

Registered number: 09509858

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S Parkin S J Parkin
Registered number	09509858
Registered office	Thornley House Carrington Business Park Manchester M31 4DD

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

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QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the group is that of insurance and reinsurance.

Results

The profit for the period, after taxation, amounted to £61,024 (2017: £266,667).

Directors

All the directors, as noted on the company information page, have served throughout the period and to the date of this report.

S Parkin
S J Parkin

This report was approved by the board on *8TH MARCH 2019* and signed on its behalf.



.....
S J Parkin
Director

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the director's 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 company 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 group 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. 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.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – TECHNICAL ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2017
EARNED PREMIUMS			
Gross written premiums	4	294,241	587,743
Change in the reserve for unearned premiums		(58,530)	-
TOTAL PREMIUMS EARNED		235,711	587,743
CLAIMS INCURRED			
Claims paid		(147,932)	(133,877)
Provision for outstanding claims		26,733	(7,430)
TOTAL CLAIMS INCURRED		(121,199)	(141,307)
TECHNICAL EXPENSES		(3,489)	(112,848)
BALANCE ON THE TECHNICAL ACCOUNT		111,023	333,588

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

No other comprehensive income was recognised in the current or prior years and therefore the profit for the year is in effect total comprehensive income.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – NON TECHNICAL ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018	2017
BALANCE ON THE TECHNICAL ACCOUNT		111,023	333,588
Bank interest		1,828	935
Loan interest receivable		31,912	24,329
		144,763	358,852
EXPENSES			
Management fees		50,000	50,000
Director's fees		6,000	6,000
Regulatory fees		8,272	6,738
Audit fee		7,450	7,050
Sundry expenses		12,017	22,397
TOTAL EXPENSES		83,739	92,185
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	5	61,024	266,667
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	-	-
PROFIT AFTER TAX		61,024	266,667

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

No other comprehensive income was recognised in the current or prior years and therefore the profit for the year is in effect total comprehensive income.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09509858

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	£	2018 £	£	2017 £
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors arising out of insurance operations		99,807		151,622	
Other debtors	9	24,462		17,580	
Related party loans		400,000		400,000	
Cash and cash equivalents		778,625		636,737	
		<u>1,302,894</u>		<u>1,205,939</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(16,726)		(12,592)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			1,286,168		1,193,347
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS					
Outstanding claims provision			(58,530)		(26,733)
TOTAL NET ASSETS			1,227,638		1,166,614
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	11		450,000		450,000
Profit and loss account			777,638		716,614
SHAREHOLDER FUNDS			1,227,638		1,166,614

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

The directors consider that the group is entitled to exemptions from the requirement to have an audit under the provisions of section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act") and members have not required the group to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and for preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group as at 30 June 2018 and of its profit for the year in accordance with the requirements of sections 394 and 395 of the Act and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the group.

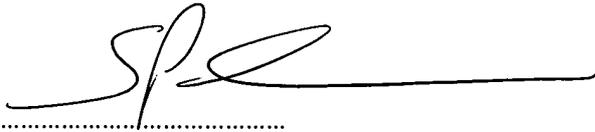
QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09509858

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2018

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to small companies with Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on *8TH MARCH 2019*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of the letters 'S J' followed by a long horizontal line that ends in a small loop.

S J Parkin

Director

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09509858

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	8	450,000	450,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS		<u>450,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	450,000	450,000
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		<u>450,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>

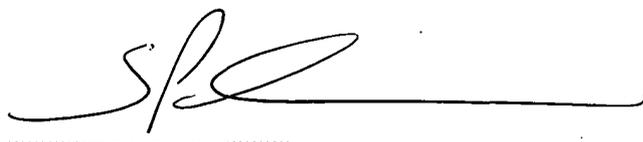
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The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8th March 2019.



S J Parkin

Director

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 AND
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Share Capital	Profit and Loss Account	Total Equity
	£	£	£
AT 1 JULY 2017	450,000	716,614	1,166,614
Comprehensive profit for the period	-	61,024	61,024
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2018	450,000	777,638	1,227,638
	£	£	£
AT 1 JULY 2016	450,000	449,947	899,947
Comprehensive profit for the period	-	266,667	266,667
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2017	450,000	716,614	1,166,614

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

**COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 AND YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Share Capital	Total Equity
	£	£
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2016, 30 JUNE 2017 & 30 JUNE 2018	450,000	450,000

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018	2017
	£	£
CASH FLOWS FORM OPERATING PROFITS		
Operating profit	61,024	266,667
Increase in debtors	44,933	(74,540)
Decrease in creditors	4,134	(29,946)
Increase in provision for claims	31,797	7,430
	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING PROFITS & NET INCREASE IN CASH IN THE PERIOD	141,888	169,611
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and Cash equivalents brought forward	636,737	467,126
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CARRIED FORWARD	778,625	636,737
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE:		
Cash at bank and in hand	778,625	636,737
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1 Accounting policies

Quays Protect (UK) Limited is a group incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and all sections of FRS 103, except for paragraphs 4.4 to 4.9.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies.

In preparing the separate financial statements of the parent company, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- Only one reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period has been presented as the reconciliations for the group and the parent company would be identical;
- No cash flow statement has been presented for the parent company;
- Disclosures in respect of the parent company's financial instruments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in respect of the group as a whole; and
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

The consolidated financial statements present the results of Quays Protect (UK) Limited and its subsidiaries ("The Group") as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the statement of financial position, the acquirer's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 408 of the Companies Act from disclosing its individual profit and loss account.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1.2 Written premiums

Written premiums are premiums, which an insurer is contractually entitled to receive from the insured in relation to contracts of insurance. These are premiums on contracts entered into during the reporting period.

1.3 Outstanding claims provision

Provision is made at the period end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the statement of financial position date. The estimated costs of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims. The group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

1.4 Claims paid

Claims paid are calculated in accordance with the terms of each insurance agreement and are recognised as an expense when due for payment to the insured.

1.5 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the economic environment in which the group operates, Sterling. The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the group's functional and presentation currency.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and short-term deposits of three months or less.

1.7 Financial assets and liabilities

Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The financial assets and liabilities of the group consist wholly of basic financial instruments.

Initial and subsequent measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1.7 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the group transfers to another party subsequently all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the group, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership has 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.

1.8 Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accruals basis and are measured at their transaction price.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements estimated and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimated is revised if the revision affects that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision effects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt within separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Loans receivable

The group has two loan balance receivable with a related entity Anthony Philip James & Co Limited (APJ), this loan is repayable on the 4 April 2019 and the 20 December 2018. The directors are of the opinion that should the group request the repayment of the loan APJ will be able to meet its obligations per the loan agreement.

Impairment of Investments

The parent company must determine whether there are indicators of impairment of its investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Valuation of liabilities of insurance contracts

Estimates are made for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the statement of financial position date. In calculating the estimated liability, the group uses estimation techniques based upon UK Government statistics. The carrying amount for insurance contracts liabilities in the statement of financial position is £Nil (2017: £26,730).

3 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where, they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Insurance Premium Tax ("IPT") was charged at 10% until 1 November 2017 at which point the rate increased to 12% of premiums written. As at 30 June 2018, £1,394 was payable (2017: £537).

4 Earned Premiums

All premiums were earned within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

5 Profit for the Period

This is arrived at after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration	7,450	7,050

6 Employees

The group employs no employees as such but paid an administration charge of £50,000 (2017: 50,000) which includes the provision of staff services.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	6,000	6,000

Key management personnel are the statutory directors who together have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group. The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services provided to the group is shown above.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

7 Taxation

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current Tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the period	-	-
Foreign Tax		
Current tax on foreign income for the period	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

The tax assessed for the period is less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK applied to profit before tax. The differences are explained below

Profit on ordinary activities before tax	61,024	266,667
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 – 19.75%)	11,595	52,667
Effects of:		
Lower tax rates on overseas earning	(11,595)	(52,667)
Total Tax charge for period	-	-

8 Fixed Asset Investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost	
At 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2018	450,000
Net book value	
At 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2018	450,000

Subsidiary undertakings

The company holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of Quays Protect (Guernsey) Limited a Guernsey registered company.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

9 Other Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Loan interest receivable	20,099	12,186
Bank interest receivable	166	110
Prepaid expenses	4,197	5,284
	24,462	17,580
	24,462	17,580

10 Creditors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	15,332	12,055
Insurance premium tax	1,394	537
	16,726	12,592
	16,726	12,592

11 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
450,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	450,000	450,000
	450,000	450,000
	450,000	450,000

12 Financial instruments

The Group's and Company's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:

	2018	Group 2017
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	1,302,894	1,205,939
	1,302,894	1,205,939
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	16,726	12,055
	16,726	12,055
	16,726	12,055

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in hand, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by related parties.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts due to related parties.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

13 Capital management

The objective of the group in managing its capital is to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern and comply with the regulatory capital requirements of the Guernsey Financial Services Commission, while maximising the return to the shareholders. This is achieved through regular monitoring of liquidity to ensure that the company has sufficient liquid assets to meet its requirements and to withstand the risks to which the business is subject.

The capital requirement of the company is determined by its exposure to risk and the solvency criteria established by management and statutory regulations.

The group is required to hold at all times regulatory capital resources to meet the group's Prescribed Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement, subject to an overall minimum Capital Floor of £100,000.

The group was in compliance with capital requirements imposed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission throughout the financial period. The table below sets out the statutory minimum and prescribed capital requirements and the company's available capital.

	2018	2017
	£	£
Minimum capital requirement	100,000	100,000
Regulatory available capital resources	1,227,638	1,166,614
Solvency cover	1,228%	1,167%
	2018	2017
	£	£
Prescribed capital requirement	580,613	580,613
Regulatory available capital resources	1,227,638	1,166,614
Solvency cover	180%	201%
Shareholder's equity	1,227,638	1,166,614
Capital resources on a regulatory basis	1,227,638	1,166,614

The table below sets out the capital that is managed by the company on a regulatory basis for its prescribed capital requirement:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Shareholders' equity	1,227,638	1,166,614
Capital resources on a regulatory basis	1,227,638	1,166,614

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

14 Financial risk management

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks. The risk management policies employed by the company to manage these risks are discussed below.

The primary objectives of the financial instrument risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then to ensure exposure to risks stays within these limits.

Credit risk

The group has exposure to credit risk from its normal activities where the risk is that of a counterparty will be unable to pay in full amounts when due. The group's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying value of its financial assets, principally being the group's cash and cash equivalents and loans receivables.

The group's cash and cash equivalents are invested with Barclays Private Clients International Limited in Guernsey which is A rated as at the reporting date, or as at the date of authorisation of these financial statements. The loan receivable is with Anthony Philip James & Company Ltd (APJ), a related party, which does not have a credit rating. The Directors have comfort that the loan provided to APJ, although unrated, is recoverable because the company has common ownership.

The following table shows aggregated credit risk exposure for assets with external credit rating at the reporting date.

	A Rated	Not Rated	Carrying amount
	2018	2018	2018
	£	£	£
Loan receivable	-	400,000	400,000
Insurance debtors	-	99,807	99,807
Cash and cash equivalents	778,625	-	778,625
	778,625	499,807	1,278,432
	A Rated	Not Rated	Carrying amount
	2017	2017	2017
	£	£	£
Loan receivable	-	400,000	400,000
Insurance debtors	-	151,622	151,622
Cash and cash equivalents	636,737	-	636,737
	636,737	551,622	1,188,359

14 Financial risk management (management)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group cannot meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities as the fall due. The group has adopted an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the group's liquidity requirements.

The group manages liquidity risk by maintaining banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of assets and liabilities. The group is exposed to liquidity risk arising primarily from its insurance and loan agreement. Liquidity management ensures that the group has sufficient access to funds necessary to cover insurance claims and maturing liabilities. All current liabilities will be settled within the next financial year.

The group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Market risks

Market risk comprises interest rate risk, other price risk and currency risk. As the group does not hold any investments, there is no pricing risk considered. As the group maintains all its assets and liabilities in Pound Sterling, there is no currency risk considered.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the market risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates and would not have a significant effect on the results or financial position of the group.

Cash and cash equivalent balances not available for use by the company

Of the group's cash deposits £350,000 (2017: £350,000) is pledged for a letter of credit in the same amount issued by Barclays Private Clients International Limited, £250,000 is secured on behalf of the company in favour of CHUBB and £100,000 is secured on behalf of the group in favour of Kingsbridge Insurance PCC Limited – Marlborough Cell. The letters of credit are evergreen.

QUAYS PROTECT (UK) LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

15 Related party transactions

A management fee of £50,000 (2017: £50,000) is paid to Kingsbridge Risk Managers Limited. Mr C Scott is a director of both Kingsbridge Risk Managers Limited and Quays Protect (Guernsey) Limited.

Directors fees of £6,000 (2017: £6,000) were paid to Mr J Stuart, an amount of £3,000 (2017: £3,000) due from the company to Mr Stuart is included within other creditors.

Expenses of £2,259 (2017: £1,736) were paid to Alternative Risk Management Limited, a company related by virtue of common control through Mr C Scott, who provides the administration to the manager.

Knightsbridge Insolvency Services Limited (KBI) and Kingsbridge Risk Solutions Limited (KRS) are related parties by virtue of common directorships. Direct expenses of £NIL (2017: £105,863) and commission of £3,180 (2017: £4,441) were paid to KBI and KRS respectively. An amount of £264 (2017: £138) due from the Group to KRS is included within other creditors.

Loans of £400,000 (2017: £400,000) were provided to Anthony Philip James & Company Limited, a company related by virtue of common ownership. The loan attracts interest of 8% per annum and is repayable on demand on or before 20 December 2018 and 4 April 2019. Interest outstanding amounted to £20,099 (2017: £12,186).

16 Ultimate controlling party

The company was under the control of S J Parkin and S Parkin throughout the year.