Company registration number (England and Wales): 03848332

PARK FARM UNDERWRITING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

www.humph.co.uk



CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Directors' report	2
Strategic report	3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Income statement	6 - 7
Statement of comprehensive income	7
Statement of financial position	8 - 9
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Accounting policies	12 - 19
Notes to the financial statements	20 - 31

COMPANY INFORMATION

COMPANY PERSONNEL

Directors

P P Bowcock

Nomina Plc

C D Shee

Company Secretary

Hampden Legal Plc

COMPANY ADDRESSES

Registered office

5th Floor

40 Gracechurch Street

London

EC3V 0BT

Member's agent

Hampden Private Capital Limited

40 Gracechurch Street

London EC3V 0BT

Auditors

Humphrey & Co Audit Services Ltd

7 - 9 The Avenue

Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 3YA

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Directors

The directors who held office at any time during the year are listed below:

P P Bowcock

Nomina Plc

C D Shee

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 these 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 UK 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors 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

The auditors, Humphrey & Co Audit Services Ltd, are deemed to be reappointed under Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Approved by the Board on しょ Section こん

Mond

2019 and signed on its behalf by:

P P Bowcock

Director

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The directors have pleasure in presenting their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation was £264,334 (2017: loss £7,995). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a corporate underwriting member of Lloyd's. The company commenced underwriting with effect from 01 January 2000.

The result for the year is in respect of the 2018 annual accounting year, which consists of movements in the 2016, 2017 and 2018 years of account as well as any 2015 and prior run-off years. Gross premiums written increased from £1,831,119 to £2,049,074 compared to the previous year and the overall balance on the technical account improved from a deficit of £212,654 in 2017 to a deficit of £103,132 as a result of the level of claims experienced.

The company has continued to underwrite on the 2019 underwriting account where the market conditions are considered favourable for a profitable outcome subject to the level of claims experienced.

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to insurance risk, investment and currency risk and regulatory risk.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company is principally exposed to financial risk through its participation on Lloyd's syndicates. It has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each syndicate to the managing agent of that syndicate and it looks to the managing agents to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each syndicate's exposures to insurance risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The company is also directly exposed to these risks, but they are not considered material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company.

Hedge accounting is not used by the company.

Key performance indicators

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

	2018	2017
Capacity (youngest underwriting year) (£)	2,069,063	1,743,419
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	99.0 %	105.0 %
Underwriting profit of latest closed year as a % of capacity	3.8 %	10.5 %
Run-off years of account movement (£)	6,596	14,487
Combined ratio	107.5 %	116.6 %

The combined ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred, commissions and expenses to net premiums earned.

Approved by the Board on 2 \ Sec 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

P P Bowcock

Director

page three

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PARK FARM UNDERWRITING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Park Farm Underwriting Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 on pages 6 to 31. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report and Strategic Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PARK FARM UNDERWRITING LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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 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.

Responsibilities of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Andaban

Andrew Robinson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Humphrey & Co Audit Services Ltd Statutory Auditor

Date: 2) September 2019

Humphrey & Co Audit Services Ltd 7 - 9 The Avenue Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 3YA

INCOME STATEMENT - TECHNICAL ACCOUNT (GENERAL BUSINESS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018	restated 2017
•	Note	£	£
Gross premiums written	5	2,049,074	1,831,119
Outward reinsurance premiums		(368,085)	(325,118)
Net premiums written		1,680,989	1,506,001
Change in the provision for unearne	d premiums		
Gross provision	7	(62,280)	(33,224)
Reinsurers' share	7	19,190	(4,800)
Net change in the provision for unearned premiums		(43,090)	(38,024)
Earned premiums net of reinsurance)	1,637,899	1,467,977
Allocated investment return transfer non-technical account Claims paid	red from the	19,618	31,599
Gross amount		(1,133,364)	(895,949)
Reinsurers' share		252,319	114,608
Net claims paid		(881,045)	(781,341)
Change in provision for claims			
Gross amount	7	(299,063)	(611,965)
Reinsurers' share	7	77,023	273,527
Net about a la survivia de fau alaime		(222,040)	(338,438)
Net change in provision for claims			
Claims incurred net of reinsurance		(1,103,085)	(1,119,779)
	9	(1,103,085) (657,564)	(1,119,779) (592,451)

INCOME STATEMENT - NON TECHNICAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

			restated
	Note	2018 £	2017 £
		~	~
Balance on the general business technical account		(103,132)	(212,654)
Investment income		117,138	119,801
Realised loss on investments		(7,817)	(9,387)
Unrealised (loss)/gain on investments		(243,416)	172,121
Investment expenses and charges	8	(1,576)	(2,364)
Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account		(19,618)	(31,599)
Other income	10	10,317	-
Other charges		(29,357)	(42,382)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	11	(277,461)	(6,464)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	19	13,127	(1,531)
Loss for the financial year		(264,334)	(7,995)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
	Note	2018	2017
		£	£
Loss for the financial year		(264,334)	(7,995)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Loss for the financial year		(264,334)	(7,995)

All amounts above relate to continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

Total assets		4,458,676	2,519,999	6,978,675	6,490,613
Total prepayments and accrued income		269,245	-	269,245	265,997
Other prepayments and accrued income		13,356	-	13,356	9,797
Deferred acquisition costs	7	252,033	-	252,033	252,564
Accrued interest		3,856	-	3,856	3,636
Prepayments and accrued income			•		
Total other assets		258,677	98,942	357,619	273,849
Other		696	, <u>-</u>	696	545
Other assets Cash at bank	17	257,981	98,942	356,923	273,304
Total debtors		1,469,493	71,769	1,541,262	1,165,237
Other debtors	16	995,775	71,769	1,067,544	792,560
Arising out of reinsurance operations	15	85,983	-	85,983	55,864
Intermediaries		387,727	-	387,727	316,778
Arising out of direct insurance operations Policyholders	15	8	-	8	35
Debtors					
Total reinsurers' share of technical provisions		939,973	-	939,973	820,955
Other technical provisions		428,538	-	428,538	414,122
Claims outstanding	7	386,821	· <u>-</u>	386,821	306,547
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums	7	124,614	-	124,614	100,286
		1,321,200	2,323,028	3,040,310	
Total investments		1,521,288	2,325,028	3,846,316	3,919,359
Financial investments Deposits with ceding undertakings	14	1,521,156 132	2,325,028	3,846,184 132	3,919,253 106
Investments					
Syndicate participation rights	13	-	24,260	24,260	45,216
Intangible assets		~	~	L	
ASSETS	Note	Assets £	Corporate £	Total £	Tota £
		Syndicate		2018	2017

/continued...

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

LIĄBILITIES	Note	Syndicate Liabilities £	Corporate £	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	18	-	350,421	350,421	350,421
Share premium account		-	18,443	18,443	18,443
Profit and loss account		(485,968)	2,119,285	1,633,317	1,897,651
Shareholder's funds attributable to equity interests		(485,968)	2,488,149	2,002,181	2,266,515
Technical provisions				·	
Provision for unearned premiums	7	916,916	· -	916,916	819,730
Claims outstanding - gross amount	7	3,122,279	<u></u>	3,122,279	2,705,124
Total technical provisions		4,039,195	-	4,039,195	3,524,854
Provisions for other risks and charges				•	
Provision for taxation	19	-			.
Deposits received from reinsurers		7,283	-	7,283	196
Creditors					
Arising out of direct insurance operations		46,809	-	46,809	42,409
Arising out of reinsurance operations		525,420	-	525,420	372,549
Amounts due to credit institutions	21	42,784	• • •	42,784	8,054
Other creditors	20	243,625	28,728	272,353	230,809
Total creditors		858,638	28,728	887,366	653,821
Accruals and deferred income					
Other accruals and deferred income		39,528	3,122	42,650	45,227
Total liabilities		4,458,676	2,519,999	6,978,675	6,490,613

Approved by the Board on 2 r Sert,

2019 and signed on its behalf by:

P P Bowcock

Director

Company Registration No. 03848332

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Retained earnings	Total £
At 1 January 2017 Loss for the financial year	•	350,421 -	18,443 -	1,905,646 (7,995)	2,274,510 (7,995)
At 31 December 2017		350,421	18,443	1,897,651	2,266,515
At 1 January 2018 Loss for the financial year		350,421 -	18,443 -	1,897,651 (264,334)	2,266,515 (264,334)
At 31 December 2018		350,421	18,443	1,633,317	2,002,181

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018	2017
		£	£
Cash inflow from operating activities	22	84,539	117,684
Interest received		1,380	105
UK corporation tax paid		(58,947)	(57,209)
Foreign tax paid		(2,906)	(834)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		24,066	59,746
Cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities			
Purchase of syndicate participation rights		(136)	(23,170)
Proceeds from sale of syndicate participation rights		10,317	-
Purchase of investments		(127,031)	(234,946)
Proceeds from sale of investments		48,657	87,871
Dividends received		90,006	86,568
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		21,813	(83,677)
Cash inflow from financing			
Funds lent to the company			
by the company's shareholders		691	<u>-</u>
Net cash inflow from financing		691	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash	_	46,570	(23,931)
Net funds at 1 January		52,372	76,303
Increase/(Decrease) in cash in the year		46,570	(23,931)
Net funds at 31 December		98,942	52,372

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

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by shares that was incorporated in England and Wales and whose registered office is given on page one of these financial statements. The company participates in insurance business as an underwriting member of various syndicates at Lloyd's.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", FRS 103 "Insurance Contracts", the Companies Act 2006 and Regulation 6 of Schedule 3 to the Large and Medium Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, relating to insurance.

The directors do not consider the company to be a financial institution under FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the group. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments held at fair value, through the income statement.

The technical account has been prepared on an annual basis of accounting, whereby the incurred cost of claims, commission and related expenses are charged against the earned proportion of premiums net of re-insurance. Amounts reported in the technical account relate to movements in the period in respect of all relevant years of account of the syndicates on which the company participates.

Accounting information in respect of the syndicate participations has been provided by the syndicate managing agents through an information exchange facility operated by Lloyd's and has been reported on by the syndicate auditors.

Assets and liabilities arising as a result of the underwriting activities are mainly controlled by the syndicates' managing agents and are shown separately on the Statement of Financial Position as "Syndicate Assets" and "Syndicate Liabilities". The assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the syndicates' insurance creditors.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

General business

i Premiums

Gross premiums are accounted for in the period in which the risk commences, together with adjustments to premiums written in previous accounting periods. Future premiums relating to risks commencing in the period are based upon estimates made by the syndicates' management. Other adjustments are accounted for as arising.

ii Uneamed 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 financial reporting 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

Provision is made for the estimated cost of claims outstanding at the end of the year, including those incurred but not reported at that date, and for the related cost of settlement. Claims incurred comprise amounts paid or provided in respect of claims occurring during the current year, together with the amount by which settlement or reassessment of claims from previous years differs from the provision at the beginning of the year.

The claims provision determined by the managing agent will have been based on information that was currently available at the time. However, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided and will be reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustment is made.

vi 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.

vii 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.

viii Investments and allocated investment income

In accordance with Lloyd's current accounting practice, investments are stated at market value, including accrued interest at the financial reporting date. Investment income is included in the General Business Technical Account reflecting that earned on the investment portfolio managed by the syndicates. The allocated investment income therefore comprises income received and investment profits and losses arising in the calendar year including appreciation/depreciation and accrued interest consequent upon the revaluation of investments at 31 December. All gains and losses on investments are treated as realised at the financial reporting date.

ix Financial assets and financial liabilities

The syndicates' investments comprise of debt and equity investments, derivatives, cash and cash equivalents and loans and receivables.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

ix Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Debtors/creditors arising from insurance/reinsurance operations shown in the statement of financial position include the totals of all the syndicate's 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.

Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the syndicate becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the syndicate after deducting all of its liabilities.

Initial measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction cost), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through the income statement, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Subsequent measurement

Non-current debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one financial year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Other debt instruments are measured at fair value through the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights of the cash flow from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the syndicates transfer to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or c) the syndicates, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, have transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse in time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the syndicates estimate the fair value by using a valuation technique.

Impairment of financial instruments measured at amortised cost or cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, i.e. using the effective interest method.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

ix Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement immediately.

x Basis of currency translation

Syndicates maintain separate funds in Sterling, United States and Canadian dollars, and may also do so in certain other currencies. All transactions where separate currencies are maintained are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the financial reporting date. Transactions during the period in other overseas currencies are expressed in Sterling at the rates ruling at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities, which according to FRS 103 are deemed to include unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs, are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange at the financial reporting date.

Any non-monetary items are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Insurance assets and liabilities (unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs) have been translated at period end to the functional currency at the closing rate.

xi Debtors/creditors arising from insurance/reinsurance operations

The amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position include the totals of all the syndicates outstanding debit and credit transactions. 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 insurers, reinsurers or intermediaries as appropriate.

xii 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.

2.2 Reinsurance at corporate level

Where considered applicable by the directors, the company may purchase additional reinsurance to that purchased through the syndicates. Any such reinsurance premiums and related reinsurance recoveries are treated in the same manner as described for syndicates in Note 2.1 (iv) and (v).

2.3 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

The company is taxed on its results including its share of underwriting results declared by the syndicates and these are deemed to accrue 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 previous year ends may not be 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.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2.4 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the financial reporting 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.

2.5 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 assets and amortised over a 3 year period beginning with the respective year of syndicate participation. The intangible assets are reviewed for impairment where there are indicators for impairment and any impairment is charged to the income statement for the period.

2.6 Investments

Investments held directly by the company, by trustees of the Premium Trust Fund, or as the Lloyd's Deposit, are stated at fair value.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and cash in hand.

3 Key accounting judgements and estimation uncertainties

In applying the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. These judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The measurement of the provision for claims outstanding is the most significant judgement involving estimation uncertainty regarding amounts recognised in these financial statements in relation to underwriting by the syndicates and this is disclosed further in Note 4.

The management and control of each syndicate is carried out by the managing agent of that syndicate, and the company looks to the managing agent to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each syndicate.

The key accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty set out below therefore relate to those made in respect of the company only, and do not include estimates and judgements made in respect of the syndicates.

i Purchased syndicate capacity

Estimating value in use:

Where an indication of impairment of capacity values exists, the directors will carry out an impairment review to determine the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. The value in use calculation requires an estimate of the future cash flows expected to arise from the capacity and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

Determining the useful life of purchased syndicate capacity:

The assessed useful life of syndicate capacity is 3 years. This is on the basis that this is the life over which the original value of the capacity is used up.

ii Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the directors consider both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

iii Recoverability of debtors

The company establishes a provision for debtors that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability, factors such as the ageing of the debtors, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual groups of customers are all considered.

4 Risk management

This section summarises the financial and insurance risks the company is exposed to either directly at its own corporate level or indirectly via its participation in the Lloyd's syndicates.

Risk background

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 the reinsurer fails to meet their share of a claim. The management of the syndicate's funds is exposed to risks of investments, 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 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. The company also mitigates its risks by participating across several syndicates.

The directors do not consider the company to be a financial institution under FRS 102, on the basis that the company itself does not undertake the business of effecting or carrying out insurance contracts. Therefore there is no requirement to discuss financial risks arising from syndicate investment activities. The analysis below provides details of the financial risks the company is exposed to from syndicate insurance activities as required by FRS 103.

Syndicate risks

i Liquidity risk

The syndicates are exposed to daily calls on their available cash resources, principally from claims arising from its insurance business. Liquidity risk arises where cash may not be available to pay obligations when due, or to ensure compliance with the syndicate's obligations under the various trust deeds to which it is party.

The syndicates aim to manage their liquidity position so that they can fund claims arising from significant catastrophic events, as modelled in their Lloyd's realistic disaster scenarios ("RDS").

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

ii Credit risk

Credit ratings to syndicate assets emerging directly from insurance activities, excluding cash at bank and financial investments, which are neither past due nor impaired are as follows:

2018	AAA £	AA £	A £	BBB or lower	Not rated £	
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	•	-	•	132	132
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	33,322	122,975	556,928	688	99,315	813,228
Reinsurance debtors	544	2,692	46,363	-	11,399	60,998
Insurance debtors	-	-	-	-	361,282	361,282
Total	33,866	125,667	603,291	688	472,128	1,235,640
2017	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	_	-	106	106
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	8,389	115,105	491,579	17,868	84,667	717,608
Reinsurance debtors	16	1,858	34,532	13	5,313	41,732
Insurance debtors		•	•	-	277,135	277,135
Total	8,405	116,963	526,111	17,881	367,221	1,036,581

Syndicate assets emerging directly from insurance activities, excluding cash at bank and financial investments, past their due date or impaired are as follows:

		•	Between	10		
	Less	Between	6 months	Greater		past
	than 3	3 and 6	and 1	than 1		due or
	months	months	year	year	Impaired	impaired
2018	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits with ceding undertakings	_	_	_	_	-	-
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	-		-	-	(82)	(82)
Reinsurance debtors	11,977	11,104	1,028	876	(6)	24,979
Insurance debtors	12,999	5,138	3,309	5,161	(153)	26,454
Total	24,976	16,242	4,337	6,037	(241)	51,351
2017	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	_	_	-	, -	-
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	-	-		_	(160)	(160)
Reinsurance debtors	10,355	1,631	1,192	965	` (9)	14,134
Insurance debtors	13,402	7,097	7,578	11,755	(153)	39,679
Total	23,757	8,728	8,770	12,720	(322)	53,653

iii Interest rate and equity price risk

Interest rate risk and equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates and market prices respectively.

Total

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

iv Currency risk

The syndicates' main exposure to foreign currency risk arises from insurance business originating overseas, primarily denominated in US dollars. Transactions denominated in US dollars form a significant part of the syndicates' operations. This risk is, in part, mitigated by the syndicates maintaining financial assets denominated in US dollars against its major exposures in that currency.

The tables below provides details of syndicate assets and liabilities by currency:

	GBP £	USD £ converted	EUR £ converted	CAD £ converted	Other £ converted	Total £ converted
2018						
Total assets Total liabilities	720,302 (1,015,791)	2,865,131 (3,125,702)	278,848 (294,708)	345,123 (244,354)	249,272 (264,089)	4,458,676 (4,944,644)
Surplus/(deficiency) of assets	(295,489)	(260,571)	(15,860)	100,769	(14,817)	(485,968)
2017						
Total assets Total liabilities	751,892 (1,047,872)	2,296,230 (2,400,174)	238,743 (239,574)	353,121 (229,552)	228,733 (172,278)	3,868,719 (4,089,450)
Surplus/(deficiency) of assets	(295,980)	(103,944)	(831)	123,569	56,455	(220,731)

Company risks

i Investment, credit, liquidity and currency risks

The 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, credit 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 deposits. The syndicates can distribute their results in Sterling, US Dollars or a combination of the two. The company is exposed to movements in the US Dollar between the financial reporting date and the distribution of the underwriting profits and losses, which is usually in the May following the closure of the year of account. The company does not use derivative instruments to manage risk and, as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

ii 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.

iii Operational risks

As there are relatively few transactions actually undertaken by the company there are only limited systems and operational 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Class of business	Gross	Gross	Gross		
	written	premiums	claims	Operating	Reinsurance
	premiums	earned	incurred	expenses	balance
2018	£	£	£	£	£
Direct	_		_	. —	_
Accident and health	64,962	59,900	(30,658)	(26,863)	(2,037)
Motor - third party liability	6,167	6,523	(3,576)	(2,365)	(607)
Motor - other classes	90,172	91,123	(38,568)	(30,939)	(20,894)
Marine, aviation and transport	131,645	128,660	(73,662)	(48,154)	(11,944)
Fire and other damage to property	440,915	439,415	(374,560)	(161,475)	22,789
Third party liability	448,130	400,511	(241,301)	(151,525)	1,202
Credit and suretyship	38,805	55,570	(21,490)	(23,161)	(3,238)
Other	7,484	5,728	(3,102)	(2,865)	(167)
Total direct	1,228,280	1,187,430	(786,917)	(447,347)	(14,896)
Reinsurance business					
Reinsurance balance	820,794	799,364	(645,510)	(210,217)	(4,657)
	-	-			<u> </u>
Total	2,049,074	1,986,794	(1,432,427)	(657,564)	(19,553)
2017	£	£	£	£	£
Direct					
Accident and health	57,824	60,073	(31,485)	(26,413)	(2,560)
Motor - third party liability	4,883	5,994	(4,456)	(1,907)	51
Motor - other classes	96,424	99,815	(81,930)	(28,736)	2,176
Marine, aviation and transport	119,748	114,821	(67,123)	(43,773)	(6,996)
Fire and other damage to property	388,999	393,228	(377,073)	(141,418)	35,473
Third party liability	369,385	341,100	(193,659)	(126,244)	(12,124)
Credit and suretyship	53,267	64,597	(28,896)	(31,665)	(1,410)
Other	4,556	4,368	(1,874)	(1,863)	(283)
Total direct	1,095,086	1,083,996	(786,496)	(402,019)	14,327
Reinsurance business					
		740 000	/701 /110\	(190,432)	43,890
Reinsurance balance	736,033	713,899	(721,418)	(190,432)	45,650

Any open year loss provisions, stop loss premiums and stop loss recoveries have been allocated across the classes of business by reference to the gross premiums written.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Geographical analysis	•					
					2018	2017
					£	£
Direct gross premiums written in:					4 000 000	4 004 000
United Kingdom					1,228,280	1,094,296
Other EU member states The rest of the world					-	25 765
					1 000 000	
Total		<u> </u>	 		1,228,280	1,095,086
Technical provisions					· .	
Movement in claims outstanding						
			2018			2017
•		Reinsurance	Net		Reinsurance	Ne
	£	£	£	£	£	1
At 1 January	(2,705,124)	306,547	(2,398,577)	(2,319,140)	226,766	(2,092,374
Movement in technical account	(299,063)	77,023	(222,040)	(611,965)	273,527	(338,438
Other movements	(118,092)	3,251	(114,841)	225,981	(193,746)	32,235
At 31 December	(3,122,279)	386,821	(2,735,458)	(2,705,124)	306,547	(2,398,577
Movement in unearned premiums						
			2018			2017
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net		Reinsurance	Ne
	£	£	£	£	£	1
At 1 January	(819,730)	100,286	(719,444)	(844,626)	115,725	(728,901
Movement in technical account	(62,280)	19,190	(43,090)	(33,224)	(4,800)	(38,024
Other movements	(34,906)	5,138	(29,768)	58,120	(10,639)	47,481
At 31 December	(916,916)	124,614	(792,302)	(819,730)	100,286	(719,444
Movement in deferred acquisition of	an ata					
Movement in deletted acquisition c	.0313		2018			2017
			. Net			Ne
			£			:
At 1 January			252,564			256,122
Movement in deferred acquisition of	osts		(8,750)			4,319
Other movements			8,219	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(7,877
At 31 December			252,033			252,564

Included within other movements are foreign exchange movements in restating the opening balances and the effect of prior years' technical provisions being reinsured to close, to the extent where the company's syndicate participation portfolio has changed between years of account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7 Technical provisions (continued)

Assumptions, changes in assumptions and sensitivity

The majority of the risks to the company's future cash flows arise from its participation in the results of Lloyd's syndicates and are mostly managed by the managing agents of the syndicates. The company's role in managing these risks, in conjunction with the company's members' agent, is limited to a selection of syndicate participations and monitoring the performance of the syndicates and their managing agents.

The amounts carried by the company arising from insurance contracts are calculated by the managing agents of the syndicates and derived from accounting information provided by the managing agents and reported upon by the syndicate auditors.

The key assumptions underlying the amounts carried by the company arising from insurance contracts are:

- The net premiums written calculated by the managing agent are an accurate assessment of the premiums payable as a result of the risks contractually committed to up to the financial reporting date.
- The net unearned premiums calculated by the managing agent are an accurate assessment of the net premiums written that reflect the exposure to risks arising after the financial reporting date, including appropriate allowance for anticipated losses in excess of the unearned premium.
- iii The claims reserves calculated by the managing agents are an accurate assessment of the ultimate liabilities in respect of claims relating to events up to the financial reporting date.
- iv The potential ultimate result of run-off year results has been accurately estimated by the managing agents.
- v The values of investments and other assets and liabilities are correctly stated at their realisable values at the financial reporting date.

There have been no changes to these assumptions in 2018.

The amounts carried by the company arising from insurance contracts are sensitive to various factors as follows:

- i A 5% increase/decrease in net earned premium (with claims incurred assumed to change pro-rata with premium) will increase/decrease the company's pre-tax profit/loss by £26,741 (2017: £17,410).
- ii A 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of gross claims reserves will decrease/increase the company's pre-tax profit/loss by £156,114 (2017: £135,256).
- iii A 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of net claims reserves will decrease/increase the company's pre-tax profit/loss by £136,773 (2017: £119,929).

At end of	A4 12		A4 20	Profit/loss
				on RITC
year	monus	monus	months	received
£	£	£	£	£
930,561	-	-	-	-
1,109,808	1,643,489	-	-	-
522,754	992,708	1,068,882	-	-
	underwriting year £ 930,561 1,109,808	underwriting year months £ £ 930,561 - 1,109,808 1,643,489	underwriting After 12 After 24 year months £ £ £ 930,561 1,109,808 1,643,489 -	underwriting After 12 After 24 After 36 year months months months £ £ £ £ 930,561 - - - 1,109,808 1,643,489 - -

Ġ,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7	Technical provisions (continued)					
	Claims development - net	At end of underwriting year £	After 12 months £	After 24 months	After 36 months	Profit/loss on RITC received £
	Underwriting pure year	· ·				
	2018 2017 2016	726,682 799,229 420,603	- 1,191,647 791,576	- - 848,646	- - -	- - -
8	Investment return					
	The following return on investments re	elate to investments	s held at fair value		2018 £	2017 £
	Investment income Realised (loss)/gain on investments				25,752 (4,558)	33,128 835
	Allocated investment income - technic	al account			21,194	33,963
						
	Income from other investments (include	ling interest receiva	ible)		91,386	86,673
	Realised loss on investments Unrealised (loss)/gain on investments				(3,259) (243,416)	(10,222) 172,121
	Investment income - non-technical ac				(155,289)	248,572
	Investment expenses and charges - te	echnical account			(1,576)	(2,364)
	Total investment return			AN PAGE AND LOT TO	(135,671)	280,171
^	Nick consists a company			•		
9	Net operating expenses				2018 £	2017 £
	Acquisition costs				471,386	440,633
	Administrative expenses				157,036	149,076
	Loss on exchange		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		29,142	2,742
	Total				657,564	592,451 ————
10	Other income					
			•		2018	2017
					£	£
	Profit on sale of syndicate participation	n rights			10,317 -	-
	Total				10,317	
	- Court				10,317	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

11	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2018	2017
	This is stated after charging:	£	£
	Auditor's remuneration - audit	710	695
	Auditor's remuneration - other (see note 12)	1,130	1,100
	Amortisation of syndicate capacity	21,092	13,433
	The company has no employees.		
12	Auditor's remuneration - other	2018	2017
		£	£
	Taxation compliance services	320	310
	Other non-audit services	810	790
	Total	1,130	1,100
13	Intangible assets Cost	Syndicate F	Participation Rights £
	At 1 January 2018		123,975
	Additions		136
	Disposals	_	(3,149)
	At 31 December 2018		120,962
	Amortisation		
	At 1 January 2018		78,759
	Charge for the year Impairment losses		21,092
	Disposals	,	(3,149)
	At 31 December 2018		96,702
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2018	<u></u>	24,260
	At 31 December 2017		45,216

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Investments: Financial investments		•			
			Syndicate	Corporate	Total
		£	£	£	£
2018		445.000			
Shares and other variable yield securities	- level 1 - level 2	115,688			
	- level 2 - level 3	126,355 1,558			
	•		243,601	2,324,802	2,568,403
Debt securities and other fixed income securi		398,590			
	- level 2	835,755			
	- level 3	7,576	1,241,921	226	1,242,147
Participation in investment pools	- level 1	4,769	, .		, ,
·	- level 2	7,622			
	- level 3	5,205	17,596		17,596
Loans guaranteed by mortgage	- level 1	13	17,590	-	17,550
Edding guaranteed by mortgage	- level 2	-			
	- level 3	2	4=		4 ==
Otto Assess	•		15	-	15
Other loans	- level 1	15,411			
	- level 2 - level 3	284 2,328			49
	- level 3	2,328	18,023	<u>-</u>	18,023
Total			1,521,156	2,325,028	3,846,184
2017					·
Shares and other variable yield securities	- level 1	106,618			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- level 2	138,494			
	- level 3	5,619			
.				0.400.400	2 742 024
		247 276	250,731	2,493,103	2,743,834
Debt securities and other fixed income securi		347,276 790,648	250,731	2,493,103	2,743,834
Debt securities and other fixed income securi	- level 2	790,648			
Debt securities and other fixed income securi	- level 2 - level 3	790,648 1	250,731 1,137,925	2,493,103	2,743,834 1,138,151
	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1	790,648 1 5,743			
	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2	790,648 1 5,743 9,451			
	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1	790,648 1 5,743			
Participation in investment pools	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2	790,648 1 5,743 9,451	1,137,925		1,138,151
Participation in investment pools	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3	790,648 1 5,743 9,451 8,025	1,137,925		1,138,151
Participation in investment pools	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3 - level 3	790,648 1 5,743 9,451 8,025	1,137,925 23,219		1,138,151 23,219
Participation in investment pools Loans guaranteed by mortgage	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3	790,648 1 5,743 9,451 8,025 32 1 2	1,137,925		1,138,151
Participation in investment pools Loans guaranteed by mortgage	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3 - level 3	790,648 1 5,743 9,451 8,025 32 1 2 12,706	1,137,925 23,219		1,138,151 23,219
Participation in investment pools Loans guaranteed by mortgage Other loans	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3	790,648 1 5,743 9,451 8,025 32 1 2	1,137,925 23,219 35		1,138,151 23,219 35
Participation in investment pools Loans guaranteed by mortgage	- level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2 - level 3 - level 3 - level 1 - level 2	790,648 1 5,743 9,451 8,025 32 1 2 12,706 400	1,137,925 23,219		1,138,151 23,219

Corporate investments include unlisted investments of £36,000 (2017: £36,000) which are valued at cost and which the directors believe is a fair value for these investments. All other corporate investments included above are listed investments valued at market value.

The corporate investments held include £1,334,683 (2017: £1,427,145) at market value in respect of Lloyd's deposits that are held in accordance with the constraints detailed in note 23.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

14 Investments: Financial investments (continued)

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial investments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets

Level 2: prices based on recent transactions in identical assets

Level 3: prices determined using a valuation technique

At cost	Syndicate £	Corporate £	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
Shares and other variable yield securities	238,116	1,939,641	2,177,757	2,121,890
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	1,212,158	-	1,212,158	1,144,906
Participation in investment pools	15,330	-	15,330	20,606
Loans guaranteed by mortgage	16	-	16	36
Other	17,688	-	17,688	11,408
Total	1,483,308	1,939,641	3,422,949	3,298,846

15 Debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations

The following amounts are due after one year:	Syndicate £	Corporate £	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
Direct insurance operations	6,850	-	6,850	3,833
Reinsurance operations	19,011	-	19,011	15,177
Total	25,861	-	25,861	19,010

16 Other debtors

	Syndicate £	Corporate £	2018 Total £	2017 Total £
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Other	995,775	71,769	1,067,544	792,560
Total	995,775	71,769	1,067,544	792,560

Corporate other debtors includes £Nil (2017: £Nil) due to the company after more than one year. Syndicate other debtors includes £498,175 (2017: £382,707) due to the company after more than one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Cash at bank			2018	2017
	Syndicate	Corporate	Total	Tota
	£	£	£	£
Lloyd's deposit	103,669	62,006	165,675	90,464
Cash at bank and in hand	154,312	36,936	191,248	182,840
Total	257,981	98,942	356,923	273,304
Any Lloyd's deposit is held in accordance with the	e constraints detailed in	note 23.		
Share capital				
			2018 £	2017 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
350,421 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each			350,421	350,421
Taxation			2018	2017
			£	£
Analysis of charge in year				
Current tax UK Corporation Tax on profits of the year			_	59,609
Adjustments in respect of prior years			(16,033)	35,005
Foreign tax			2,906	834
Total current tax	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			60,443
Total current tax			(13,127)	00,443
Analysis of charge in year				
Deferred tax				
Origination and reversal of timing differences			-	(58,912)
Changes in tax rates	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		-	-
Adjustment to the estimated recoverable amounts assets arising in prior years	s of deferred tax			
assets arising in prior years			-	-
Other items				
			-	(58,912)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

19 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2017 - higher) than the standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

		restated	
	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(277,461)	(6,464)	
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the			
standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 - 19.25%).	(52,718)	(1,244)	
Effects of:	. *		
Income/expenses not taxable/allowable	(17,101)	(16,594)	
Timing differences arising from the taxation of the underwriting results	54,803	22,527	
Timing differences arising from the taxation of syndicate			
participation movements	(155)	-	
Tax losses carried forward	•	-	
Changes in tax rates	(200)	-	
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(662)	-	
Foreign tax paid	2,906	(3,158)	
Other adjustments	-	-	
Total tax charge for the year	(13,127)	1,531	

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has trading losses of £Nil (2017 - £Nil) available for carry forward against future trading profits.

	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Provision for deferred tax			
At 1 January	-	58,912	
Charge/(Credit) to the profit and loss account	-	(58,912)	
Released or utilised in the year	<u>-</u>	-	
At 31 December		•	

Full provision has been made for all timing differences apart from the recovery of taxation losses against future trading profits, which cannot be prudently anticipated at this time.

The deferred tax asset not provided for in respect of Corporation Tax losses, and deferred tax losses not yet assessable to Corporation Tax, amounted to £68,169 (2017 - £16,078).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Other creditors	Syndicate	Corporate	2018	2017
	£	£	£	£
Other creditors	243,625	27,728	271,353	170,891
Social security costs	-	-	-	•
Corporation tax	-	-	-	59,609
Shareholders' loan account	-	1,000	1,000	309
Total	243,625	28,728	272,353	230,809

The above shareholders' loan has been included in the related party transactions note 25.

21 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except for:	2018	2017
	2	~
Amounts due to credit institutions	42,784	8,054

This liability has been disclosed at fair value using a valuation technique. The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial liabilities by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical liabilities

Level 2: prices based on recent transactions in identical liabilities

Level 3: prices determined using a valuation technique

22 Reconciliation of loss before tax to cash inflow from operating activities

	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Loss before tax	(277,461)	(6,464)	
Finance costs	-	-	
Finance income	155,289	(248,572)	
Current year result not distributable in year	103,132	212,654	
Prior year result distributable in year	155,081	173,007	
(Profit)/Loss on sale of syndicate participation rights	(10,317)	-	
Decrease in creditors	(36,856)	(26,374)	
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors	(25,421)	-	
Amortisation and impairment of syndicate participation rights	21,092	13,433	
Cash inflow from operating activities	84,539	117,684	
	······································		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

23 Fund's at Lloyd's

Cash balances of £62,006 (2017: £14,591) detailed in note 17 and investments of £1,334,683 (2017: £1,427,145) detailed in note 14 are held within the company's Lloyd's deposit. These balances exclude any amounts held via syndicates.

The Lloyd's deposit represents funds 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 legal agreement with Lloyd's which gives the Corporation the right to apply these funds in settlement of any claims arising from the company's participation on Lloyd's syndicates. These funds 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.

In addition to these amounts, a director and a shareholder have also made available to Lloyd's assets amounting to approximately £Nil (2017: £Nil) which are also used by the company to support its Lloyd's underwriting.

24 Controlling party

Mr P P Bowcock is the controlling director and shareholder of the company.

25 Related party transactions

During 2018 Mr P P Bowcock, a director of the company, provided funding of £1,000 (2017 - £Nil) and withdrew funding of £309 (2017 - £Nil). Included within creditors at 31 December 2018 is £1,000 (2017 - £309) which is owed to Mr P P Bowcock by the company. No interest was charged by Mr P P Bowcock on the amount outstanding.

Included in other debtors at 31 December 2018 is £5,977 (2017 - £5,977) owed to the company by a company owned by Dr S Shee, a shareholder of the company. No interest has been charged on this amount.

Included in other debtors at 31 December 2018 is £25,000 (2017 - £25,000) owed to the company by a close family member of Mr P P Bowcock. No interest has been charged by the company on this amount.

26 Restated comparatives

The comparatives have been restated to reflect a change in presentation of investment income and charges between the technical and non-technical account in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. There have been no changes to the reported profit/loss figures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

27 Syndicates

The company is or was an underwriting member of the following syndicate(s) or MAPA's:

Syn. No.	Managing agent	2019 Allocated	2018 Allocated	2017 Allocated	2016 Allocated
	Managing agent	Capacity	Capacity	Capacity	Capacity
0033	Hiscox Syndicates Limited	153,162	175,043	125,812	109,402
0218	Equity Syndicate Management Limited	67,521	67,521	67,521	50,655
0386	QBE Underwriting Limited	59,535	59,535	59,535	66,208
0510	R J Kiln & Co Limited	175,531	175,531	175,531	164,047
0557	R J Kiln & Co Limited	15,054	15,054	15,054	15,054
0609	Atrium Underwriters Limited	165,035	165,035	154,081	154,081
0623	Beazley Furlonge Limited	65,844	63,027	20,000	-
0727	S A Meacock & Co Limited	40,526	40,526	40,526	40,526
1200	Argo Managing Agency Limited	57,144	57,144	57,144	53,969
1729	Asta Managing Agency Limited	52,849	54,501	41,289	37,161
1910	Asta Managing Agency Limited	-	-	-	41,307
2010	Cathedral Underwriting Limited	59,317	59,317	59,317	59,317
2014	Pembroke Managing Agency Limited	118,333	125,000	128,357	115,000
2525	Asta Managing Agency Limited	65,290	60,735	46,719	46,719
2689	Asta Managing Agency Limited	150,000	150,000	86,355	-
2791	Managing Agency Partners Limited	100,447	100,447	100,447	100,447
2988	Brit Syndicates Limited	120,000	120,000	80,785	-
4444	Canopius Managing Agents Limited	-	73,646	68,508	68,508
5820	Jubilee Managing Agency Limited	•	-	-	53,204
5886	Blenheim Managing Agency Limited	55,616	46,562	38,802	-
6103	Managing Agency Partners Limited	55,728	55,728	18,576	16,254
6104	Hiscox Syndicates Limited	55,843	55,843	55,843	55,843
6107	Beazley Furlonge Limited	66,111	53,588	45,387	23,564
6111	Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited	•	-	-	95,318
6117	Asta Managing Agency Limited	162,351	162,351	136,699	61,941
7211	Hampden Agencies Limited	49,102	49,597	45,414	41,416
7216	Hampden Agencies Limited	36,060	37,079	34,464 ~	29,463
7217	Hampden Agencies Limited	61,875	41,250	37,500	35,625
7227	Hampden Agencies Limited	8,755	5,003	3,753	3,753
		£ 2,017,029	£ 2,069,063	£ 1,743,419	£ 1,538,782