Company Registration Number: 10343721

Talgesern Limited

Annual Report 31 December 2018

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Talgesern Limited **Company Information**

Director

Mr R M John

Company Secretary

Argenta Secretariat Limited

Registered Office

5th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street

London EC3V 0XL

Auditors

Mazars LLP Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way London

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Talgesern Limited Strategic Report

The Director submits his Strategic Report for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business Review

The Company continues to write insurance business in the Lloyd's insurance market as a Lloyd's Corporate Capital Member.

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the Syndicates on which the Company participates for the 2017 and 2018 years of account. The 2017 and 2018 open underwriting account will normally close at 31 December 2019 and 2020.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out on pages 8 to 9 of the Financial Statements. Dividends totalling £Nil were paid in the year (2017 - £Nil).

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

	2018	2017
Capacity (youngest underwriting year)	£ 775,339	£ 712,875
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	98.4%	87.8%
Underwriting profit of latest closed year:		
as a % of capacity	0.0%	0.0%
Run-off years of account movement	£ -	£ -
Combined ratio	113.3%	147.9%

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

Brexit

The Brexit talks continue with parliament debating the EU Withdraw Bill. At present the insurance sector still needs certainty on the UK's future trading relationship with the EU. The priority is to ensure mutual insurance and reinsurance market access if the UK leaves the EU. Lloyd's have established a subsidiary, Lloyd's Brussels, which opened for business on 13 November 2018 and provides certainty for the market and Lloyd's clients. All legacy European Economic Area business will be moving to Lloyd's Brussels before the end of 2020 via a part VII transfer. The Director is monitoring the Lloyd's market's preparations along with general market conditions to identify if it is appropriate to make any changes to the current strategy of the Group.

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

30/09/2019

R M JOHN

Director

Talgesern Limited Report of the Director

The Director submits his Report together with the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of trading as a Lloyd's Corporate Capital Member. The Company continues to underwrite for the 2019 year of account.

Statement of Director's Responsibilities

The Director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Report of the Directors' and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Director to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Director has elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Accounting Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under Company law the Director 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 Director is 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; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Director is 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. He is 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.

Directors

The Director who served at any time during the year and to the date of this report was as follows:

Mr R M John

Talgesern Limited Report of the Director (continued)

Auditors

Mazars LLP have signified their willingness to act and continue to be appointed as the Company's auditors.

In the case of each person who is a Director at the time this report is approved, the following applies:

- a) So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- b) he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

30/09/2019

R M JOHN

Director

Talgesern Limited Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the member of Talgesern Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Talgesern Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 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.

The impact of uncertainties due to the United Kingdom exiting the European Union on our audit

The Director's view on the impact of Brexit is disclosed on page 2.

The terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

We considered the impact of Brexit on the Company as part of our audit procedures, applying a standard firm wide approach in response to the uncertainty associated with the Company's future prospects and performance.

However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible implications for the Company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Conclusions relation 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 Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Financial Statements is not appropriate;
- the Director 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 Director is 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.

Talgesern Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information (continued)

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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 or the Report of the Director.

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

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

Responsibilities of Director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's responsibilities set out on page 3, the Director is 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 he 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 Director is 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 Director 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Talgesern Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Use of the audit 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.

Amanda Barker (Sep 30, 2019)

Amanda Barker (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Tower Bridge House St. Katharine's Way London E1W 1DD

30/09/2019

Talgesern Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income Technical Account – general business For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note		2018 £		2017 £
Premiums Gross premiums written Outward reinsurance premiums	1		762,627 (185,667)		625,914 (148,543)
Net premiums written		-	576,960	_	477,371
Change in the provision for unearned premiums Gross provision Reinsurers' share	1		(69,340) 16,786		(285,004) 50,914
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		•	524,406	-	243,281
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			2,813		1,911
Other technical income, net of reinsurance			37		11
Claims paid Gross amount Reinsurers' share Net claims paid	1	(212,266) 66,020 (146,246)		(69,984) 12,974 (57,010)	
Change in provision for claims Gross amount Reinsurers' share	1	(306,189) 64,182		(337,950)	
Change in net provision for claims		(242,007)	•	(192,848)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			(388,253)		(249,858)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance Net operating expenses Other technical charges, net of reinsurance	1,2 1		- (205,710) -		- (110,056) -
Balance on the technical account for general business			(66,707)	-	(114,711)

Talgesern Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income Non Technical Account For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Balance on technical account for general business		(66,707)	(114,711)
Investment income Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical	3	2,813	1,911
account		(2,813)	(1,911)
Other income		(562)	2,005
Other charges, including value adjustments		(69,168)	(66,835)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	4	(136,437)	(179,541)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	5	21,795	31,032
Loss for the financial year	_	(114,642)	(148,509)
Other comprehensive expenditure:			
Currency translation differences		(4,418)	1,800
Tax on other comprehensive (expenditure)/income		766	(315)
Total comprehensive expenditure	10	(118,294)	(147,024)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Talgesern Limited Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2018

		31 December 2018		31 December 2017			
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Assets						<u> </u>	
Intangible assets	6	-	183,876	183,876	-	245,628	245,628
Investments Other financial investments Deposits with ceding	7	291,951	-	291,951	119,573	-	119,573
undertakings		8	-	8	2	•	2
		291,959	-	291,959	119,575	-	119,575
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	8	68,759	-	68,759	48,711	-	48,711
Claims outstanding Other technical provisions	8	210,870 -	-	210,870	138,739 -	-	138,739
		279,629	-	279,629	187,450	-	187,450
Debtors Amounts falling due within one year	7	199,080	54,107	253,187	155,765	30,717	186,482
Amounts falling due after one year	7	84,689	10,916	95,605	37,703	-	37,703
		283,769	65,023	348,792	193,468	30,717	224,185
Other assets				-			
Cash at bank and in hand Other		20,413	69	20,482	8,472	-	8,472
Other		17,589	- (0	17,589	4,950	-	4,950
		38,002	69	38,071	13,422	<u> </u>	13,422
Prepayments and accrued income		521		521			121
Accrued interest Deferred acquisitions costs - Other prepayments and accrued	8	531 96,616	- 	531 96,616	75,700	-	131 75,700
income		4,765	•	4,765	1,225	-	1,225
		101,912	-	101,912	77,056		77,056
Total assets		995,271	248,968	1,244,239	590,971	276,345	867,316

Talgesern Limited Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2018

		31	December 201	3	31	December 2017	7
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Liabilities and shareholders' funds							
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Capital redemption Capital contribution Share premium account	9	-	100	100		100	100
Profit and loss account Shareholders' funds –	10	(166,465)	(98,853)	(265,318)	(102,374)	(44,650)	(147,024)
attributable to equity interests		(166,465)	(98,753)	(265,218)	(102,374)	(44,550)	(146,924)
Technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums Claims outstanding Other technical provisions	8 8	358,162 637,190	-	358,162 637,190	274,834 317,169		274,834 317,169
Provisions for other risks Deferred taxation Other	11	-	- -	-	<u>-</u>	- -	-
Deposit received from reinsurers		11,255	-	11,255	2,761	-	2,761
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	7	110,285	346,465	456,750	76,392	318,895	395,287
Amounts falling due after one year	7	32,766	-	32,766	13,713	-	13,713
		143,051	346,465	489,516	90,105	318,895	409,000
Accruals and deferred income		12,078	1,256	13,334	8,476	2,000	10,476
Total liabilities		995,271	248,968	1,244,239	590,971	276,345	867,316

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30/09/2019 and signed on its behalf by:

Rhys John (Sep 30 7019)

R M JOHN Director

Company registration number: 10343721

Talgesern Limited Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account	Capital contribution reserve	Total £
Opening balance	-	-	-		-	-
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(148,509) 1,485	-	(148,509) 1,485
Total comprehensive expenditure		-	-	(147,024)	-	(147,024)
Proceeds from the issue of shares Movement in reserves Dividends paid	100 - -	- - -	- -	- -	· -	100
As at 31 December 2017	100	-		(147,024)	-	(146,924)
Loss for the year Other comprehensive expenditure	-	-	-	(114,642) (3,652)	-	(114,642) (3,652)
Total comprehensive expenditure	<u>-</u>	-	-	(118,294)	-	(118,294)
Proceeds from the issue of shares Movement in reserves Dividends paid	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
As at 31 December 2018	100	•		(265,318)		(265,218)

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Capital redemption reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the Company.

The share premium account records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transaction costs.

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses of the Company.

Capital contribution reserve relates to contributions to the equity capital of the Company.

Talgesern Limited Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
Operating activities		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(136,437)	(179,541)
Loss attributable to Syndicate transactions	59,673	104,174
Loss - excluding Syndicate transactions	(76,764)	(75,367)
Adjusted for:		
Increase in debtors	(10,916)	-
Increase in creditors	26,826	320,895
Profit on disposal of intangible assets	562	13
Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	60,880	60,156
Realised/unrealised gains on investments	-	-
Investment income	•	-
Corporation and overseas taxes paid	(830)	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(242)	305,697
Investing activities		
Investment income	•	•
Purchase of Syndicate capacity	(314)	(305,797)
Proceeds from sale of Syndicate capacity	625	-
Purchase of financial investments	-	-
Proceeds from sale of financial investments		
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	311	(305,797)
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	-	100
Share issue expenses	-	-
Capital contribution/redemption	-	•
Equity dividends paid	-	<u>-</u>
. ,		
Net cash inflow from financing activities		100
Net cash increase in cash and cash equivalents	69	•
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u> </u>	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	69	
Consisting of:		
Cash at bank and in hand	69	,
Cash equivalents	-	_
out of a control		
	69	<u></u>

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

Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Financial Statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling ("Sterling") as this is the Company's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Basis of preparation

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, FRS103 *Insurance Contracts* and applicable legislation, as set out in the Companies Act 2006 and The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 ("SI 2008/410"). These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention as modified for certain financial instruments held at fair value.

Recognition of insurance transactions

The Company recognises its proportion of all the transactions undertaken by the Lloyd's Syndicates in which it participates ("the Syndicates") in aggregation with the transactions undertaken by the Company at entity level ("the Corporate").

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

For each such Syndicate, the Company's proportion of the underwriting transactions, investment return and operating expenses has been reflected within the Company's profit and loss account. Similarly, its proportion of the Syndicate's assets and liabilities has been reflected in its balance sheet (under the column heading "Syndicate Participation"). The Syndicate's assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the Company's insurance creditors.

The proportion referred to above is calculated by reference to the Company's participation as a percentage of the Syndicate's total capacity.

The Company has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate ("the Managing Agent") and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The Managing Agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised by the Company.

Sources of data

The information used to compile the technical account and the "Syndicate" balance sheet is based on returns prepared for this purpose by the Managing Agents of the Syndicates ("the Returns"). These Returns have been subjected to audit by the Syndicate auditors and are consistent with the audited annual reports to Syndicate members.

The format of the Returns is established by Lloyd's. Lloyd's collates this data at a Syndicate level analysing it into corporate member level results which reflects the relevant data in respect of all the Syndicates in which the Company participates.

Accounting policies

i Going concern

As at 31 December 2018 the Company had net liabilities of £265,218 (2017: £146,924). The Director considers the Company to be a going concern and have prepared the Financial Statements on that basis. It is anticipated that the Company will be able to make good any solvency shortfall (the shortfall in assets required to support underwriting) arising from the 2016 and prior years of account. The Company is continuing to underwrite at Lloyd's for the 2019 year of account.

ii Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts incepting during the financial year, together with any adjustments arising in the year to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior years. Premiums are shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude insurance premium tax. Gross premiums written may include "reinsurance to close" premiums receivable (see vii below). Outward reinsurance premiums may include "reinsurance to close" premiums payable (see vii below). Premiums written by a Syndicate may also include the reinsurance of other Syndicates on which the Company participates. No adjustments have been made to gross premiums written or outward reinsurance premiums (or to gross and reinsurers' claims) to remove this inter - Syndicate reinsurance. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to the unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

iii Claims incurred

Claims incurred include the costs of claims handling expenses. Recoverable amounts arising out of subrogation or salvage are deducted from the cost of claims. Claims incurred comprise amounts paid or provided in respect of claims occurring during the year to 31 December, together with the amount by which settlement or reassessment of claims from prior years differ from the provision at the beginning of the year.

iv Provision for claims outstanding

Claims outstanding comprise amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). Provision is made for claims incurred but not paid in respect of events up to 31 December. The provision is based on the Returns and reports from the Managing Agents and the Company's licensed adviser or Members' Agent. When appropriate, statistical methods have been applied to past experience of claims frequency and severity.

The two most critical assumptions with regards to claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development, and that the rating and other models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred. The Director considers the provision for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries, as based on the Returns to be fairly stated. However, ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events, and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the Financial Statements for the period in which the adjustments are made.

v Unexpired risk provision

A provision for unexpired risk is made by the underlying Syndicates where claims, related expenses and deferred acquisition costs, likely to arise after the end of the financial period in respect of contracts concluded before that date, are expected to exceed the unearned premiums and premiums receivable under these contracts, after the deduction of any acquisition costs deferred.

vi Deferred acquisition costs

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

Accounting policies (continued)

vii Reinsurance to close

A reinsurance to close is a particular type of reinsurance contract entered into by Lloyd's Syndicates. Under it, underwriting members (the reinsured members) who are members of a Syndicate for a year of account (the closed year), agree with underwriting members who comprise that or another Syndicate for a later year of account (the reinsuring members) that the reinsuring members will indemnify, discharge or procure the discharge, of the reinsured members against all known and unknown liabilities of the reinsured members arising out of insurance business undertaken through that Syndicate and allocated to the closed year in consideration of:

- (1) a premium; and
- (2) either
- (a) the assignment, or agreement to assign, to the reinsuring members of all the rights of the reinsured members arising out of, or in connection with, that insurance business (including without limitation the right to receive all future premiums, reinsurances and other monies receivable in connection with that insurance business); or
- (b) an agreement by the reinsured members that the reinsuring members shall collect on behalf of the reinsured members the proceeds of all such rights and retain them for their own benefit so far as they are not applied in discharges of the liabilities of the reinsured members.

Where the reinsurance to close is between members on successive years of account of the same Syndicate, the Managing Agent has a duty to ensure both sets of members are treated equitably and to set the reinsurance to close with the intention that neither a profit nor a loss accrues to either group of members. To the extent that the Company participates on successive years of account of the same Syndicate and there is a reinsurance to close between those years, the Company has offset its share of the reinsurance to close paid.

If the Company has increased its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close paid is eliminated, as a result of this offset, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close received. This reflects the fact that the Company has assumed a greater proportion of the business of the Syndicate. If the Company has reduced its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close received is eliminated, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close paid. This reflects the reduction in the Company's exposure to risks previously written by the Syndicate. The reinsurance to close is technically a reinsurance contract and, as such, the payment of a reinsurance to close does not remove from members of that year of account ultimate responsibility for claims payable on risks they have written. If the reinsuring members under the reinsurance to close become insolvent and the other elements of the Lloyd's chain of security also fail, the reinsured members remain theoretically liable for the settlement of any outstanding claims. However, payment of a reinsurance to close is conventionally accepted as terminating a reinsured member's participation on a Syndicate year of account and it is treated for accounts purposes as settling all the Company's outstanding gross liabilities in respect of the business so reinsured.

viii Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments and Section 12 Other Financial Instruments in full.

The Company holds both basic and non-basic financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other debtors, trade and other creditors and investments in a variety of basic and non-basic financial instruments, through both the Corporate and through the Syndicates.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment in the case of financial assets. Amounts that are receivable/payable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received/settled. Financial instruments subsequently measured at amortised cost include cash, debtors and creditors.

Accounting policies (continued)

viii Financial instruments (continued)

Where a financial instrument constitutes a financing transaction, it is initially measured at the present value of the future payments, discounted at a market rate of interest, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

All other financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded, and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are measured at cost less impairment.

At the end of each reporting year, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in the profit and loss.

Investment income is initially recorded in the non-technical account. All investment income arising on Syndicate participations is allocated to the technical account.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Dividend income receivable is recognised when the rights to receive the distributions have been established.

ix Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

x Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to the cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability.

xi Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if, and only if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts; and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Accounting policies (continued)

xii Net operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised when incurred. They include the Company's share of Syndicate operating expenses, the remuneration payable to Managing Agents (and the Company's Members' Agent/licensed adviser) and the direct costs of membership of Lloyd's.

xiii Foreign currencies

Transactions in United States Dollars, Canadian Dollars and Euros are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed or at an appropriate average rate. Unless otherwise stated, transactions in currencies other than United States Dollars, Canadian Dollars and Euros are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed. Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated into Sterling at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are maintained at the rate of exchange ruling when the contract was entered into, except for non-monetary assets and liabilities arising out of insurance contracts which are treated as monetary items in accordance with FRS 103 *Insurance Contracts* ("FRS 103"). Exchange differences arising on translation to the functional currency are dealt with through the non-technical account in the profit and loss account.

xiv Intangible assets

Intangible assets include purchased rights to participate on Syndicates. The purchase cost is capitalised and amortised on a straight line basis over the useful life of the rights which is five years.

xv Insurance contracts – product classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Company (the insurer/reinsurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder/reinsured) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the re/insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Any separable embedded derivatives within an insurance contract are separated and accounted for in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of FRS102 unless the embedded derivative is itself an insurance contract (i.e. the derivative is not separated if the policyholder benefits from the derivative only when the insured event occurs).

xvi Taxation

The Company is taxed on its share of the underwriting results declared by Syndicates and these are deemed to accrue evenly over the calendar year in which they are declared. The Syndicate results included in these Financial Statements (excluding any losses on open years of account) are only declared for tax purposes in the calendar year following closure of the year of account. HM Revenue & Customs agrees the taxable results of Syndicates at a Syndicate level on the basis of computations submitted by the Managing Agent. At the date of approval of these Financial Statements, the Syndicate taxable results of this year have not been agreed. Any adjustments that may be necessary to the tax provision as a result of HM Revenue & Customs agreement of Syndicate taxable results will be reflected in the Financial Statements of subsequent periods.

xvii Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future give rise to a deferred tax liability or asset. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the Financial Statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in years different from those in which they are recognised in the Financial Statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date, that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. The tax expense is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Accounting policies (continued)

xvii Deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it is deemed probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and there is the intention either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xviii Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimated uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the Director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The Director's 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.

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 critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty set out below therefore relate to those made by the Director in respect of the Corporate only, and do not include estimates and judgements made in respect of the Syndicates.

Critical accounting judgements

The critical judgements that the Director has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory Financial Statements are discussed below.

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment assets, the Director has considered 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Impairment review

The impairment of the Syndicate Assets is performed by the Syndicate themselves. The Director performs an impairment review when indications of impairment arise.

Recoverability of receivables

The Company establishes a provision for receivables that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the Director considers factors such as the aging of the receivables, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers.

Determining the useful life of purchased Syndicate capacity

The Director has assessed the useful life of syndicate capacity to be five years. This is on the basis that the Director considers this to be the life over which value is created from the investment made.

1. Class of Business

2018	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	22,781	21,558	(12,340)	(9,151)	(555)	(488)
Motor - third party liability	3,040	2,670	(1,516)	(917)	(163)	74
Motor - other classes	17,317	14,748	(9,515)	(5,490)	63	(194)
Marine, aviation and transport	71,413	69,551	(42,574)	(23,207)	(5,454)	(1,684)
Fire and other damage to property	226,789	205,968	(154,054)	(62,539)	(20,803)	(31,428)
Third party liability	191,675	161,396	(107,179)	(54,586)	(3,668)	(4,037)
Credit and suretyship	17,728	15,330	(8,572)	(4,686)	(1,060)	1,012
Legal expenses	893	857	(172)	(494)	6	197
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	6,083	4,363	(2,554)	(1,552)	(306)	(49)
-	557,719	496,441	(338,476)	(162,622)	(31,940)	(36,597)
Reinsurance	204,908	196,846	(179,979)	(43,088)	(6,739)	(32,960)
Total	762,627	693,287	(518,455)	(205,710)	(38,679)	(69,557)

2017	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned	Gross Claims Incurred	Net Operating Expenses	Reinsurance Balance	Total £
Direct Insurance	<i>a.</i>	ı.	*	L	a.	ı.
Accident and health	17,464	8,894	(4,846)	(4,350)	(234)	(536)
Motor – third party liability	1,895	838	(516)	(339)	(8)	(25)
Motor - other classes	13,060	6,122	(4,485)	(2,464)	98	(729)
Marine, aviation and transport	67,942	34,912	(28,224)	(13,709)	(108)	(7,129)
Fire and other damage to property	169,603	83,228	(121,973)	(30,966)	24,901	(44,810)
Third party liability	143,464	64,393	(42,250)	(25,977)	(2,168)	(6,002)
Credit and suretyship	14,769	6,876	(5,136)	(2,762)	(242)	(1,264)
Legal expenses	543	249	(126)	(101)	(11)	11
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	4,664	2,027	(1,131)	(991)	(114)	(209)
	433,404	207,539	(208,687)	(81,659)	22,114	(60,693)
Reinsurance	192,510	133,371	(199,247)	(28,397)	38,333	(55,940)
Total	625,914	340,910	(407,934)	(110,056)	60,447	(116,633)

All insurance business is underwritten in the United Kingdom in the Lloyd's insurance market. Consequently all insurance contracts are deemed to be concluded in the United Kingdom.

2.	Net Operating Expenses	2018	2017
		£	£
	Acquisition costs	206,099	162,726
	Change in deferred acquisition costs	(19,615)	(78,630)
	Administrative expenses	33,574	27,442
	Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(24,893)	(10,450)
	Personal expenses	10,545	8,968
		205,710	110,056
3.	Investment Income		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss:	*	ž.
	Interest and dividend income	5,314	1,404
	Realised gains and losses	(363)	438
	Unrealised gains and losses Other	(1,774)	254
		3,177	2,096
	Financial instruments held at amortised cost:		
	Interest	-	-
	Other		
	Investment management expenses, including interest	(364)	(185)
		(364)	(185)
		2,813	1,911
	١		
4.	Loss on Ordinary Activities before Taxation	~	
		2018	2017
	Operating loss is stated after charging:	£	£
	Director's remuneration	-	-
	Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	60,880	60,156
	Loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets	562	13
	Loss/(profit) on exchange	2,676	(2,018)

The Company has no employees and no staff costs are met by the Company.

The Director is considered to be the key management personnel of the Company.

The auditors charge a fixed fee to Argenta Private Capital Limited of £365 for the provision of the statutory audit, they also provide non-audit services through an outsourcing arrangement of approximately £515.

5.

Taxation	2018 £	2017 £
Analysis of charge in year		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on loss of the year	-	-
Adjustment in respect of previous period		
Foreign tax	- 829	-
Total current tax	829	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(29,156)	(30,717)
Change in tax rate	5,766_	
Total tax	(22,561)	(30,717)
Factors affecting tax charge for period		
The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 - 19.25%). The differences are explained below:		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(136,437)	(179,541)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of		
corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017 – 19.25%)	(25,923)	(34,562)
Effects of:		
Change in deferred tax rate	5,766	-
Deferred tax asset previously unrecognised		•
Foreign tax	671	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	=
Other corporation computation adjustments	(2.075)	3,845
Prior period and other adjustments	(3,075)	
Total tax credit for the period	(22,561)	(30,717)
•		

The results of the Company's participation on the 2017 and 2018 years of account will not be assessed to tax until the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2021 respectively being the year after the calendar year result of each run-off year or the normal date of closure of each year of account.

The current UK corporation tax rate is 19%. The rate will be reduced to 17% from 1 April 2020. The effect of this reduction is reflected in the recognised deferred tax liability/(asset).

6.	Intangible Assets		Total
	Purchased Syndicate Capacity		ı.
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2018		305,784
	Additions		314
	Disposals		(1,381)
	At 31 December 2018		304,717
	Amortisation		
	At 1 January 2018		60,156
	Additions		60,880
	Disposals		(195)
	At 31 December 2018	1	120,841
	Net Book Value		
	At 31 December 2018		183,876
	At 31 December 2017		245,628
	TRIST Secondol 2017		
7.	Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management		
7.1	Financial Investments		
	Other financial investments – Syndicate participation		
		2018	2017
		Market	Market
		Value	Value
		£	£
	Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	38,768	22,983
	Debt securities and other fixed income securities	240,806	91,646
	Participation in investment pools	2,636	1,614
	Loans with credit institutions	209	109
	Derivative financial instruments	28	134
	Other investments	452	220
	Deposits with credit institutions	1,785	1,143
	Other	7,267	1,724
		291,951	119,573
	Other financial investments – Corporate		
	Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit		
	trusts	-	-
	Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-
	Other investments		
			<u> </u>

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.2 Debtors

	C 12 4 .		2018	C 4* 4 -		2017
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Amounts falling due within one year: Arising out of direct						
insurance operations Arising out of	163,557	-	163,557	126,695	-	126,695
reinsurance operations Other Debtors: Amounts due from group undertakings	56,629		56,629	41,761		41,761
Other	(21,106)	54,107	33,001	(12,691)	30,717	18,026
Total Amounts falling due within one year	199,080	54,107	253,187	155,765	30,717	186,482
Amounts falling due after one year: Arising out of direct						
insurance operations Arising out of	4,576	-	4,576	1,689	-	1,689
reinsurance operations Other Debtors: Amounts due from	74,096	-	74,096	32,021	-	32,021
group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6,017	10,916	16,933	3,993	-	3,993
Total Amounts falling due after one year	84,689	10,916	95,605	37,703	-	37,703
	283,769	65,023	348,792	193,468	30,717	224,185

7.3 Funds at Lloyd's

The amount of Funds at Lloyd's is represented in the balance sheet as:

	Syndicate		2018	Syndicate		2017
	Participation £	Corporate	Total	Participation	Corporate	Total
	ı	r	L	T.	I.	r
Cash Investments	-	- -	-	-	-	-
						
		-	-	-	-	

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

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.4 Creditors

	2018			2017		
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Amounts falling due within one year: Arising out of direct						
insurance operations Arising out of	19,075	-	19,075	12,079	-	12,079
reinsurance operations Amounts owed to credit	70,476	-	70,476	45,018	-	45,018
institutions Other creditors: Corporation tax	-	•	•	-	-	-
Director's loan accounts Third party funds	- -	346,465	346,465	-	318,895	318,895
Other creditors Amount due to group	20,734	-	20,734	19,295	-	19,295
undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts falling due within one year	110,285	346,465	456,750	76,392	318,895	395,287
Amounts falling due after one year: Arising out of direct						
insurance operations Arising out of	260	•	260	12	-	12
reinsurance operations Amounts owed to credit	26,720	. -	26,720	12,010	-	12,010
institutions Other creditors:	-	-	-	•	•	•
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director's loan accounts Third party funds	-	-	•	-	-	-
Other creditors Amount due to group undertakings	5,786	-	5,786	1,691	-	1,691
Total Amounts falling due after one year	32,766	<u>-</u>	32,766	13,713	-	13,713
	143,051	346,465	489,516	90,105	318,895	409,000

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.5 Classification of Financial Instruments

The tables below set out the Company's financial instruments by classification.

Other financial investments - Syndicate participation

			2018			2017
	At fair value	At		At fair value	At	
	through	amortised		through	amortised	
	profit or loss cost Total	profit or loss	cost	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£.	£
Financial assets						
Investments	291,951	-	291,951	119,573	-	119,573
Deposits with ceding			,			
undertakings	-	8	8		2	2
Insurance debtors	•	168,133	168,133	•	128,384	128,384
Reinsurance debtors	=	130,725	130,725	-	73,782	73,782
Other debtors	•	(15,089)	(15,089)		(8,698)	(8,698)
Cash at bank and in hand	_	20,413	20,413	_	8,472	8,472
Other assets	17,589	-	17,589	4,950	-	4,950
	309,540	304,190	613,730	124,523	201,942	326,465
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	_		-	_	_	_
Derivative financial						
instruments	177	_	177	(38)		(38)
Insurance creditors		19,335	19,335	(50)	12,091	12,091
Reinsurance creditors	_	97,196	97,196		57,028	57,028
Amounts owed to credit		37,130	77,170		57,020	37,020
institutions	_	_	_	_	_	_
Other creditors		_	-	_	_	_
Onici Cicanols	_	-	-	_	_	•
	177	116,531	116,708	(38)	69,119	69,081

Other financial investments - Corporate

			2018			2017
	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £
Financial assets	*	*	d-	d-	•	*
Investments	-	-	_	-	-	_
Other debtors	•	65,023	65,023	-	30,717	30,717
Cash at bank and in hand	-	69	69	•	•	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
		65,092	65,092	-	30,717	30,717
Financial liabilities						
Other creditors	-	346,465	346,465	-	318,895	318,895
		346,465	346,465	•	318,895	318,895

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.5 Classification of Financial Instruments (continued)

The table below sets out details of the Company's derivative financial instruments.

		2018		2017	
	Notional amount £	Fair value £	Notional amount £	Fair value £	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	25,576	8	5,560	105	
Interest rate future contracts	588	1	974	2	
Foreign exchange options	-	-	-	-	
Equity options	-	-	•	-	
Foreign exchange contract for difference	-	-	1,321	12	
Other		19	580	15	
	26,164	28	8,435	134	

7.6 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

The assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss have been categorised between the three levels of the fair value hierarchy that reflects the observability and significance of inputs used when establishing the fair value. The categorisation of these instruments is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Level (a) in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.

Level (b) in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities that do not have directly quoted market prices available from active markets. Instead the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset or liability is used, provided that there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the recent transaction.

Level (c) in the fair value hierarchy consists of those types of assets and liabilities for which fair values cannot be obtained directly from quoted market prices in active markets or in a recent transaction. These assets and liabilities are measured using a valuation technique to estimate what the transaction price would have been in an arm's length transaction.

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.6 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

The tables below set out Company's financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss by level of hierarchy.

Other financial investments - Syndicate participation

	Level (a) £	Level (b)	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2018						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units	(121	22.007	C41	20.7/0		20.7/0
in unit trusts Debt securities and other	6,121	32,006	641	38,768	-	38,768
fixed income securities	74,789	166,017	_	240,806	_	240,806
Participation in	74,707	100,017	_	240,000	_	240,000
investment pools	764	1,519	353	2,636	=	2,636
Loans and deposits with		,		,		,
credit institutions	1,784	210	452	2,446	-	2,446
Overseas deposits	13,812	10,376	668	24,856	-	24,856
Derivatives	219	(191)	=	28	-	28
Other investments	-	•	-	-	-	-
Financial assets classified as held for sale						
as neid for sale	-	-	-	-	•	-
-	97,489	209,937	2,114	309,540	•	309,540
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	•	-	-	•	-	-
Derivative liabilities	162	15	-	177	-	177
Financial liabilities						
classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	162	15	-	177	•	177

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.6 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Other financial investments - Syndicate participation (continued)

·	Level (a)	Level (b)	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2017						
Financial assets Shares and other variable yield securities and units						
in unit trusts Debt securities and other	1,322	20,430	1,231	22,983	-	22,983
fixed income securities Participation in	31,962	59,684	-	91,646	•	91,646
investment pools Loans and deposits with	809	660	145	1,614	-	1,614
credit institutions	1,142	110	220	1,472	-	1,472
Overseas deposits	3,030	3,564	80	6,674		6,674
Derivatives	143	(9)	-	134	-	134
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets classified						
as held for sale	-	-	•	-	-	-
<u>-</u>	38,408	84,439	1,676	124,523	-	124,523
Financial liabilities Borrowings	_	_	_	_	_	_
Derivative liabilities	(38)	-	-	(38)	-	(38)
Financial liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	•
_	(38)	-	-	(38)	-	(38)

Other financial investments - Corporate

	Level (a)	Level (b)	Level (c)	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2018						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units						
in unit trusts Debt securities and other	-	-	-	-	-	-
fixed income securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	-	•	•	-	-	<u>-</u>
	-	-	-	-	-	-

- 7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)
- 7.6 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Other financial investments - Corporate (continued)

	Level (a)	Level (b)	Level (c)	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2017						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units						
in unit trusts Debt securities and other	-	-	-	-	-	-
fixed income securities	-	-	=	-	-	=
Other investments	•	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	•

7.7 Financial Risk Management

The Company is a financial institution and therefore provides the following disclosures in respect of the financial instruments it holds.

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks in the course of its operating and financing activities:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk
- Equity price risk; and
- Currency risk

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, including those in respect of financial risk management. The following qualitative risk management disclosures made by the Director therefore relate to the Corporate only. The quantitative disclosures are made in respect of both the Corporate and the Syndicates.

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to the Company's financial instruments will cause a loss to the Company through failure to perform its obligations. The key areas of exposure to credit risk for the Company result through its reinsurance programme, investments, bank deposits and policyholder receivables.

The Company manages credit risk at the Corporate level by ensuring that investments and cash and cash equivalent deposits are placed only with highly rated credit institutions. At the Corporate level the Company did not hold any collateral as security against its receivables, or have any other credit enhancements at the reporting dates.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The tables below show the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.

Syndicate participation	AAA	AA	A	BBB or lower	Not rated	Total
***	£	£	£	£	£	£
2018						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units	4.04					
in unit trusts	3,185	1,945	8,795	754	24,089	38,768
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	63,731	68,731	71,011	28,543	8,790	240,806
Participation in						
investment pools	900	761	327	80	568	2,636
Loans secured with credit						
institutions	208	1	-	-	452	661
Deposits with credit						
institutions	-	-	1,209	-	576	1,785
Overseas deposits	9,485	3,804	1,888	2,210	7,469	24,856
Derivative investments	-	-	186	31	(189)	28
Other investments	-	•	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding						
undertakings	-	-	-	-	8	8
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	20,131	27,426	140,265	146	22,902	210,870
Reinsurance debtors	470	1,880	7,178		1,882	11,410
Cash at bank and in hand	5,417	304	11,074	699	2,919	20,413
Insurance debtors	, <u>-</u>	•			,	-
Other debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u> </u>	103,527	104,852	241,933	32,463	69,466	552,241

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	AAA	AA £	A £	BBB or lower	Not rated	Total
2017		*		*	ı.	*
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	4,780	373	5,218	578	12,034	22,983
Debt securities and other	.,		0,2.0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,	,
fixed income securities	25,401	25,180	26,525	11,394	3,146	91,646
Participation in	,	,	,	,-	-,	,
investment pools	490	602	342	49	131	1,614
Loans secured with credit						,
institutions	109	-	-	•	220	329
Deposits with credit						
institutions	-	-	756	-	387	1,143
Overseas deposits	2,625	983	584	774	1,708	6,674
Derivative investments	-	18	109	26	(19)	134
Other investments	-	•	-	-		-
Deposits with ceding						
undertakings	-	•	-	-	2	2
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	1,073	17,363	101,899	589	17,815	138,739
Reinsurance debtors	-	280	1,626	-	2,270	4,176
Cash at bank and in hand	1,897	418	5,493	601	63	8,472
Insurance debtors	•	-	-	•	-	-
Other debtors	•	-	-	-	-	-
_	36,375	45,217	142,552	14,011	37,757	275,912

The tables below show the ageing and impairment of financial assets by class of instruments.

Syndicate participation	Neither due nor impaired £	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year £	Greater than I year £	Impaired £	Total past due or impaired
2018						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	38,768	-	-	-	-	38,768
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	240,806	-	-	•	-	240,806
Participation in						
investment pools	2,636	-	-	-	-	2,636
Loans secured with credit						((1
institutions	661	-	•	-	-	661
Deposits with credit	1 705					1.706
institutions	1,785	-	-	•	-	1,785
Overseas deposits	24,856	-	-	•	-	24,856
Derivative investments	28	-	-	•	-	28
Other investments	-	-	•	<u>-</u>	-	=
Deposits with ceding	o					0
undertakings Reinsurers share of	8	-	-	-	-	8
claims outstanding	210,870					210,870
Reinsurance debtors	8,012	3,308	76	14	-	11,410
Cash at bank and in hand	20,413	2,308	70	17	-	20,413
Insurance debtors	150,230	13,110	2,406	2,387	-	168,133
Other debtors	263,914	427	2,400	2,367	-	264,542
Other debtors	203,714	421	201	-	•	204,342
-	962,987	16,845	2,683	2,401	-	984,916

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	Neither due nor impaired £	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year £	Greater than 1 year	Impaired £	Total past due or impaired £
2017						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	22,983	-	-	-	-	22,983
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	91,646	-	-	-		91,646
Participation in						
investment pools	1,614	-	-	-	-	1,614
Loans secured with credit						
institutions	329	-	-	-	-	329
Deposits with credit		á				
institutions	1,143	-	-	-	-	1,143
Overseas deposits	6,674	-	-	-	-	6,674
Derivative investments	134	-	-	-	-	134
Other investments	-	-	-	•	-	•
Deposits with ceding						
undertakings	2	=	-	-	-	2
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	138,739	-	-	-		138,739
Reinsurance debtors	3,560	610	3	3	-	4,176
Cash at bank and in hand	8,472	-	-	-	-	8,472
Insurance debtors	115,577	11,207	1,599	. 1	-	128,384
Other debtors	180,073	377	27	-	-	180,477
-	570,946	12,194	1,629	4	-	584,773

At the Corporate level the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk. Consequently a sensitivity analysis for credit risk has not been presented for the Corporate.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments.

At the Corporate level the Company manages liquidity by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date of which the Company can be required to pay.

Syndicate participation	No stated maturity £	Less than 1 year £	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years £	Total £
2018		_	_			
Derivative financial						
instruments	-	177	-	-	-	177
Deposits received from						
reinsurers	-	7,161	3,201	767	126	11,255
Provisions for other risks						
and charges	-	-	-	•	-	-
Claims outstanding	-	224,452	249,940	99,814	62,984	637,190
Creditors	988	92,320	34,010	8,193	367	135,878
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u> </u>	988	324,110	287,151	108,774	63,477	784,500

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	No stated	Less than 1			Greater than	
	maturity	year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years	Total
· ·	£	£	£	£	£	£
2017						
Derivative financial						
instruments	-	(38)	-	-	•	(38)
Deposits received from						
reinsurers	-	914	1,124	720	3	2,761
Provisions for other risks			,			ŕ
and charges	-		-	-	•	_
Claims outstanding	-	116,118	114,064	63,735	23,252	317,169
Creditors	1,391	65,975	7,896	7,642	´ 5	82,909
Other	-	•	, <u>-</u>	•	-	, <u> </u>
_	1,391	182,969	123,084	72,097	23,260	402,801

At the Corporate level the Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk. Consequently a maturity profile has not been presented for the Corporate.

Interest rate risk

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

The Company is exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations in respect of cash and cash equivalents and other interest bearing securities.

At the Corporate level the Company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate financial instruments.

The table below shows the impact of changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for the period and on the equity of the Company.

Syndicate participation

	2018		2017
	£	•	£
Impact of 50 basis point increase on profit or loss	(2,370)		(674)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on profit or loss	2,365		669
Impact of 50 basis point increase on equity	(2,370)		(674)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on equity	2,365		669

At the Corporate level the Company is not exposed to significant cash flow interest rate risk as all of the financial instruments attract fixed rates of interest. Consequently a sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk has not been presented for the Corporate.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The Company is exposed to equity price risk in respect of its equity investments.

At the Corporate level the Company manages equity price risk by maintaining an appropriate mix between equity and debt financial instruments, and by spreading the risk on equity investments across a portfolio of investments.

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The table below shows the impact of changes in equity prices on the profit or loss for the period and on the equity of the Company.

Syndicate participation

	2018	2017	
	£	£	
Impact on profit or loss of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	1,045	364	
Impact on profit or loss of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(1,045)	(364)	
Impact on equity of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	1,045	364	
Impact on equity of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(1,045)	(364)	

At the Corporate level the Company is not exposed to significant cash flow equity price risk. Consequently a sensitivity analysis for equity price risk has not been presented for the Corporate.

Currency risk

The Company holds both assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Sterling, its functional currency. It is therefore exposed to currency risk as the value of the foreign currency assets and liabilities will fluctuate in line with changes in foreign exchange rates.

At the Corporate level the Company manages currency risk by ensuring that exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The table below considers financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in the currencies of the Company's principal foreign exchange exposures in aggregate.

Net assets and liabilities

	2018			2017	
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	
Sterling	(90,064)	(282,645)	(39,256)	(290,178)	
United States Dollar	(107,141)	16	(107,367)	-	
Euro	22,469	-	22,762	_	
Canadian Dollar	10,948	-	6,283	-	
Australian Dollar	2,723	-	` 2,649	-	
Japanese Yen	(2,979)	-	(1)	_	
Other	5,051	-	3,618	-	

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Company has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The managing agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised. As such, disclosures in respect of the assumptions and judgements made, and the objectives, policies and processes for managing currency risk arising from assets and liabilities are only presented for the Corporate in these Financial Statements.

The Company's assets are primarily Funds at Lloyd's to support its underwriting. These are held in various currencies but are all either listed investments or cash. As such, any exchange movement would be accounted for in the profit and loss.

	Corporate Profit and loss			
	31 De	cember 2018	31 December 201'	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Effect of Sterling exchange movement by 10%	£	£	£	£
United States Dollar	1	(2)	•	-
Euro	-	•	-	-
Canadian Dollar	•	-	-	-
Australian Dollar	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-	-	-
Other	•	-	-	-

7.8 Capital Management

Lloyd's capital setting process

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, each Syndicate is required to calculate its Standard Capital Requirement ("SCR") for the prospective underwriting year. This amount must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 year loss, reflecting uncertainty in the ultimate run-off of underwriting liabilities (SCR "to ultimate"). The Syndicate must also calculate its SCR at the same confidence level but reflecting uncertainty over a one year time horizon (one year SCR) for Lloyd's to use in meeting Solvency II requirements. The SCRs of each Syndicate are subject to review by Lloyd's and approval by the Lloyd's Capital and Planning Group.

Each Syndicate member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the Syndicate on which it participates but not other members' shares.

Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the Syndicate SCR "to ultimate".

Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, the ECA. The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

Effective 1 January 2016, Lloyd's is subject to the Solvency II capital regime and the Solvency I figures are no longer applicable from that date. Although the capital regime has changed, this has not significantly impacted the solvency capital requirement of the Syndicate, since this has been previously calculated using Solvency II principles.

The Funds at Lloyd's represent the capital which allows the Company to participate on the Syndicates. Refer to Note 7.3 for further information.

8. Insurance Contracts

The following reconciliation shows the movement in the provision for claims outstanding during the year.

			2018			2017
	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £
At 1 January	317,169	138,739	178,430		-	-
Movements in the year	296,170	64,182	231,988	329,431	145,102	184,329
Exchange differences	23,851	7,949	15,902	(12,262)	(6,363)	(5,899)
At 31 December	637,190	210,870	426,320	317,169	138,739	178,430

The following reconciliation shows the movement in the provision for unearned premium during the year.

	2018					2017
	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £
At 1 January	274,834	48,711	226,123	-	-	-
Movements in the year	69,340	16,786	52,554	285,004	50,914	234,090
Exchange differences	13,988	3,262	10,726	(10,170)	(2,203)	(7,967)
At 31 December	358,162	68,759	289,403	274,834	48,711	226,123

The following reconciliation shows the movement in deferred acquisition costs during the year.

	2018 £	2017 £
At 1 January Movements in the year Exchange differences	75,700 19,615 1,301	- 78,630 (2,930)
At 31 December	96,616	75,700

8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts

The Company has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The managing agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised. As such, disclosures in respect of the assumptions and judgements made, and the objectives, policies and processes for managing risk arising from insurance contracts, are not presented in these Financial Statements.

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the managing agent's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The top half of each table below illustrates how the estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year ends. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount appearing in the balance sheet.

8. Insurance Contracts (continued)

8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts (continued)

Claims development - gross

	At end of reporting year	One year later	Two years later	Three years later	Four years later	Five years later	Six years later	Seven years later
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								
2017	399,955	612,952						
2018	315,397							
	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Profit/(loss) on RITC received					
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								
2017	249,541	363,411						
2018	41,619	273,778						

Claims development - net

	At end of reporting year	One year later	Two years later	Three years later	Four years later	Five years later	Six years later	Seven years later
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								
2017	242,609	419,622						
2018	215,159							

8. Insurance Contracts (continued)

8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts (continued)

Claims development - net (continued)

	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Profit/(loss) on RITC received
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017	174,396	245,225	
2018	34,065	181,094	

9. Called-up Share Capital

Total

	Number of shares					
Issued and fully paid	At 1 January	Issued during the year	Redeemed during the year	At 31 December		
Par value per share	·	•	-			
100 Ordinary £1 shares	100	-	-	100		

The Ordinary £1 shares each hold one voting right. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayments of capital.

100

100

10. Profit and Loss Account

	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	2018 Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	2017 Total £
Retained loss brought forward	(102,374)	(44,650)	(147,024)	_	_	_
Reallocate distribution Loss for the financial	304	(304)	(147,024)	-	-	-
year Equity dividends	(64,395)	(53,899) -	(118,294)	(102,374)	(44,650) -	(147,024)
Retained loss carried forward	(166,465)	(98,853)	(265,318)	(102,374)	(44,650)	(147,024)

11. Deferred Tax

	Syndicate Results £		Claims Equalisation		2018
		Tax losses £	Reserve £	Other £	Total £
At 1 January Movement in the year	(17,862) (10,906)	(11,364) (10,542)		(1,491) (1,942)	(30,717) (23,390)
At 31 December	(28,768)	(21,906)		(3,433)	(54,107)

	Syndicate Results £		Claims Equalisation		2017
		Tax losses £	Reserve £	Other £	Total £
At 1 January Movement in the year	(17,862)	(11,364)	-	- (1,491)	(30,717)
At 31 December	(17,862)	(11,364)	-	(1,491)	(30,717)

The unused tax losses carried forward at the Statement of Financial Position date are £128,860. Unused tax losses are expected to be recoverable against the future profits of the Company and have no expiry date.

The deferred tax balance consists of timing differences relating to the taxation of underwriting results. Deferred tax assets are shown within other debtors (Note 7.2).

12. Related Party Disclosure

During the year the Director made loans to and from the Company. At the Balance Sheet date the amount due (to)/from the Company was £346,465 (2017: £318,895).

Any related party loans and balances do not attract interest and are repayable on demand.

13. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Company is controlled by Mr R M John who holds 100% of the issued £100 ordinary share capital.