Company registration number: 3637785

# Nameco (No. 240) Limited

# Report and financial statements 31 December 2000

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## **Company information**

Directors

J R H Evans Nomina plc

Company Secretary Hampden Legal PLC

**Registered Office** 42 Crutched Friars

London EC3N 7NR

Auditors Littlejohn Frazer

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

1 Park Place Canary Wharf London

E14 4HJ

Accountants Hampden Underwriting Services Limited

Maritime House, 1 Linton Road

Barking, Essex IG11 8GW

Bankers Leopold Joseph & Sons Ltd.

99 Gresham Street

London EC2V 7NG

**Solicitors** Gouldens

22 Tudor Street

London EC4Y OJJ

## Report of the directors

The directors submit their report together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2000.

#### Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is that of trading as a Lloyd's corporate capital member. Both the level of business and the year end financial position were satisfactory. The directors expect that future underwriting will continue at the same level.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on pages 5 to 6 of the financial statements. The directors do not propose to pay a dividend.

#### Directors and directors' interests

The directors who served at any time during the year and their interests in the share capital of the company were as follows:

	At 31 December 2000 Ordinary £1 shares	At 1 January 2000 Ordinary £1 shares
J R H Evans Nomina plc	1	- 1

Nomina plc holds the above share as trustee for P T Chapman.

## Report of the directors (continued)

### Directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the 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 applied
- 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 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.

By Order of the Board

Hampden Legal PLC Secretary

28 June 2001

## Report of the auditors

#### To the Members of Nameco (No. 240) Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 22 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out on pages 10 to 13.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page 3, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those financial statements and to report our opinion to you.

#### **Basis of Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 2000, and of its result for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Littlejohn Frazer

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

1 Park Place Canary Wharf London E14 4HJ

28 June 2001

# Profit and loss account Technical account – general business For the year ended 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 £	1999 £
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance Gross premiums written	3	706,624	385,355
Outward reinsurance premiums	_	(128,038)	(104,722)
Net premiums written		578,586	280,633
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		7,690	1,489
Total technical income	_	586,276	282,122
Claims paid			
Gross amount		(162,606)	(41,706)
Reinsurers' share		50,379	11,389
Net claims paid	_	(112,227)	(30,317)
Change in provision for claims			
Gross amount		(602,501)	(255,646)
Reinsurers' share	_	248,789	69,587
Claims incurred net of reinsurance		(465,939)	(216,376)
Net operating expenses	4	(121,080)	(95,410)
Investment expenses and charges		(233)	(84)
Total charges	-	(587,252)	(311,870)
Balance on technical account – general business	_	(976)	(29,748)

# Profit and loss account Non - technical account For the year ended 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 £	1999 £
Balance on technical account – general business		(976)	(29,748)
Investment income	5	7,818	1,489
Allocated investment return transferred to the Technical account – general business		(7,690)	(1,489)
Profit (loss) on disposal of syndicate capacity		11,032	2,223
Other charges		(8,667)	(3,231)
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	6	1,517	(30,756)
Tax on profit (loss) on ordinary activities	7 _	(297)	
Profit (loss) on ordinary activities after taxation for the financial year	11 _	1,220	(30,756)

The Company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profit or (loss) on ordinary activities after taxation stated above. There is no material difference between the reported profit or (loss) for the period and the profit or (loss) for the period restated on a historical cost basis.

## Balance sheet As at 31 December 2000

	31	l December 2	000	31	December 19	999
		Held through			Held through	
			7D . 1			
Note	•	<del>-</del>		•	=	Total £
Note	L	L	L .	L		
8			<u>.                                    </u>	7,938		7,938
9	-	121,723	121,723	-	44,019	44,019
		282	282	-	25	25
	-	122,005	122,005	-	44,044	44,044
	-	287,475	287,475	-	56,552	56,552
	-			-		95,530
	-			-		40
	-					40,029
	9,811	16,223	26,034	4,253	9,689	13,942
	9,811	432,493	442,304	4,253	145,288	149,541
	9,995			-		9,441
		12,603	12,603	-	4,856	4,856
	9,995	36,553	46,548	-	14,297	14,297
		1,553	1,553	-	770	770
	19,806	880,079	899 885	12,191	260 951	273,142
		Held Directly £  8	Held through Syndicate Participation £  8  9 - 121,723 - 282 - 122,005  - 287,475  - 156,367 - 1,408 - 258,495 - 140,223 - 281 - 16,223 - 281 - 12,603 - 12,603 - 12,603 - 12,553 - 1,553	Held by Syndicate Participation Fotal & F.  Note F. F. F.  8	Held Directly   Participation   E   E   E   E	Note   Held Directly Participation   E   Total Directly   Participation   E   E   E   E   E   E   E   E   E

## Balance sheet As at 31 December 2000

		31	l December 2	000	31	December 1	999
	Note	Held Directly	Held through Syndicate Participation £	Total £	Held Directly £	Held through Syndicate Participation £	Total £
Liabilities and shareholders' funds							
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	10	1	•	1	1	-	1
Share premium account Profit and loss account	11	(29,536)	-	(29,536)	(30,756)	-	(30,756)
Shareholders' funds	12	(29,535)	-	(29,535)	(30,755)	-	(30,755)
Technical provisions Claims outstanding – gross amount		30,728	797,139	827,867	29,752	212,116	241,868
<b>Provisions for other risks and charges</b> Provision for taxation		-	•	-	-	-	-
Creditors Arising out of direct insurance operations Arising out of reinsurance operations Other creditors	13	18,613	16,025 42,698 23,750	16,025 42,698 42,363	- 13,194	18,128 19,352 10,640	18,128 19,352 23,834
		18,613	82,473	101,086	13,194	48,120	61,314
Accruals and deferred income			467	467	<u>-</u>	715	715
Total liabilities		19,806	880,079	899,885	12,191	260,951	273,142

Approved by the board of directors on 28 June 2001 and signed on its behalf by:

Coey 1.

Nomina plc Director

## Cash flow statement For the year ended 31 December 2000

	Note	2000 £	1999 £
Operating activities  Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	14	(8,975)	5,715
Returns on investments		-	-
Capital expenditure Purchase of syndicate capacity Proceeds from sale of syndicate capacity		- 18,970	(10,395) 4,680
Taxation Corporation tax (paid) refunded		-	-
Financing Issue of shares Share issue expenses		-	- -
Net cash inflow/(outflow) for the year		9,995	-
Cash flows were invested as follows:			
Increase/(decrease) in cash holdings Purchase of financial investments Sale of financial investments		9,995 - -	- - -
Net investment of cash flows		9,995	

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.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

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

#### 1.2 Basis of accounting for underwriting results

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

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.

#### 1.3 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 1.6 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' share of claims) to remove this intersyndicate reinsurance.

Outward reinsurance premiums may include "reinsurance to close" payable (see 1.6 below).

#### 1.4 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 differ from the provision at the beginning of the year.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

#### 1.5 Provision for claims (technical provisions)

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 that for each underwriting year no profit is recognised before the end of the third year under the three year funded basis of accounting (see 1.2 above).

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

The provision is based on the returns and report from the managing agents and/or the company's licensed adviser/members' agent.

#### 1.6 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 discharges of the liabilities of the reinsured 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.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

#### 1.6 Reinsurance to close (continued)

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 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.

#### 1.7 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.

#### 1.8 Investment income

Investment income comprises interest receivable and dividends received plus realised gains and losses on the disposal of investments. Realised gains and losses arise from the difference between sale proceeds and either the valuation at the previous year end, or purchase cost if the investment was purchased during the current year.

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, net of realised losses, arising on syndicate participations is allocated to the technical account. Other investment income is attributable to the non-technical account.

#### 1.9 Investments expenses and charges

Investment expenses and charges comprise investment management expenses.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

#### 1.10 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 company's members' agent/licensed adviser) 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.

#### 1.11 Other charges

Expenses not attributable to underwriting or investment management are recognised when incurred.

#### 1.12 Foreign currencies

The company's share of syndicate assets, liabilities, income and expenditure expressed in US dollars, Canadian dollars and Euros (where accounted by syndicates under the Lloyd's direct settlement scheme) are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Underwriting transactions in Euros (where accounted by syndicates under the Lloyd's conversion scheme) and other foreign currencies are included in the financial statements at historical rates. All exchange differences relating to syndicates are dealt with in the technical account.

#### 1.13 Syndicate participation rights

Where the company has purchased the right to participate on Syndicates, the cost is capitalised, less any provision for permanent diminution in value, and amortised on a straight line basis over its estimated economic life. It is intended that purchased capacity will be amortised over 5 years. No amortisation is charged until the first year of account in which profits or losses are normally recognised.

#### 1.14 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 syndicate results (excluding any additional provisions made by the directors) relating to the 2000 account will be declared for tax purposes in the calendar year 2003.

Other profits are assessable to corporation tax in the same period as they are recognised for accounting purposes, after adjustment in accordance with tax legislation.

#### 1.15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the tax effect of all timing differences to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future, at the rates of tax expected to apply when the timing differences reverse.

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

#### 2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

#### 2.1 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.

#### 2.2 Recognition of insurance transactions

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

The company has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each syndicate to the managing agent of the syndicate 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 exception to this rule is the level of provision for outstanding claims. These provisions have been determined by the directors of the company (see 1.5 above).

Accordingly, for each such syndicate, the company's proportion of the underwriting transactions, investment return and operating expenses has been reflected within the company's technical account. Similarly, its proportion of the syndicate's assets and liabilities has been reflected in its balance sheet (under the column heading "Held through Syndicate Participation"). 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.

#### 2.3 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 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 of the Companies Act 1985.

The format of the returns has been established by Lloyd's and 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 2000.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

Segmental information 2000	Gross premiums written £	Gross claims incurred £	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance £	Total £
Direct business					
Accident and health	28,209	(30,147)	(7,429)	1,717	(7,650)
Motor – third party liability	15,424	(12,775)	(3,229)	(774)	(1,354)
Motor – other classes	51,479	(45,658)	(11,310)	(2,370)	(7,859)
Marine, aviation and transport	54,160	(67,740)	(10,081)	16,387	(7,274)
Fire and other damage to property	114,562	(108,652)	(27,446)	14,482	(7,054)
Third party liability	115,687	(86,632)	(27,155)	9,181	11,081
Credit and suretyship	20,932	(10,554)	(4,229)	2,542	8,691
Legal expenses	(2,477)	(1,029)	497	232	(2,777)
Assistance	97	(94)	(19)	27	11
Other	6,865	(6,944)	(1,814)	2,645	752
Total direct	404,938	(370,225)	(92,215)	44,069	(13,433)
Reinsurance business					
Other reinsurance acceptances	96,504	(92,103)	(17,458)	16,438	3,381
Reinsurance to close	205,182	(301,803)	-	110,623	14,002
	706,624	(764,131)	(109,673)	171,130	3,950
					2000 £
Gross premiums in respect of dis United Kingdom Other EU Member states Rest of the world	rect business w	ritten in:			09,661 1,582 (6,305)
				4	04,938

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

Segmental information					
(continued)	Gross premiums written	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total
1999	£	£	£	£	£
Direct business					
Accident and health	18,099	(14,016)	(5,320)	1,748	511
Motor – third party liability	8,612	(6,886)	(1,144)	(216)	366
Motor – other classes	60,903	(46,659)	(11,527)	(2,146)	571
Marine, aviation and transport	55,971	(43,980)	(11,743)	(7,715)	(7,467)
Fire and other damage to property	58,267	(40,939)	(15,022)	(1,374)	932
Third party liability	79,371	(45,732)	(18,494)	(4,672)	10,473
Credit and suretyship	3,220	(2,086)	(704)	164	594
Legal expenses	4,670	(663)	(1,026)	52	3,033
Assistance	8	(5)	(2)	(1)	•
Other	7,885	(5,108)	(1,839)	(750)	188
Total direct	297,006	(206,074)	(66,821)	(14,910)	9,201
Reinsurance business					
Other reinsurance acceptances	88,349	(58,304)	(18,897)	(8,874)	2,274
Reinsurance to close	-	(4,222)	-	538	(3,684)
	385,355	(268,600)	(85,718)	(23,246)	7,791
					1999
					£
Gross premiums in respect of dir United Kingdom	ect business w	vritten in:		20	62,659
Other EU Member states					602
Rest of the world				:	33,745
				29	97,006

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

4	Net operating expenses	2000 £	1999 £
	Syndicate operating expenses	19,653	10,684
	Exchange adjustment	(7,778)	10
	Costs of acquisition - commission and brokerage	97,798	75,024
		109,673	85,718
	Members personal expenses on Lloyd's syndicates Other operating expenses	11,407	9,692
		121,080	95,410
5	Investment income	2000	1999
		£	£
	Investment income	6,344	1,967
	Realised investment gains less losses	1,474	(478)
	Unrealised gains less losses on investments	, , ,	-
		7,818	1,489

### 6 Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

The auditor's remuneration of £120 is charged to Nomina plc and then recharged to the company as part of the Nomina plc management fee included within other charges in the non-technical account.

The company has no employees and no director's fees have been paid in the period.

7	Taxation	2000	1999
		£	£
	U.K. corporation tax at 20% (1999: 20.5%)	297	-
	Prior year		-
		297	-
		<del></del>	

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

## 8 Intangible assets

Syndicate participation rights	2000 £	1999 £
Cost		
At 1 January 2000	7,938	-
Additions	·	10,395
Disposals	(7,938)	(2,457)
At 31 December 2000	-	7,938
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2000	-	-
Charge for the period	•	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 December 2000		
Net book value		
At 31 December 2000	_	7,938
At 1 January 2000	7,938	

#### 9 Financial investments

	2000 Historic cost £	2000 Market Value £	1999 Historic cost £	1999 Market Value £
Syndicate participations				
Shares and other variable yield securities	7,189	13,346	1,093	1,011
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	98,007	88,660	32,664	35,903
Participation in investment pools	4,043	4,004	1,163	1,235
Loans guaranteed by mortgage	2,782	1,444	579	576
Other loans	-	-	8	8
Deposits with credit institutions	12,081	14,232	2,757	4,190
Other	68	37	113	1,096
	124,170	121,723	38,377	44,019
Other Shares and other variable yield securities	_	-	_	-

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

# 9 Financial Investments (continued)

Analysis of market value	2000 £	1999 £
Syndicate participations Listed on the stock exchange Other listed Unlisted	100,979 16,940 3,804 121,723	31,974 4,382 7,663 44,019
Other Listed on the stock exchange Unlisted	- - - -	-
10 Share capital	2000	1999
Authorised	£	£
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
11 Statement of movements on reser	ves 2000 £	1999 £
Balance at 1 January 2000	(30,756)	-
Retained profit/(loss) for the year	1,220	(30,756)
Balance at 31 December 2000	(29,536)	(30,756)

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

12	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2000 £	1999 £
	Profit for the financial year Proceeds from issue of shares Share premium on new share capital Expenses paid in connection with share issue	1,220	(30,756)
	Net addition to shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds	1,220 (30,755)	(30,755)
	Closing shareholders' funds	(29,535)	(30,755)
13	Other creditors including taxation and social security	2000 £	1999 £
	Corporation tax Proprietors' loan accounts Other creditors	297 14,384 3,932	12,313 881
		18,613	13,194
14	Cash flow statement	2000 £	1999 £
	Reconciliation of profit or loss on ordinary activities before tax to net cash inflow from operating activities: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax (Profit)/loss attributable to syndicate transactions	1,517 -	(30,756)
	(Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase/(decrease) in creditors and technical provisions (Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets Amortisation of syndicate capacity Unrealised (gain)/loss on revaluation of investments	(5,558) 6,098 (11,032)	(4,253) 42,947 (2,223)
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(8,975)	5,715

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

#### 15 Related party disclosure

The company's 1999 and 2000 underwriting is supported by the assets of or guarantees made interavailable to it by P T Chapman. These assets or guarantees are also available to Lloyd's to meet the personal underwriting liabilities of P T Chapman for underwriting years in run-off commencing prior to 1 January 1999, where applicable.

P T Chapman is the beneficial owner of the company's share. This individual is also a shareholder in Nomina plc.

Mr J.R.H. Evans, a director of the company, is also a director of Nomina plc which administers the conversion scheme in which the company participates. Nomina plc charges a fixed management fee of £2,250 (1999: £3,000) to cover all the costs of basic administration of the company.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2000

## 16 Syndicates

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	2001 Allocated Capacity	2000 Allocated Capacity	1999 Allocated capacity	1998 Allocated Capacity
		£	£	£	£
488	Ace Underwriting Agencies Ltd.			14,189	
1173	Cottrell and Maguire Limited		22,500	·	
1308	Duncanson & Holt Synd Managemt Ltd			22,500	
2488	Ace Underwriting Agencies Ltd.		18,432		
7020	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement		•	360,000	
7071	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement		360,000	•	