) in cash holdings Purchase of financial investments Sale of financial investments	17(b)	1,219 - -	(6,094)
Net investment of cash flows		1,219	(6,094)

The Company has no control over the disposition of assets and liabilities at Lloyd's Consequently, the cash flow statement is prepared reflecting only the movement in corporate funds, which includes transfers to and from the syndicates at Lloyd's

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting modified to include the revaluation of investments and comply with applicable Accounting Standards

The Company participates in insurance business as an underwriting member of various syndicates at Lloyd's

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 396(3) of the Companies Act 2006, Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice on Accounting for Insurance Business issued by the Association of British Insurers in December 2005, as amended in December 2006, except that exchange differences arising on syndicate assets and liabilities are dealt with in the technical account as all of these differences arise from technical account transactions

Accounting information in respect of the syndicate participations has been provided by the Syndicate's Managing Agent and has been reported upon by the syndicate auditors

Going concern

The Company participates as an underwriting member of Lloyd's lis underwriting is supported by Funds at Lloyd's either made available by the Company directly or by its members. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has adequate resources to meet its underwriting and other operational obligations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern concept has been adopted in preparation of the Financial Statements.

Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are prepared using the annual basis of accounting. Under the annual basis of accounting a result is determined at the end of each accounting period reflecting the profit or loss from providing insurance coverage during that period and any adjustments to the profit or loss of providing insurance cover during earlier accounting periods

Amounts reported in the general business technical account relate to movements in the period in respect of all relevant years of account of the syndicates on which the Company participates

Assets and liabilities arising as a result of the underwriting activities are mainly controlled by the syndicates' managing agents. Accordingly, these assets and liabilities have been shown separately in the Balance Sheet as "Syndicate Participation". Other assets and liabilities are shown as "Corporate". The syndicate assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the syndicates' insurance creditors.

The information included in these Financial Statements in respect of the syndicates has been supplied by Managing Agents based upon the various accounting policies they have adopted. The following describes the policies they have adopted.

General business

ı Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable in respect of business incepted during the year, together with any differences between booked premiums for prior years and those previously accrued, and include estimates of premiums due but not yet receivable or notified to the syndicates on which the Company participates, less an allowance for cancellations. All premiums are shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude taxes and duties levied on them

11 Unearned premiums

Written premium is earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the Balance Sheet date, calculated on a time apportionment basis having regard where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The specific basis adopted by each syndicate is determined by the relevant Managing Agent.

Accounting Policies (continued)

m Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, which represent commission and other related expenses, are deferred over the period in which the related premiums are earned

iv Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premium costs are allocated by the Managing Agent of each syndicate to reflect the protection arranged in respect of the business written and earned

v Claims incurred and reinsurers' share

Claims incurred comprise claims and settlement expenses (both internal and external) occurring in the year and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported and settlement expenses, together with any other adjustments to claims from previous years. Where applicable, deductions are made for salvage and other recoveries

The provision for claims outstanding comprises amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by each syndicate's in house reserving team and reviewed by external consulting actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on calculated amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts, having regard to each syndicate's reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. Each syndicate uses a number of statistical techniques to assist in making these estimates.

Accordingly the two most entical assumptions made by each syndicates Managing Agent as regards claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development and that the rating and other models used including pricing models for recent business are reasonable indicators of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred

The level of uncertainty with regard to the estimations within these provisions generally decreases with time since the underlying contracts were exposed to new risks. In addition the nature of short tail claims such as property where claims are typically notified and settled within a short period of time will normally have less uncertainty after a few years than long tail risks such as some liability business where it may be several years before claims are fully advised and settled. In addition to these factors if there are disputes regarding coverage under policies or changes in the relevant law regarding a claim this may increase the uncertainty in the estimation of the outcomes.

The assessment of these provisions is usually the most subjective aspect of an insurer's accounts and may result in greater uncertainty within ar insurer's accounts than within those of many other businesses. The provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries have been assessed on the basis of the information currently available to the directors of each syndicate's managing agent. However, ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the Financial Statements for the period in which the adjustments are made. The provisions are not discounted for the investment earnings that may be expected to arise in the future on the funds retained to meet the future liabilities. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly

vi Unexpired Risks Provision

Provisions for unexpired risks are made where the costs of outstanding claims, related expenses and deferred acquisition costs are expected to exceed the unearned premium provision carried forward at the Balance Sheet date. The provision for unexpired risks is calculated separately by reference to classes of business which are managed together, after taking into account relevant investment return. The provision is made on a syndicate by syndicate basis by the relevant Managing Agent.

Accounting Policies (continued)

vii Closed Years of Account

At the end of the third year, the underwriting account is normally closed by reinsurance into the following year of account. The amount of the reinsurance to close premium payable is determined by the managing agent, generally by estimating the cost of claims notified but not settled at 31 December, together with the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported at that date, and an estimate of future claims handling costs

Any subsequent variation in the ultimate liabilities of the closed year of account is borne by the underwriting year into which it is reinsured

The payment of a reinsurance to close premium does not eliminate the liability of the closed year for outstanding claims. If the reinsuring syndicate was unable to meet its obligations, and the other elements of Lloyd's chain of security were to fail, then the closed underwriting account would have to settle outstanding claims.

The Directors consider that the likelihood of such a failure of the reinsurance to close is extremely remote, and consequently the reinsurance to close has been deemed to settle the liabilities outstanding at the closure of an underwriting account. The Company has included its share of the reinsurance to close premiums payable as technical provisions at the end of the current period, and no further provision is made for any potential variation in the ultimate liability of that year of account

viii 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 made for the estimated cost of all known and unknown outstanding habilities of that year. The provision is determined initially by the managing agent on a similar basis to the reinsurance to close. However, any subsequent variation in the ultimate liabilities for that year remains with the corporate member participating therein. As a result any run-off year will continue to report movements in its results after the third year until such time as it secures a reinsurance to close.

1X Net Operating Expenses (including Acquisition Costs)

Net operating costs include acquisition costs, profit and loss on exchange and other amounts incurred by the syndicates on which the Company participates

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new insurance contracts, are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the Balance Sheet date

x Distribution of Profits and Collection of Losses

Lloyd's operates a detailed set of regulations regarding solvency and the distribution of profits and payment of losses between syndicates and their members. Lloyd's continues to require membership of syndicates to be on an underwriting year of account basis and profits and losses belong to members according to their membership of a year of account. Normally profits and losses are transferred between the syndicate and members after results for a year of account are finalised after 36 months. This period may be extended if a year of account goes into-run-off. The syndicate may make earlier on account distributions or cash calls according to the cash flow of a particular year of account and subject to Lloyd's requirements.

x1 -Investments

Investments are stated at current value, including accrued interest at the Balance Sheet date

x11 Investment Return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses and charges

Realised and unrealised gains and losses are measured by reference to the original cost of the investment if purchased in the year, or if held at the beginning of the year by reference to the current value at that date

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account to reflect the investment return on funds supporting the underwriting business.

Accounting Policies (continued)

xiii Basis of Currency Translation

Syndicates maintain separate funds in Sterling, United States dollars, Canadian dollars and Euros

Income and expenditure in US dollars, Canadian dollars and Euros is translated at the average rate of exchange for the year Underwriting transactions denominated in other foreign currencies are included at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed

Assets and liabilities are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange at the Balance Sheet date

Differences arising on translation of foreign currency amounts in syndicates are included in the technical account

XIV Debtors/Creditors Arising from Insurance/Reinsurance Operations

The amounts shown in the Balance Sheet include the totals of all the Syndicates outstanding debit and credit transactions as processed by the Lloyd's central facility, no account has been taken of any offsets which may be applicable in calculating the net amounts due between the Syndicates and each of their counterparty insureds, reinsurers or intermedianies as appropriate

Taxation

The Company is taxed on its results including its share of underwriting results declared by the syndicates and these are deemed to accrue evenly over the calendar year in which they are declared. The syndicate results included in these Financial Statements are only declared for tax purposes in the calendar year following the normal closure of the year of account. No provision is made for corporation tax in relation to open years of account. However, full provision is made for deferred tax on underwriting results not subject to current corporation tax.

HM Revenue & Customs agrees the taxable results of the syndicates at a syndicate level on the basis of computations submitted by the managing agent. At the date of the approval of these Financial Statements the syndicate taxable results of years of account closed at this and at previous year ends may not have been fully agreed with HM Revenue & Customs. Any adjustments that may be necessary to the tax provisions established by the Company, as a result of HM Revenue & Customs agreement of syndicate results, will be reflected in the Financial Statements of subsequent periods

Deferred Taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the Balance Sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have not been discounted

Intangible Assets

Costs incurred by the Company in the Corporation of Lloyd's auctions in order to acquire rights to participate on syndicates' underwriting years are included within intangible fixed assets and amortised over a 5 year period beginning in the year following the purchase of the syndicate participation

Cash Flow Statement

The Company has no control over the disposition of assets and liabilities at Lloyd's Consequently, the Cash Flow Statement is prepared reflecting only the movement in corporate funds, which includes transfers to and from syndicates at Lloyd's

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2012

1.	Class of Business						
1.	Class of Business	Gross	Gross	Gross	Net		
		Written	Premiums	Claims	Operating	Reinsurance	
	2012	Premiums	Earned	Incurred	Expenses	Balance	Total
	Direct Insurance	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Accident and health	12,220	11,705	(5,092)	(5,255)	(254)	1,104
	Motor third party liability	597	787	(145)	(313)	(12)	317
	Motor - other classes	23,030	23,412	(18,328)	(8,620)	1,531	(2,005)
	Marine, aviation and transport	41,794	42,369	(14,170)	(14,748)	(2,236)	11,215
	Fire and other damage to property	73,905	72,246	(37,379)	(25,721)	(8,829)	317
	Third party liability	60,245	59,692	(30,542)	(21,347)	(3,373)	4,430
	Credit and suretyship Legal expenses	5,873 855	5,834 773	(1,369) (392)	(2,101) (399)	(894) 6	1,470 (12)
	Assistance	655	713	(392)	(333)	-	(12)
	Miscellaneous	1,044	1,027	(360)	(633)	(2)	32
	Total direct	219,563	217,845	(107,777)	(79,137)	(14,063)	16,868
	Reinsurance	109,395	98,595	(49,048)	(25,783)	(14,719)	9,045
	Total -	328,958	316,440	(156,825)	(104,920)	(28,782)	25,913
	2011						
	Direct Insurance						
	Accident and health	11,148	10,741	(5,571)	(4,566)	(420)	184
	Motor – third party liability	1,000	1,180	(693)	(412)	(3)	72
	Motor – other classes Marine, aviation and transport	-24,419 44,169	27,282 44,022	(22,434) (17,705)	(9,866) (14,271)	3,009 (1,860)	(2,009) 10,186
	Fire and other damage to property	70,223	71,737	(42,261)	(24,390)	(7,119)	(2,033)
	Third party liability	57,045	56,439	(27,739)	(19,783)	(3,847)	5,070
	Credit and suretyship	6,509	6,174	(3,832)	(1,765)	(218)	359
	Legal expenses	710	557	(169)	(351)	(23)	14
	Assistance	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-
	Miscellaneous	996	1,092	(507)	(752)	(14)	(181)
	Total direct	216,219	219,224	(120,911)	(76,156)	(10,495)	11,662
	Reinsurance	84,600	89,339	(85,964)	(20,255)	4,031	(12,849)
	Total -	300,819	308,563	(206,875)	(96,411)	(6,464)	(1,187)
2	Geographical Analysis				2012		2011
_	oog. paronyou				£		£
	Direct Gross Premium Written in:						
	United Kingdom				177,033	1	71,272
	Other EU Member States				3,060		3,234
	Rest of the World				39,470		41,713
					219,563	2	16,219
3.	Net Operating Expenses				2012		2011
					£		£
	Acquisition costs				72,304		65,128
	Change in deferred acquisition costs				(3,883)		1,721
	Administrative expenses				33,123		30,026
	Loss/(Profit) on exchange				3,376		(464)
					104,920		96,411
							-,

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Investment Income	2012	2011
	I C	£	£
	Income from investments	8,545	9,931
	Gains on the realisation of investments	4,226	2,946
	Bank deposit interest	40	25
		12,811	12,902
5.	Investment Expenses and Charges	2012	2011
		£	£
	Investment management expenses, including interest	1,007	886
	Losses on the realisation of investments	2,312	3,460
		3,319	4,346
í.	Profit/(Loss) on Ordinary Activities before Taxation	2012	2011
•	Trong (Boss) on Grammy from video before Tuxunon	£	£
	This is stated after charging		
	Directors remuneration	-	-
	Amortisation of syndicate capacity	777	287
	Interest on bank loan and overdrafts	-	-
	Interest on other loans	-	
	The Company has no employees		
7.	The auditors, PKF Littlejohn LLP, charge a fixed fee to Nomina-Plc for the included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and e Taxation		
7.	Included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and e	quates to approximately £85 (20)	11 £95)
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and e	quates to approximately £85 (20)	11 £95) 2011
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax	quates to approximately £85 (20)	2011 £
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year	quates to approximately £85 (20) 2012 £ 5,551	2011 £
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453)	2011 £ 1,805 2,250
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax_rate	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431)
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459)	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax_rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%)	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459)	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax_rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459)	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax_rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) ————————————————————————————————————	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax_rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) ————————————————————————————————————	11 £95) 2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax.rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) Effects of	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) 5,491 31,423	1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax_rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) Effects of Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) 5,491	11 £95) 2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax_rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) Effects of Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) 5,491 31,423 6,285	1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507 (1,265)
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax.rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) Effects of Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) 5,491 31,423 6,285 3,110 852	1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507 (1,265) (256)
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax.rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) Effects of Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax Other corporation tax computation adjustments	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) 5,491 31,423 6,285 3,110 852 (3,845)	2011 £ 1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507 (1,265) (256)
7.	Taxation Analysis of Charge in Year Current tax UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous year Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax.rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) The differences are explained below Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20 00% (2011 20 25%) Effects of Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax	2012 £ 5,551 (453) 5,098 852 5,950 (459) 5,491 31,423 6,285 3,110 852	1,805 2,250 4,055 1,074 5,129 (4,431) 809 1,507 (1,265) (256)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2012

7. Taxation (continued)

The results of the Company's participation on the 2010, 2011 and 2012 years of account and the calendar year movement on 2009 and prior run-offs, will not be assessed to tax until the year ended 31 December 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively being the year after the calendar year result of each run-off year or the normal date of closure of each year of account

8.	Dividends	2012 £	2011 £
	Equity dividends declared and paid	16,757	26,331
9.	Intangible Assets	2012 £	2011 £
	Purchased syndicate capacity		
	Cost		
	At 01 January 2012 Additions Disposals	16,554 237 -	15,777 777 -
	At 31 December 2012	16,791	16,554
	Amortisation		
	At 01 January 2012 Provided during the year Disposals	15,777 777 -	15,490 287 -
	At 31 December 2012	16,554	15,777
	Net Book Value		
	At 31 December 2012	237	777
	At 31 December 2011	777	287

10. Investments

Other Financial Investments - Syndicate

Other I maneral investments by surface	2012	2	201	1
	Market		Market	_
	Value	Cost	Value	Cost
	£	£	£	£
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	35,668	35,249	38,966	38,426
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	318,575	312,397	346,043	347,063
Participation in investment pools	24,856	30,998	24,722	24,370
Loans secured by mortgages	2,493	2,466	2,881	2,900
Other loans	3,465	3,464	4,322	4,295
Deposits with credit institutions	609	609	1,158	1,158
Other	8,648	8,310	9	106
	394,314	393,493	418,101	418,318
Listed investments included within the above	379,099	378,644	409,731	409,859

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2012

10.	Investments (continued)						
	Other Financial Investments -	Corporate					
	Shares and other variable yield so Debt securities and other fixed in			<u>-</u>	-		-
						-	
	Listed investments included with	ın the above		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
11.	Other Debtors			2012			2011
		Syndicate		2012	Syndicate		
		Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
				L	*	*	-
	Amounts due from group undertakings	-	_	-	-	-	-
	Proprietors' loan accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Funds at Lloyd's	-	27,761	27,761	-	14,066	14,066
	Other	43,743	1,583	45,326	47,776	7,256	55,032
		43,743	29,344	73,087	47,776	21,322	69,098

Funds at Lloyd's represents assets deposited with the Corporation of Lloyd's (Lloyd's) to support the Company's underwriting activities as described in the Accounting Policies. The Company has entered into a Lloyd's Deposit Trust Deed which gives the Corporation the right to apply these monies in settlement of any claims arising from the participation on the syndicates. These monies can only be released from the provision of this Deed with Lloyd's express permission and only in circumstances where the amounts are either replaced by an equivalent asset, or after the expiration of the Company's liabilities in respect of its underwriting. The Company's underwriting is supported by assets made available to it by the shareholders of the Company.

12. Share Capital

Allotted, called-up a	and fully	paid
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ricu, cancu-up and tuny paid	2012	2012		2011	
	Issued	Value	Issued	Value	
		£		£	
Ordinary £1 shares	290	290	290	290	

13. Profit and Loss Account

			2012			2011
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Retained profit/(loss) brought						
forward	46,080	(5,932)	40,148	73,200	(3,949)	69,251
Reallocate distribution	(62,372)	62,372	-	(40,371)	40,371	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	44,995	(19,063)	25,932	13,251	(16,023)	(2,772)
Equity dividends	-	(16,757)	(16,757)	<u> </u>	(26,331)	(26,331)
Retained profit/(loss) carried						
forward	28,703	20,620	49,323	46,080	(5,932)	40,148

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2012

4. Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' F	unds 2012	2011
	2012 £	2011 £
Opening shareholders funds	40,438	69,541
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	25,932	(2,772)
Equity dividends	(16,757)	(26,331)
Proceeds from issue of shares	-	-
Closing shareholders' funds	49,613	40,438
5. Deferred Taxation	2012	2011
	£	£
Opening balance	19,096	22,718
Profit and loss account charge	(458)	(3,622)
Closing balance	18,638	19,096

The deferred tax balance consists of timing differences relating to the taxation of underwriting results

16 Other Creditors including Taxation and Social Security

	-		2012			2011
	Syndicate			Syndicate		
	Participation	Corporate	Total	Participation	Corporate	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Corporation tax	-	5,550	5,550	-	1,614	1,614
Proprietors' loan accounts	•	-	-	-	-	-
Third Party Funds	-	-	-	-	=	-
Other creditors	53,037	153	53,190	52,098	4,458	56,556
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	53,037	5,703	58,740	52,098	6,072	58,170

(a) Reconciliation of Operating Profit to Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	2012	2011
(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	£	£
Profit or loss on ordinary activities before tax	31,423	(1,265)
(Profit)/loss attributable to syndicate transactions	17,377	27,120
Profit or loss – excluding syndicate transactions	48,800	25,855
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(8,022)	(5,867)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(21,329)	6,328
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	-
Amortisation of syndicate capacity	777	287
Impairment of syndicate capacity	-	-
Realised/unrealised (gains)/losses on investments	<u></u>	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	20,226	26,603
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-

(b) Movement in Cash, Portfolio Investments and Financing

	At 1 January 2012	Cashflow	Changes to Market Value	At 31 December 2012
	£	£	£	£
Cash	21,886	1,219	-	23,105
Other financial investments				
	21,886	1,219	-	23,105

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2012

18 Related Party Disclosure

Nomina plc, a director of the Company, provides administration services to the Company Nomina plc charged a management fee of £2,750 (2011 £2,750) to cover all the costs of basic administration of the Company

19. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Company is controlled by J G Bernasconi

20. Syndicate Participation

The principal syndicates or members' agent pooling arrangements ("MAPA") in which the Company participates as an underwriting member are as follows

Syndicate or MAPA Number:	Managing Agent	2012 Allocated Capacity £	2011 Allocated Capacity £	2010 Allocated capacity £	2009 Allocated Capacity £
218	Equity Syndicate Management Limited	6,750	7,500	11,627	10,816
2791	Managing Agency Partners Limited	22,000	22,000	22,000	21,741
6103	Managing Agency Partners Limited	5,001	5,001	5,001	5,000
6110	Pembroke Managing Agency Limited	8,722	_	-	-
7200	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	38,414	37,351	38,616	30,598
7201	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	198,343	195,190	201,129	161,822
7202	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	69,799	68,473	72,076	58,679
7203	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	11,172	11,008	11,374	9,159