Company registration number: 3646940

**Evedon Enterprises Limited** 

**Report and Financial Statements** 31 December 2013

23/09/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE

### Contents

	Page No
Company Information	2
Report of the Directors	3
Strategic Report	5
Report of the Auditors	7
Profit and Loss Account - Technical Account - General Business	8
Profit and Loss Account - Non-Technical Account	9
Balance Sheet	10
Cash Flow Statement	12
Accounting Policies	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	17

### **Company Information**

**Directors** 

Stephen Dickinson Jeremy Richard Holt Evans

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 2013.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of trading as a Lloyd's corporate capital member. The Company continues to trade in 2014 and the Directors expect this year's result to be profitable.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on pages 8 to 9 of the Financial Statements. Dividends totalling £nil were paid in the year (2012: £nil).

#### **Directors**

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

Stephen Dickinson Jeremy Richard Holt Evans Nomina Plc

#### Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors, the Strategic Report 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; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping 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.

#### Report of the Directors (continued)

Hampelen Legal Pic

#### **Auditors**

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:

- so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- 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 of Directors on 19 August 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

Hampden Legal Plc Secretary

#### Strategic Report

#### Business review and future developments

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the syndicates on which the Company participates for the 2011, 2012 and 2013 years of account, as well as any prior run-off years. The 2011 year closed at 31 December 2013 with a result of £66,131 (2010: £46,694). The 2012 and 2013 open underwriting accounts will normally close at 31 December 2014 and 2015.

#### Key performance indicators

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

	2013	2012
Capacity (youngest underwriting year)	-	1,021,741
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	0.0%	94.5%
Underwriting profit of latest closed year:		
as a % of capacity	6.8%	4.7%
Run-off years of account movement	-	10

#### 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.

#### Financial risk management objectives and policies

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. The Company's role in managing this risk is limited to selection of syndicate participations and monitoring performance of the syndicates. The Company is also directly exposed to these risks, but they are not considered material compared to the syndicate risk for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

#### 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.

Hempelen Legal Plc

#### Strategic Report (continued)

#### 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.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 19 August 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

Hampden Legal Plc Secretary

#### Report of the Auditors

#### Independent Auditor's report to the Members of Evedon Enterprises Limited

We have audited the Financial Statements of Evedon Enterprises Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 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 and Strategic Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited Financial Statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. 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 2013 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 and Strategic Report 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

Curic paper

19 August 2014

1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

# Profit and Loss Account Technical Account – General Business for the year ended 31 December 2013

Note		2013 £		2012 £
Premiums written Gross premiums written 1		93,988		965,181
Outward reinsurance premiums		(19,746)		(216,291)
Net premiums written		74,242		748,890
Change in the provision for unearned premiums				
Gross provision Reinsurers' share		352,791 (47,429)		(44,876) 5,270
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		379,604		709,284
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		11,547	,	30,897
Other technical income, net of reinsurance		-		-
Claims paid				
Gross amount Reinsurers' share	(427,205) 95,531		(476,515) 98,607	
	·			
Net claims paid	(331,674)		(377,908)	
Change in the provision for claims				
Gross amount	306,613		7,426	
Reinsurers' share	(79,453)	,	20,996	
Change in the net provision for claims	227,160		28,422	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(104,514)		(349,486)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance		-		_
Net operating expenses 3		(157,868)		(287,913)
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance		-		
Balance on the technical account for general busi	ness	128,769		102,782
<u> </u>				

### Profit and Loss Account Non - Technical Account for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Balance on technical account for general business		128,769	102,782
Investment income	4	25,197	33,015
Unrealised gains on investments		10,442	17,252
Investment expenses and charges	5	(12,820)	(11,611)
Unrealised losses on investments		(11,066)	(7,476)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical	cal account	(11,547)	(30,897)
Other income		-	2
Other charges		(3,447)	(12,394)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	6	125,528	90,673
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	7	(19,765)	(21,551)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	14	105,763	69,122

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 2013

		31	1 December 20	13	31	December 201	12
		Syndicate participation	Corporate	Total	Syndicate participation	Corporate	Total
	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£
Assets							
Intangible assets	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments					*		
Financial investments	10	831,656	_	831,656	1,087,287	_	1,087,287
Deposits with ceding undertakings		193	-	193	310	-	310
		831,849	-	831,849	1,087,597	_	1,087,597
Reinsurers' share of technical pro	visions						
Provision for unearned premiums		5,539	-	5,539	51,910	_	51,910
Claims outstanding		251,937	-	251,937	333,629	-	333,629
Other technical provisions		-	-	•	-	-	· •
	·	257,476	-	257,476	385,539	-	385,539
Debtors	·						
Arising out of direct insurance opera		42,795	-	42,795	202,012	-	202,012
Arising out of reinsurance operation	S	119,578	-	119,578	183,645	-	183,645
Other debtors	11	99,054	96,257	195,311	102,668	203,278	305,946
		261,427	96,257	357,684	488,325	203,278	691,603
Other assets	·						
Cash at bank and in hand		53,101	27,200	80,301	53,251	13,341	66,592
Other		85,581	-	85,581	104,387		104,387
		138,682	27,200	165,882	157,638	13,341	170,979
Prepayments and accrued income	•						
Accrued interest		1,998	-	1,998	2,329	-	2,329
Deferred acquisition costs		11,133	-	11,133	94,240	-	94,240
Other prepayments and accrued inco	me	857	-	857	2,359		2,359
	·	13,988	-	13,988	98,928	<del>-</del>	98,928
Total assets	•	1,503,422	123,457	1,626,879	2,218,027	216,619	2,434,646

## Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013

	. 3	1 December 20	13	3	1 December 20	12
Note	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Liabilities and shareholders' funds				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Capital and reserves Called up share capital 12 Share premium account	- -	290	290		290	290
Profit and loss account 13	120,267	63,115	183,382	31,871	45,748	77,619
Shareholders' funds 14	120,267	63,405	183,672	31,871	46,038	77,909
Technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums Claims outstanding – gross amount Other technical provisions	40,621 1,175,791	- - -	40,621 1,175,791	385,491 1,502,980	- - -	385,491 1,502,980
Provisions for other risks and charges Deferred taxation 15 Other	- -	41,073	41,073	:	20,118	20,118
Deposits received from reinsurers	208	-	208	184	-	184
Creditors Arising out of direct insurance operations Arising out of reinsurance operations Amounts owed to credit institutions Other creditors including taxation and social security  16	13,345 73,478 - 75,408	- - - 130	13,345 73,478 - 75,538	21,934 155,919 - 116,154	- - - 123,371	21,934 155,919 - 239,525
taxation and social security 16						
	1,378,851	41,203	1,420,054	2,182,662	143,489	2,326,151
Accruals and deferred income	4,304	18,849	23,153	3,494	27,092	30,586
Total liabilities	1,503,422	123,457	1,626,879	2,218,027	216,619	2,434,646

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Director on 19 August 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

Jeremy Richard Holt Evans Director

Company registration number: 3646940

## Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Operating activities  Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	17(a)	15,346	(20,237)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		-	-
Capital expenditure Purchase of syndicate capacity Proceeds from sale of syndicate capacity		- 	19,764
Taxation Corporation and overseas taxes (paid)/refunded		(1,487)	(1,771)
Equity dividends paid		-	-
Financing Issue of shares Share issue expenses		- -	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) for the year	17(b)	13,859	(2,244)
Cash flows were invested as follows:			
Increase/(decrease) in cash holdings Purchase of financial investments Sale of financial investments	17(b)	13,859 - -	(2,244)
Net investment of cash flows		13,859	(2,244)

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. Its 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

#### i. 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.

#### ii. 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)**

#### iii. 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 critical 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 an 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 liabilities 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.

#### ix. 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.

#### xi. Investments

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

#### xii. Investment return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses, 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, US 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 intermediaries as appropriate.

#### **Taxation**

The Company is taxed on its results including its share of underwriting results declared by the syndicates. 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 five 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 2013

1.	Class of business						
••	Class of business	Gross	Gross	Gross	Net		
		written	premiums	claims	operating	Reinsurance	
	2013	premiums	earned	incurred	expenses	balance	Total
		£	· £	£	£	£	£
•	Direct insurance						
	Accident and health	7,693	20,783	(7,841)	(8,923)	(1,475)	2,544
	Motor - third party liability	1,041	1,786	(1,202)	(767)	102	(81)
	Motor – other classes	2,512	26,397	(20,335)	(8,624)	994	(1,568)
	Marine, aviation and transport	9,067	50,573	(7,821)	(17,701)	(5,598)	19,453
	Fire and other damage to property Third party liability	35,367	137,398	(33,999)	(49,351)	(23,989)	30,059
	Credit and suretyship	26,615 (63)	85,654 9,336	(48,542) 4,040	(31,153) (3,462)	3,174 (1,554)	9,133 8,360
	Legal expenses	895	1,751	(389)	(982)	(1,554)	223
	Assistance	675	1,751	(307)	(702)	(157)	223
	Miscellaneous	(673)	364	(186)	(145)	(23)	10
	Total direct	82,454	334,042	(116,275)	(121,108)	(28,526)	68,133
	Reinsurance	11,534	112,737	(4,317)	(36,760)	(22,571)	49,089
	Total	93,988	446,779	(120,592)	(157,868)	(51,097)	117,222
		Gross	Gross	Gross	Net		
		written	premiums	claims	operating	Reinsurance	
	2012	premiums	earned	incurred	expenses	balance	Total
	2012	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Direct insurance	di-	<b>~</b>	<b>ð</b> ₩	*	<b></b>	<b>a.</b>
	Accident and health	37,052	37,586	(17,931)	(15,896)	(1,043)	2,716
	Motor - third party liability	1,595	2,220	265	(822)	(56)	1,607
	Motor - other classes	50,361	51,423	(38,560)	(18,269)	2,541	(2,865)
	Marine, aviation and transport	107,121	105,587	(39,269)	(34,525)	(7,019)	24,774
	Fire and other damage to property	243,145	238,417	(121,904)	(82,498)	(31,243)	2,772
	Third party liability	148,491	148,395	(71,742)	(50,167)	(8,735)	17,751
	Credit and suretyship	17,727	18,028	(4,465)	(6,396)	(2,788)	4,379
	Legal expenses	2,440	2,260	(1,101)	(1,147)	5	17
	Assistance Miscellaneous	2.156	2 121	(756)	(1.252)	- (4)	118
	Miscenaneous	2,156	2,131	(756)	(1,253)	(4)	118
	Total direct	610,088	606,047	(295,463)	(210,973)	(48,342)	51,269
	Reinsurance	355,093	314,258	(173,626)	(76,940)	(43,076)	20,616
	Total	965,181	920,305	(469,089)	(287,913)	(91,418)	71,885
•					2012		2012
2.	Geographical analysis				2013		2012
	Direct gross premium written in:				<b>£</b>		£
	United Kingdom				71,560		499,819
	Other EU Member States				784		7,934
	Rest of the World				10,110		102,335
					82,454		610,088
					<del></del>		
3.	Net operating expenses				2013 £		2012 £
	Acquisition costs				23,184		213,515
	Change in deferred acquisition costs				23,184 86,044		(12,382)
	Administrative expenses						
	Loss/(profit) on exchange				35,848 12,792		78,314 8,466
					157,868		287,913
					.,		,

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Investment income	2013	2012
		£	£
	Income from investments	21,355	25,694
	Gains on the realisation of investments	3,648	7,040
	Bank deposit interest	194	281
		25,197	33,015
	Investment expenses and charges	2013	2012
		£	£
	Investment management expenses, including interest	2,375	2,311
	Losses on the realisation of investments	10,445	9,300
		12,820	11,611
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	2013	2012
	1 total (1035) on ordinary activities before taxation	£	£
	This is stated after charging:		
	Directors remuneration	-	-
	Amortisation of syndicate capacity	•	-
	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 eq	uates to approximately £80 (20	12: £85).
•	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and eq  Taxation		
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and eq	uates to approximately £80 (20 2013	12: £85). 2012
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and eq  Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax:	uates to approximately £80 (20 2013	12: £85). 2012 £
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and eq  Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax:  UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year	uates to approximately £80 (20 2013 £	12: £85). 2012
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and eq  Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax:	2013 £ (2,677)	2012 £
<b>7.</b>	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677)	2012 £ 2,678 - 2,678
<b>7.</b>	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  Foreign tax	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) 1,487	2012 £ 2,678 - 2,678 1,770
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677)	2012 £ 2,678 - 2,678
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  Foreign tax Total current tax: Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) 1,487 (1,190) 23,579	2012 £ 2,678 - 2,678 1,770
<b>'.</b>	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax:	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) 1,487 (1,190) 23,579 (2,624)	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) 1,487 (1,190) 23,579	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate  Factors affecting tax charge for year	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) 1,487 (1,190) 23,579 (2,624)	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) 1,487 (1,190) 23,579 (2,624)	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). The differences are explained below:	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (1,487) (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448
•	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) 1,487 (1,190) 23,579 (2,624)	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448
·-	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). The differences are explained below:	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (1,487) (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448 17,103 21,551
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 24.50%)	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) (1,487 (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448 17,103 21,551
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 24.50%)  Effects of:	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) (1,487) (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448 17,103 21,551
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 24.50%)	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) (1,487 (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765	2012 £ 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448 17,103 21,551 90,673 22,215
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). 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% (2012: 24.50%)  Effects of: Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) (1,487) (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765	2012 £ 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448 17,103 21,551 90,673 22,215
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). 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% (2012: 24.50%)  Effects of: Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax Other corporation tax computation adjustments	2013 £ (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) (1,487) (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765  125,528 25,106 (16,931) - 1,487 (8,174)	2,678 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448 17,103 21,551 90,673 22,215 13,551 (17,075) 1,770 (15,174)
7.	Taxation  Analysis of charge in year  Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years  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% (2012: 24.50%). 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% (2012: 24.50%)  Effects of: Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax	2013 £  (2,677) (2,677) (2,677) (1,487) (1,190) 23,579 (2,624) 19,765  125,528  25,106  (16,931) - 1,487	2012 £ 2,678 2,678 1,770 4,448 17,103 21,551 90,673 22,215

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

#### 7. Taxation (continued)

The results of the Company's participation on the 2011, 2012 and 2013 years of account and the calendar year movement on 2010 and prior run-offs will not be assessed to tax until the year ended 31 December 2014, 2015 and 2016 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	2013 £	2012 £
	Equity dividends declared and paid	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
9.	Intangible assets	2013	2012
	Purchased syndicate capacity	£	£
	Cost		
	At 01 January 2013 Additions	-	32,395
	Disposals	- -	(32,395)
	At 31 December 2013	-	-
	Amortisation		
	At 01 January 2013	-	12,633
	Provided during the year Disposals	-	(12,633)
	At 31 December 2013	<del>-</del>	-
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2013		-
	At 31 December 2012		19,762

#### 10. Investments

Other financial investments - Syndicate

	2013		20	12
	Market		Market	
	value	Cost	value	Cost
	£	£	£	. £
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	76,262	75,636	117,631	116,497
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	693,047	698,882	876,363	860,945
Participation in investment pools	40,392	38,252	58,353	73,163
Loans secured by mortgages	2,215	2,191	4,444	4,396
Other loans	693	693	6,786	6,784
Deposits with credit institutions	887	887	1,249	1,249
Other	18,160	10,263	22,461	21,576
_	831,656	826,804	1,087,287	1,084,610
Listed investments included within the above	809,701	812,770	1,052,347	1,050,605

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

10.	Investments (continued)	vestments (continued)		2013		2012	
	, ,			rket		Market	<b>a</b> .
	Other financial investments - Corporate	rnorate	v	alue £	Cost £	value £	Cost £
	other maneral myestments	, por acc		~	~	~	~
	Shares and other variable yield securities			-	-	-	-
	Debt securities and other fixed inc	ome securities		-		-	
				-	-	<u>.</u>	_
	Listed investments included within	n the above		-			<u>-</u>
11.	Other debtors						
		S.m.diaata		2013	Com dianta		2012
		Syndicate participation	Corporate	Total	Syndicate participation	Corporate	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Amounts due from group						
	undertakings	-	95,755	95,755	-	64,262	64,262
	Proprietors' loan accounts Funds at Lloyd's	-	502	502	-	136,490	136,490
	Deferred tax asset (note 15)	-	-	-	-	130,490	130,490
	Other	99,054	-	99,054	102,668	2,526	105,194
		99,054	96,257	195,311	102,668	203,278	305,946

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

13.

Allotted, called-up and fully paid	4012		2016	
	2013	)	2012	!
	Issued	Value	Issued	Value
		£		£
Ordinary £1 shares	290	290	290	290

		2013			2012
•	0 4	70 4. I	Syndicate	<b>6</b>	m 4.1
	-			•	Total
ž.	£.	a.	æ.	a.	ı.
31,871	45,748	77,619	93,491	(84,994)	8,497
(46,694)	46,694	-	(175,087)	175,087	_
135,090	(29,327)	105,763	113,467	(44,345)	69,122
-	-	-	-	-	-
120,267	63,115	183,382	31,871	45,748	77,619
	(46,694) 135,090	participation £ £ £ £ \$ £ \$ £ \$ \$ £ \$ \$ £ \$ \$ £ \$ \$ 1,871 \$ 45,748 \$ (46,694) \$ 46,694 \$ 135,090 \$ (29,327) \$ - \$ \$ - \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Syndicate participation         Corporate £         Total £           \$\frac{1}{2}\$         \$\frac{1}{2}\$	Syndicate participation         Corporate £         Total £         Syndicate participation £           31,871         45,748         77,619         93,491           (46,694)         46,694         -         (175,087)           135,090         (29,327)         105,763         113,467	Syndicate participation         Corporate £         Total £         Syndicate participation £         Corporate £           31,871         45,748         77,619         93,491         (84,994)           (46,694)         46,694         -         (175,087)         175,087           135,090         (29,327)         105,763         113,467         (44,345)

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

14.	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds		
		2013	2012
		£	£
	Opening shareholders' funds	77,909	8,787
	Profit/(loss) for the financial year	105,763	69,122
	Equity dividends	-	-
	Proceeds from issue of shares	-	-
	Closing shareholders' funds	183,672	77,909
5.	Deferred taxation assets/(liabilities)	2013	2012
		£	£
	Opening balance	(20,118)	(3,015)
	Profit and loss account (charge)/credit	(20,955)	(17,103)
	Closing balance	(41,073)	(20,118)

The deferred tax balance consists of timing differences relating to the taxation of underwriting results. Deferred tax assets are shown within Other debtors (note 11).

#### 16. Other creditors including taxation and social security

•	6 1: 4	•	2013	0 3: 4		2012	
	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £	
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	2,677	2,677	
Proprietors' loan accounts	-	130	130	-	1,139	1,139	
Third party funds	-	-	-		-	-	
Other creditors	75,408	-	75,408	116,154	20	116,174	
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-	119,535	119,535	
	75,408	130	75,538	116,154	123,371	239,525	

## 17. (a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash

inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	2013	2012
	£	£
Profit or loss on ordinary activities before tax	125,528	90,673
(Profit)/loss attributable to syndicate transactions	(88,396)	61,620
Profit or loss – excluding syndicate transactions	37,132	152,293
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	107,021	(140,768)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(128,807)	(31,760)
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	(2)
Amortisation of syndicate capacity	-	-
Impairment of syndicate capacity	-	-
Realised/unrealised (gains)/losses on investments	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	15,346	(20,237)

#### (b) Movement in cash, portfolio investments and financing

Cash Other financial investments	At 1 January 2013 £	Cash flow	Changes to market value £	At 31 December 2013
	13,341	13,859	-	27,200
	13,341	13,859		27,200

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

#### 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 (2012: £2,750) to cover all the costs of basic administration of the Company.

#### 19. Ultimate controlling party

The Company is controlled by SD Underwriting Limited.

#### 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	2014 Allocated capacity	2013 Allocated capacity	2012 Allocated capacity	2011 Allocated capacity
22	TT' 0 1' . T' '. I	£	t.	£	12 450
33	Hiscox Syndicates Limited	-	=	45,864	43,450
218	Equity Syndicate Management Limited	-	-	20,202	22,447
510	R J Kiln & Co Limited	-	-	64,554	58,972
570	Atrium Underwriters Limited	-	-	-	22,159
609	Atrium Underwriters Limited	-	-	22,159	-
623	Beazley Furlonge Limited	-	-	46,483	46,483
727	S A Meacock & Company Limited	-	-	37,929	37,929
958	Canopius Managing Agents Limited	-	-	41,469	41,469
1200	Argo Managing Agency Limited	•	=	40,000	54,200
2010	Cathedral Underwriting Limited	-	-	61,235	61,235
2791	Managing Agency Partners Limited	-	-	60,775	60,775
6106	Amlin Underwriting Limited	-	=	10,000	10,000
6110	Pembroke Managing Agency Limited	-	-	24,784	-
6111	Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited	-	-	27,378	-
7201	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	-	-	489,318	481,539
7203	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	-	-	10,400	10,248
. 7217	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	-	_	19,191	19,191

