# Company Registration Number: 10368316

# **Acorn Dynamics Limited**

# Annual Report 31 December 2021

#### Contents:

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	4
Independent Auditor's Report	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income – Technical Account – general business	9
Statement of Comprehensive Income – Non Technical Account	10
Statement of Financial Position	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Cash Flows	14
Analysis of Net Debt	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16

WEDNESDAY



A16 24/08/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Company Information

Directors

Mr A C Macaulay

Mr M W Webb

APCL Corporate Director No.1 Limited APCL Corporate Director No.2 Limited

Members' Agent

Argenta Private Capital Limited

(Regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority)

**Company Secretary** 

Argenta Secretariat Limited

**Registered Office** 

5th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street

London EC3V 0XL

Auditor

PKF Littlejohn LLP 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London

E14 4HD

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Strategic Report

The Directors submit their Strategic Report for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **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 2019, 2020 and 2021 years of account, as well as any 2018 and prior run-off years. The 2019 year closed at 31 December 2021 with a result of £450 (2018 - £(14,296)). The 2020 and 2021 open underwriting accounts will normally close at 31 December 2022 and 2023 respectively.

#### Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out on pages 9 to 10 of the Financial Statements. Dividends totalling £Nil were paid in the year (2020 - £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**

	2021	2020
Capacity (youngest underwriting year)	£ 735,166	£ 726,609
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	101.7%	107.8%
Underwriting result of latest run-off/closed year:		
as a % of capacity	0.1%	-2.2%
Run-off years of account movement	£ (4,734)	£ -
Combined ratio	93.3%	106.8%

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

#### Section 172(1) Statement

The Directors have considered the matters set out in Section 172(1)(a) to (f) when performing their duties and comments as follows:

- a) The Company continues to operate in the Lloyd's insurance market. The majority of its activities are carried out by the syndicates on which it participates. The Company is not involved directly in the management of the syndicates' activities, as these are the responsibility of the Managing Agents.
- b) Other than the Directors the Company has no employees. The Directors do not receive any remuneration from the Company.
- c) The Company's only suppliers are those who provide services for the administration of the Company. The Directors ensure supplier invoices are paid on time in line with any agreed terms.
- d) The Company's operations do not by their very nature produce significant environmental emissions.
- e) The Company and the syndicates are required to operate within the guidelines and code of conduct of the Lloyd's market. Behind the Lloyd's market is the Lloyd's Corporation, an independent organisation and regulator that acts to protect and maintain the market's reputation and provides services and original research, reports and analysis to the industry's knowledge base. The Directors ensure compliance with relevant legislation and promote high standards of business conduct.

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Strategic Report (continued)

Section 172(1) Statement (continued)

f) The Directors work very closely with the Members of the Company to discuss all significant decisions including the level of participation on the syndicates.

More information on this can be found at www.argentagroup.com/Section172.

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

--- DocuSigned by:

Mastair Macaulau

A C MACAULAY

Director

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Report of the Directors

The Directors submit their Report together with the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021

#### **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 2022 year of account.

#### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are 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 Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have 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 Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained
  in the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and 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.

#### Directors

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

Mr A C Macaulay Mr M W Webb APCL Corporate Director No.1 Limited APCL Corporate Director No.2 Limited

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Report of the Directors (continued)

#### Auditor

The auditor, PKF Littlejohn LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### In the case of each of the persons who are Directors at the time this report is approved, the following applies:

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

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

28 July 2022

—DocuSigned by:

llastair Macaulay \_78379A67970E4C9...

A C MACAULAY

Director

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Independent Auditor's Report

#### Independent Auditor's report to the Members of Acorn Dynamics Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Acorn Dynamics Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 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 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the Financial Statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Financial Statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the Financial Statements themselves. 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 Directors 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 Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

#### 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 Directors.

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 Directors' remuneration specific by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 4, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The procedures we have undertaken to detect irregularities, including fraud, are detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the Financial Statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussion with management and the application of our knowledge and experience of the sector in which the company operates in. We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from the Companies Act 2006, Lloyd's byelaws as they relate to the company and UK taxation legislation.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
  - o discussion with management of any known, or suspected instances, of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations;
  - o discussion with management of any, or suspected, incidence of fraud;
  - o review of the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
  - o review of the minutes of the board of directors and other correspondence as we deemed appropriate; and
  - o review and testing of the system of controls established by management to ensure the accuracy of the financial statements.
- We identified the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements due to fraud as being those arising from management override of controls. We have addressed this risk by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to, the testing of journals, reviewing material accounting estimates for evidence of bias and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business that came to our attention.

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the Financial Statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the Financial Statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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.

#### 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.

Docusigned by:
TUE Jeanan
B7F9FFBFED0B417...

Thomas Seaman (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor

Date: 19 August 2022

15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income Technical Account – general business For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Premiums Gross premiums written Outward reinsurance premiums	1 1		747,341 (225,036)		783,086 (225,694)
Net premiums written			522,305	_	557,392
Change in the provision for unearned premiums Gross provision	1		3,283		(27,028)
Reinsurers' share	1		(6,130)		13,043
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			519,458	_	543,407
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			579		16,986
Other technical income, net of reinsurance			-		-
Claims paid					
Gross amount	1	(380,245)		(422,937)	
Reinsurers' share	1	122,900		115,152	
Net claims paid	_	(257,345)		(307,785)	
Change in provision for claims	_				
Gross amount	1	(67,196)		(117,609)	
Reinsurers' share	1	37,845		50,300	
Change in net provision for claims	_	(29,351)		(67,309)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	_		(286,696)		(375,094)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance			-		(305)
Net operating expenses Other technical charges, net of reinsurance	1,2 1		(197,787) -		(205,244)
Balance on the technical account for general business			35,554	_	(20,250)

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income Non Technical Account For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Balance on technical account for general business		35,554	(20,250)
Investment income Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical	3	32,944	24,061
account		(579)	(16,986)
Other income		327	2,174
Other charges, including value adjustments		(66,258)	(66,858)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	4 -	1,988	(77,859)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	5	20,295	20,813
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	_	22,283	(57,046)
Other comprehensive income/(expenditure):			
Currency translation differences		(367)	1,484
Tax on other comprehensive (expenditure)/income		389	(282)
Total comprehensive income/(expenditure)	10	22,305	(55,844)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2021

		31 December 2021		31 December 2020			
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation	Corporate £	Total
Assets							
Intangible assets	6	-	7,129	7,129	-	58,971	58,971
Investments Other financial investments Deposits with ceding	7	669,800	208,997	878,797	604,148	180,481	784,629
undertakings		4,147	-	4,147	75	-	75
		673,947	208,997	882,944	604,223	180,481	784,704
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	8	73,828	-	73,828	79,391	-	79,391
Claims outstanding Other technical provisions	8	402,929 -	, <del>-</del> -	402,929 -	363,343 -	-	363,343 -
		476,757	-	476,757	442,734	-	442,734
Debtors Amounts falling due within one year	7,11	383,404	87,138	470,542	352,564	67,873	420,437
Amounts falling due after one year	7	31,481	4,882	36,363	28,549	-	28,549
		414,885	92,020	506,905	381,113	67,873	448,986
Other assets		50.415	5,160	55 575	46.600	0.710	55 226
Cash at bank and in hand Other		50,415 72,442	3,160	55,575 72,442	46,608 68,073	8,718	55,326 68,073
-	•	122,857	5,160	128,017	114,681	8,718	123,399
Prepayments and accrued income							
Accrued interest		986	-	986	1,149	-	1,149
Deferred acquisitions costs Other prepayments and accrued	8	84,208	-	84,208	89,272	-	89,272
income		3,188	-	3,188	3,490	-	3,490
•		88,382	-	88,382	93,911	-	93,911
Total assets		1,776,828	313,306	2,090,134	1,636,662	316,043	1,952,705

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2021

		31 December 2021			31 December 2020			
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	
Liabilities and Shareholder funds								
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Capital redemption Capital contribution	9	- - -	100	100	- - -	100	100	
Share premium account Profit and loss account	10	(30,719)	(213,015)	(243,734)	(79,143)	(186,896)	(266,039)	
Shareholder funds – attributable to equity interests		(30,719)	(212,915)	(243,634)	(79,143)	(186,796)	(265,939)	
Technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums Claims outstanding Other technical provisions	8	346,340 1,188,171	- - -	346,340 1,188,171	347,375 1,121,504	- - -	347,375 1,121,504	
Provisions for other risks Deferred taxation Other	11	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	
Deposit received from reinsurers		5,916	-	5,916	12,711	-	12,711	
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	7	195,069	519,527	714,596	173,078	490,050	663,128	
Amounts falling due after one year	7	55,290	-	55,290	41,050	5,912	46,962	
		250,359	519,527	769,886	214,128	495,962	710,090	
Accruals and deferred income		16,761	6,694	23,455	20,087	6,877	26,964	
Total liabilities		1,776,828	313,306	2,090,134	1,636,662	316,043	1,952,705	

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

-DocuSigned by:

llastair Macaulay

A C MACAULAY Director

Company registration number: 10368316

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve	Share premium account	Profit and loss account £	Capital contribution reserve	Total £
1 January 2020	100	-	-	(210,195)	-	(210,095)
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income	-	- -	-	(57,046) 1,202	-	(57,046) 1,202
Total comprehensive expenditure		-	-	(55,844)		(55,844)
Proceeds from the issue of shares	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-
Movement in reserves Dividends paid	· -	- -	-	· -	<del>-</del> -	-
As at 31 December 2020	100	-	-	(266,039)	-	(265,939)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	22,283 22	-	22,283 22
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	22,305	-	22,305
Proceeds from the issue of shares	-	۵	<b>-</b> .	-	-	-
Movement in reserves Dividends paid	-	-	-	<del>-</del> -	-	-
As at 31 December 2021	100	<u>-</u>		(243,734)		(243,634)

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

The 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 issued, less transaction costs.

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

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

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Operating activities		
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,988	(77,859)
Profit attributable to Syndicate transactions	(48,791)	(11,169)
Loss - excluding Syndicate transactions Adjusted for:	(46,803)	(89,028)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(2,938)	10,773
Increase in creditors	23,382	29,600
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	(327)	534
Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	51,647	51,841
Realised/unrealised losses on investments	(28,516)	(4,213)
Investment income	(3,849)	(2,862)
Corporation and overseas taxes paid	(525)	(542)_
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(7,929)	(3,897)
Investing activities		
Investment income	3,849	2,862
Purchase of Syndicate capacity	<del>.</del>	-
Proceeds from sale of Syndicate capacity	522	5,160
Purchase of financial investments	-	-
Proceeds from sale of financial investments		
Net cash inflow from investing activities	4,371	8,022
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	-	-
Share issue expenses	-	-
Capital contribution	-	-
Equity dividends paid	<del></del>	
Net cash inflow from financing activities	<del></del>	<u> </u>
Net cash (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,558)	4,125
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8,718	4,593
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5,160	8,718
Consisting of: Cash at bank and in hand	5,160	8,718
Cash equivalents		
	5,160	8,718
		-,

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.

# Acorn Dynamics Limited Analysis of Net Debt For the year ended 31 December 2021

	At 1 January 2021 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2021
Cash at bank and in hand Debt due within one year Debt due after one year	8,718 - -	(3,558)	5,160 - -
	8,718	(3,558)	5,160

#### **Basis of preparation of Financial Statements**

#### General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England, 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 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 2021 the Company had net liabilities of £243,634 (2020: £265,939). The Directors consider the Company to be a going concern and have prepared the Financial Statements on that basis. The Company is continuing to underwrite at Lloyd's for the 2022 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 Directors consider 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 received against 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.

#### Accounting policies (continued)

#### viii Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above. Overdrafts are reported separately in creditors.

#### xi 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.

#### Accounting policies (continued)

#### xii 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.

#### 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.

#### xiv 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 at the balance sheet date 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.

#### xv 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.

#### xvi 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 FRS 102 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).

#### xvii 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.

#### xviii 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.

#### Accounting policies (continued)

#### xviii Deferred taxation (continued)

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.

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.

#### xix Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimated uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The Directors' 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 Directors in respect of the Corporate activity only, and do not include estimates and judgements made in respect of the Syndicates activities.

#### Critical accounting judgements

The critical judgements that the Directors have 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 Directors have 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 Directors perform 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 Directors consider 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 Directors have assessed the useful life of syndicate capacity to be five years. This is on the basis that the Directors consider this to be the life over which value is created from the investment made.

#### 1. Class of Business

2021	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance	-	-			-	
Accident and health	16,289	16,759	(5,887)	(7,153)	(917)	2,802
Motor - third party liability	6,662	6,763	(4,661)	(1,426)	(232)	444
Motor - other classes	9,637	10,601	(2,821)	(4,290)	(2,095)	1,395
Marine, aviation and transport	60,600	58,371	(27,425)	(20,430)	(3,359)	7,157
Fire and other damage to property	214,378	221,884	(121,636)	(60,925)	(28,849)	10,474
Third party liability	198,340	196,264	(126,305)	(55,478)	(10,624)	3,857
Credit and suretyship	17,119	15,287	(9,738)	(4,512)	(2,249)	(1,212)
Legal expenses	153	171	(72)	(76)	=	23
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	42	24	(17)	(106)	1	(98)
-	523,220	526,124	(298,562)	(154,396)	(48,324)	24,842
Reinsurance	224,121	· 224,500	(148,879)	(43,391)	(22,097)	10,133
Total	747,341	750,624	(447,441)	(197,787)	(70,421)	34,975

2020	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	21,912	22,249	(16,752)	(7,903)	(602)	(3,008)
Motor – third party liability	8,190	7,144	(5,551)	(1,593)	(375)	(375)
Motor – other classes	11,146	23,360	(14,957)	(7,265)	(1,253)	(115)
Marine, aviation and transport	75,270	71,658	(45,868)	(21,383)	(2,327)	2,080
Fire and other damage to property	224,662	214,609	(156,430)	(62,708)	(11,399)	(15,928)
Third party liability	177,579	162,252	(104,284)	(46,083)	(8,197)	3,688
Credit and suretyship	19,466	19,381	(49,203)	(5,304)	13,089	(22,037)
Legal expenses	1,243	1,206	(580)	(361)	(199)	66
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	15	367	(217)	(120)	1	31
-	539,483	522,226	(393,842)	(152,720)	(11,262)	(35,598)
Reinsurance	243,603	233,832	(146,704)	(52,524)	(35,937)	(1,333)
Total	783,086	756,058	(540,546)	(205,244)	(47,199)	(36,931)

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		
2.	The Operating Expenses	2021	2020
		£	£
	Acquisition costs	180,673	195,126
	Change in deferred acquisition costs	4,015	(3,612)
	Administrative expenses	33,120	34,598
	Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(33,327)	(34,177)
	Personal expenses	13,306	13,309
		197,787	205,244
3.	Investment Income		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss:		
	Interest and dividend income	13,837	15,549
	Realised gains and losses	(872)	1,029
	Unrealised gains and losses	20,528	8,054
	Other		
		22.402	24.622
		33,493	24,632
	Financial instruments held at amortised cost:		
	Interest	10	19
	Other		
	•	10	19
	Investment management expenses, including interest	(559)	(590)
		(559)	(590)
		32,944	24,061
4.	Profit/(loss) on Ordinary Activities before Taxation		
4.	Fronti/(loss) on Ordinary Activities before Taxation	2021	2020
		£	£
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:		
	Directors' remuneration	-	-
	Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	51,647	51,841
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets	(327)	534
	Loss/(profit) on exchange	788	(1,113)

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

The Directors are considered to be the key management personnel of the Company.

The auditor charged a fixed fee to Argenta Private Capital Limited of £273 for the provision of the statutory audit.

5.	Taxation	2021	2020
		£	£
a.	Analysis of Charge in Year included in profit or loss		
	O		
	Current tax:		
	UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year	-	-
	Adjustment in respect of previous period		
		-	-
	Double taxation relief	<del>_</del> _	
		-	-
	Foreign toy	525	544
	Foreign tax	525	
		525	544
	Table 14	505	544
	Total current tax	525	544
	Deferred tax		
	•	(744)	(16,299)
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate	(744)	
		(20,076)	(5,058)
	Total deferred tax	(20,820)	(21,357)
	Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	(20,295)	(20,813)
b.	Analysis of Charge in Year included in other comprehensive income		
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(352)	282
	Effect of change in tax rate on opening liability or asset	(37)	
	Total deferred tax	(389)	282
C.	Factors affecting tax charge for period		
	The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation t below:	ax in the UK (19%). The dif	ferences are explained
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,988	(77,859)
	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation		
	tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020 – 19.00%)	378	(14,793)
	,		` , ,
	Effects of:		,
	Change in deferred tax rate	(20,076)	(5,057)
	Deferred tax asset unrecognised on result for the year	-	-
	Foreign tax	525	544
	Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes	(729)	(540)
	Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyd's corporate members	(393)	(966)
	Prior period adjustments	- · · -	· ,
	Other adjustments		
		<del></del>	
	Total tax credit for the period on ordinary activities	(20,295)	(20,813)

The results of the Company's participation on the 2019, 2020 and 2021 years of account and any calendar year movement on 2018 and prior run-offs, will not be assessed to tax until the year ended 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024 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.

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% was enacted within the Finance Act 2021 and will be effective from 1 April 2023. As a result, the relevant deferred tax balances have been remeasured. Deferred tax expected to reverse in the year to 31 December 2022 has been measured using the effective rate that will apply in UK for the period (19%). Deferred tax expected to reverse in the year to 31 December 2023 has been measured using a rate of 23.5%. For years ending after 31 December 2023, the company has used the new tax rate of 25%.

6.	Intangible Assets				Total £
	Purchased Syndicate Capacity				æ.
	Cost			•	
	At 1 January 2021				259,210
	Additions Disposals			_	(977)
	At 31 December 2021		•	_	258,233
	Amortisation				
	At 1 January 2021				200,239
	Charge Disposals				51,647 (782)
	Disposais			_	(782)
	At 31 December 2021		****	_	251,104
	Net Book Value				
	At 31 December 2021			_	7,129
	At 31 December 2020			_	58,971
			·		
7.	Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management				
7.1	Financial Investments				
	Other financial investments – Syndicate participation				
		2021	2021	2020	2020
		Market	Cost price	Market	Cost price
		Value £	£	Value £	£
	Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit	<i>a</i>	æ.	æ.	~
	trusts	91,968	89,927	100,568	98,923
	Debt securities and other fixed income securities	547,198	545,872	476,276	469,695
	Participation in investment pools	9,026	8,901	7,464	7,236
	Loans guaranteed by mortgage Other investments	626 276	1,160	300 1,734	837
	Other loans	5,771	4,771	5,790	4,771
	Deposits with credit institutions	431	431	804	804
	Overseas deposits as investments	14,504	14,526	11,212	11,142
	_	669,800	665,588	604,148	593,408
	Other financial investments – Corporate				
	Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit				
	trusts	208,997		180,481	
	Debt securities and other fixed income securities Other investments	-		- -	
	_	208,997	_	180,481	
	<del>-</del>	200,227	_	100,101	

#### 7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### 7.2 Debtors

	C		2021	0 1: 4		2020
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Amounts falling due within one year: Arising out of direct	_	~	~	-	~	~
insurance operations Arising out of	207,810	-	207,810	173,149	-	173,149
reinsurance operations Other Debtors: Amounts due from group undertakings	130,557	-	130,557	147,039	-	147,039
Other	45,037	87,138	132,175	32,376	67,873	100,249
Total Amounts falling due within one year	383,404	87,138	470,542	352,564	67,873	420,437
Amounts falling due after one year: Arising out of direct						
insurance operations Arising out of	5,839	-	5,839	2,427	-	2,427
reinsurance operations Other Debtors: Amounts due from	21,890	-	21,890	19,676	-	19,676
group undertakings Other	3,752	4,882	8,634	6,446	-	6,446
Total Amounts falling due after one year	31,481	4,882	36,363	28,549	-	28,549
	414,885	92,020	506,905	381,113	67,873	448,986

#### 7.3 Funds at Lloyd's

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

	Syndicate		2021	Syndicate		2020
	Participation £	Corporate £	Total	Participation £	Corporate £	Total
	aL		<b></b>	ı.		*
Cash	-	2,492	2,492	-	6,727	6,727
Investments	-	208,997	208,997	-	180,481	180,481
	<u> </u>	211,489	211,489		187,208	187,208

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

	Syndicate Participation £		2021	6 1: 4		2020
		Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total
Amounts falling due						
within one year:						
Arising out of direct	22.254		22.254	20.000		20.000
insurance operations Arising out of	22,254	-	22,254	29,988	-	29,988
reinsurance operations	130,667	-	130,667	118,897	-	118,897
Amounts owed to credit						
institutions Other creditors:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directors' loan accounts	-	512,212	512,212	-	490,052	490,052
Third party funds Other creditors	42,148	- 7,315	49,463	- 24,193	(2)	24,191
Amount due to group	,	.,	.,,,,,,	- 3,-22	ζ-/	,
undertakings		<u>-</u>	-		-	
Total Amounts falling due within one year	195,069	519,527	714,596	173,078	490,050	663,128
Amounts falling due						
after one year:					•	
Arising out of direct insurance operations	343	-	343	155	-	155
Arising out of						
reinsurance operations	42,487	-	42,487	24,606	-	24,606
Amounts owed to credit institutions	_	_	_	_	-	_
Other creditors:						
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directors' loan accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third party funds Other creditors	12,460	-	12,460	- 16,289	5,912	22,201
Amount due to group	12,400	•	12,400	10,289	3,912	22,201
undertakings	_	<u>-</u>	_	-	_	-
Total Amounts falling						
due after one year	55,290	-	55,290	41,050	5,912	46,962
-	250,359	519,527	769,886	214,128	495,962	710,090

#### 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

			2021			2020
	At fair value through	At amortised		At fair value through	At amortised	
	profit or loss	cost	Total	profit or loss	cost	Total
37° • 3 .	£	£	£	£	£	ŧ
Financial assets	((0,000		660,000	604.140		
Investments	669,800	-	669,800	604,148	-	604,148
Deposits with ceding		4 1 4 7	4 1 4 7		76	75
undertakings	-	4,147	4,147	-	75 175 576	75 125 526
Insurance debtors	•	213,649	213,649	-	175,576	175,576
Reinsurance debtors	-	152,447	152,447	-	166,715	166,715
Other debtors	-	48,789	48,789	-	38,822	38,822
Cash at bank and in hand		50,415	50,415	-	46,608	46,608
Other assets	72,442	-	72,442	68,073	-	68,073
	742,242	469,447	1,211,689	672,221	427,796	1,100,017
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	_	-	-	-	_	-
Derivative financial						
instruments	311	-	311	261	_	261
Insurance creditors	-	22,597	22,597	•	30,143	30,143
Reinsurance creditors	-	173,154	173,154	-	143,503	143,503
Amounts owed to credit			,		,	,
institutions	_	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	-	54,608	54,608	-	40,482	40,482
	311	250,359	250,670	261	214,128	214,389

## Other financial investments - Corporate

A & foir realise	A 4	2021	A t fair walve	<b>A</b> 4	2020
through profit or loss	amortised cost	Total £	through profit or loss	amortised cost	Total £
208,997	-	208,997	180,481	-	180,481
-	92,020	92,020	-	67,873	67,873
-	5,160	5,160	-	8,718	8,718
-	-	÷	-	-	-
208,997	97,180	306,177	180,481	76,591	257,072
-	519,527	519,527	-	495,962	495,962
-	. 519,527	519,527	-	495,962	495,962
	profit or loss £ 208,997 - - -	through profit or loss  £  208,997  - 92,020 - 5,160  208,997  97,180	At fair value through amortised profit or loss cost £ £ £ £ £  208,997 - 208,997 - 92,020 92,020 - 5,160 5,160 208,997  208,997 97,180 306,177  - 519,527 519,527	At fair value through through profit or loss         At fair value through profit or loss         At fair value through profit or loss           £         £         £         £           208,997         -         208,997         180,481           -         92,020         92,020         -           -         5,160         5,160         -           -         -         -         -           208,997         97,180         306,177         180,481           -         519,527         -         -	At fair value through through profit or loss         Cost £         Total profit or loss cost £         2.0         2.0         2.0

#### 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.

	Notional	2021	Notional	2020	
	amount £	Fair value £	amount	Fair value £	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	50,438	273	60,851	1,734	
Interest rate future contracts	12,816	3	1,134	-	
Foreign exchange options	-	-	-	-	
Equity options	-	-	-	-	
Foreign exchange contract for difference	-	-	-	-	
Other	<u> </u>	-	-		
	63,254	276	61,985	1,734	

#### 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 £
2021						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	19,552	58,040	14,376	91,968	-	91,968
Debt securities and other	154 (40	202 504		5.45.100		5.45.100
fixed income securities	154,643	392,504	51	547,198	=	547,198
Participation in investment pools	5,253	3,673	100	9,026		9,026
Loans and deposits with	3,233	3,073	100	9,020	-	9,020
credit institutions	5,163	_	1,665	6,828	_	6,828
Overseas deposits	36,992	47,402	2,552	86,946	-	86,946
Derivatives	179	<sup>*</sup> 97	, <u> </u>	276	-	276
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets classified						
as held for sale	-	-	-	-	•	-
<del></del>	221,782	501,716	18,744	742,242	<del>-</del>	742,242
_						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	289	22	-	311	-	311
Financial liabilities						
classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u> </u>	289	22	<u>-</u>	311	<u>-</u>	311

## 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 £
2020	a.	*	<b>~</b>	<b>&amp;</b>	<b>&amp;</b>	2
Financial assets Shares and other variable yield securities and units						
in unit trusts Debt securities and other	23,396	63,776	13,396	100,568	-	100,568
fixed income securities Participation in	130,410	345,866	-	476,276	-	476,276
investment pools Loans and deposits with	4,384	2,805	275	7,464	-	7,464
credit institutions	5,551	1,043	300	6,894	-	6,894
Overseas deposits	26,584	50,813	1,888	79,285	-	79,285
Derivatives	529	1,205	-	1,734	-	1,734
Other investments Financial assets classified	-	-	-	-	-	-
as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
_	190,854	465,508	15,859	672,221	•	672,221
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities Financial liabilities	261	-	-	261	-	261
classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
_	261		-	261	-	261

### Other financial investments - Corporate

	Level (a)	Level (b)	Level (c)	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost	Total £
2021						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	208,997	-	-	208,997	-	208,997
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	-	-	-	-	-	· <b>-</b>
Other investments	_	-	-	-	-	
	208,997		<del>-</del> .	208,997	-	208,997

#### 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 f
2020	~	~	<b>~</b>	~	*	~
Financial assets					•	
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	180,481	-	-	180,481	-	180,481
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	-	-	-	=	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180,481	-	-	180,481		180,481

#### 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 Directors therefore relate to the Corporate activity only. The quantitative disclosures are made in respect of both the Corporate and the Syndicates activities.

#### 7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### 7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### i. 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 £
2021						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	11,763	7,857	36,761	6,370	29,217	91,968
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	170,920	174,596	146,742	50,054	4,886	547,198
Participation in investment pools	1,474	6,748	371	314	119	9,026
Loans secured with credit	-,	٥,, ، ، ٥		51.		3,020
institutions	4,732	-	1,039	-	626	6,397
Deposits with credit						
institutions	=	-	431	<del>-</del>	<b>-</b> .	431
Overseas deposits	36,405	18,574	15,974	12,949	3,044	86,946
Derivative investments	-	-	4	10	262	276
Other investments	-	=	-	<del>-</del> .	-	-
Deposits with ceding						
undertakings	-	-	3,833	-	314	4,147
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	7,207	103,189	262,285	5,220	25,028	402,929
Cash at bank and in hand	6,711	1,018	42,096	294	296	50,415
Insurance debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	,	-	-	-
- -	239,212	311,982	509,536	75,211	63,792	1,199,733

## 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 £
2020	ı.	ı.	T.	ı.	<b>.</b>	
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	17,940	6,075	38,452	3,276	34,825	100,568
Debt securities and other	ŕ	•	•	•	•	•
fixed income securities	118,354	156,633	159,567	38,545	3,177	476,276
Participation in						
investment pools	1,673	5,025	209	282	275	7,464
Loans secured with credit					•	
institutions	-	-	5,790	-	300	6,090
Deposits with credit						
institutions	204	-	600	-	-	804
Overseas deposits	38,514	15,515	12,890	9,246	3,120	79,285
Derivative investments	-	-	-	24	1,710	1,734
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding	•					
undertakings	-	-	-	-	75	75
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	12,314	81,947	232,807	5,863	30,412	363,343
Cash at bank and in hand	12,700	704	32,411	678	115	46,608
Insurance debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
- -	201,699	265,899	482,726	57,914	74,009	1,082,247

The tables below show the financial assets that are neither due nor impaired, past their due date or impaired:

Syndicate participation	Financial	Financi	Financial			
	assets that are neither due nor impaired %	Up to 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year %	Greater than 1 year %	assets that have been impaired %
2021						
Other financial						
investments	100	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding						
undertakings	100	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	100	-	-	-	-	_
Reinsurance debtors	54	41	4	1	. <del>-</del>	. <del>-</del>
Cash at bank and in hand	100	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance debtors	88	5	2	3	2	-
Other	100	-	-	-	-	-

#### 7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### 7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	Financial assets that are					Financial assets that
	neither due nor impaired %	Up to 3 months	Between 3 and 6 months	6 months and 1 year	Greater than 1 year %	have been impaired %
2020						
Other financial						
investments	100	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding						
undertakings	100	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	100	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance debtors	60	-	37	2	1	-
Cash at bank and in hand	100	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance debtors	87	-	8	3	2	-
Other debtors	100	-	-	-	-	-

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 activity.

#### ii. 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	Less than 1			Greater than	
	maturity	year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 years	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2021						
Derivative financial						
instruments	_	311	-	-	-	311
Deposits received from		•				
reinsurers	(1)	3,930	1,455	331	201	5,916
Provisions for other risks						
and charges	-	-	-	-	=	-
Claims outstanding	-	411,935	416,646	183,214	176,376	1,188,171
Creditors	8,755	183,941	47,401	917	-	241,014
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
					<u></u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	8,754	600,117	465,502	184,462	176,577	1,435,412

#### 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
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2020						
Derivative financial						
instruments	-	261	-	-	-	261
Deposits received from						
reinsurers	-	7,741	3,821	762	387	12,711
Provisions for other risks						
and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims outstanding	-	403,141	374,867	189,710	153,786	1,121,504
Creditors	6,602	169,814	29,064	1,736	11	207,227
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
_	6,602	580,957	407,752	192,208	154,184	1,341,703

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

#### iii. 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

	2021	2020	
	£	£	
Impact of 50 basis point increase on profit or loss	(6,119)	(5,012)	
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on profit or loss	5,446	4,213	
Impact of 50 basis point increase on equity	(6,119)	(5,012)	
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on equity	5,446	4,213	

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 activity.

#### iv. 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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Impact on profit or loss of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	955	811
Impact on profit or loss of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(955)	(811)
Impact on equity of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	955	811
Impact on equity of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(955)	(811)

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 activity.

#### v. 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

		2021		2020
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £
Sterling	(42,565)	(277,053)	(93,236)	(291,742)
United States dollar	(28,671)	32,901	(62,961)	24,593
Euro	(4,087)	24,108	19,247	21,382
Canadian dollar	27,816	_	47,770	-
Australian dollar	9,517	-	8,659	-
Japanese yen	(1,860)	-	(3,939)	-
Other	6,370	-	1,675	-

#### 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 at the Corporate level 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	ecember 2021	31 December 2020		
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Effect of sterling exchange movement by 10%	£	£	£	£	
United States dollar	2,991	(3,656)	2,236	(2,733)	
Euro	2,192	(2,679)	1,944	(2,376)	
Canadian dollar	-	-	-	-	
Australian dollar	-	-	-	-	
Japanese yen	•	-	-	<u>-</u>	
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 requirement and not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

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.

	2021					
	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £
At 1 January	1,121,504	363,343	758,161	1,015,424	319,720	695,704
Movements in the year	67,196	37,845	29,351	117,609	50,300	67,309
Other movements	(529)	1,741	(2,270)	(11,529)	(6,677)	(4,852)
At 31 December	1,188,171	402,929	785,242	1,121,504	363,343	758,161

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

			2021	2021		2020	
	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	
At 1 January	347,375	79,391	267,984	328,331	68,479	259,852	
Movements in the year	(3,283)	(6,130)	2,847	27,028	13,043	13,985	
Other movements	2,248	567	1,681	(7,984)	(2,131)	(5,853)	
At 31 December	346,340	73,828	272,512	347,375	79,391	267,984	

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

	2021 £	2020 £
At 1 January Movements in the year Other movements	89,272 (4,015) (1,049)	87,554 3,612 (1,894)
At 31 December	84,208	89,272

The other movements category includes exchange differences and the movements attributable to RITC.

### 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
2013	137,857	245,653	244,496	238,766	234,651	229,610	226,929	225,110
2014	135,169	239,101	247,832	242,595	246,175	242,267	242,007	242,825
2015	128,297	251,160	259,154	255,746	254,024	253,246	251,804	
2016	150,826	307,873	318,382	318,002	315,798	316,545		
2017	292,752	442,678	468,625	464,181	464,082	,		
2018	247,560	440,932	477,600	467,351				
2019	229,319	458,277	460,853	ŕ				
2020	267,751	485,226	•					
2021	250,866	,						
	Eight years later	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Profit/(loss) on RITC received				
2012 & p	rior		77,859					
2013	225,407	211,449	13,958	(18,602)				
2014	225,101	216,821	26,004	(27,427)				
2015		215,970	35,834	(22,735)				
2016		259,748	56,797	(10,826)				
2017		364,072	100,010	(9,566)				
2018		322,833	144,518	(17,316)				
2019		238,179	222,674	(,)				
2020		184,808	300,418					
2021		40,767	210,099					
		- -	1,188,171					

#### 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
2013	114,798	211,117	208,414	204,143	201,212	197,371	195,300	193,660
2014	112,838	206,538	212,559	206,189	206,424	203,609	203,552	202,530
2015	108,175	213,774	219,046	217,313	213,774	212,280	209,919	
2016	120,408	244,810	254,669	253,526	251,323	251,047		
2017	180,990	303,604	323,547	321,819	318,119			
2018	169,703	309,753	334,199	329,327				
2019	155,857	325,779	329,159					
2020	179,513	328,025						
2021	167,017							

#### 8. Insurance Contracts (continued)

#### 8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts (continued)

#### Claims development - net (continued)

	Eight years later	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Profit/(loss) on RITC received
2012 & pri	or		45,304	
2013	194,525	183,090	11,435	(22,912)
2014		184,460	18,070	(19,681)
2015		186,594	23,325	(18,720)
2016		213,967	37,080	(21,320)
2017		256,844	61,275	(10,269)
2018		231,469	97,858	(26,393)
2019		180,487	148,672	
2020		126,648	201,377	
2021		26,171	140,846	
		-	785,242	

#### Sensitivity analysis

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

- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of gross claims reserves will decrease/increase the Company's pre-tax profit/loss by £59,409 (2020: £56,075);
- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of net claims reserves will decrease/increase the Company's pre-tax profit/loss by £39,262 (2020: £37,908).

The 5% movement has been selected to give an indication of the possible variations in the assumptions used.

#### 9. Called-up Share Capital

	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	At I Sandary	the year	year	December	
100 Ordinary £1 shares	100	-	-	100	
Total	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.

#### 10. Profit and Loss Account

	~ <b></b>	•	2021	a	2020		
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	
Retained loss brought							
forward	(79,143)	(186,896)	(266,039)	(91,796)	(118,399)	(210,195)	
Reallocate distribution Profit/(loss) for the	14,297	(14,297)	-	28,711	(28,711)	_	
financial year	34,127	(11,822)	22,305	(16,058)	(39,786)	(55,844)	
Equity dividends	· -	-	-	-	-	· · · · · ·	
Retained loss carried	(20.710)	(212.015)	(2.42.72.4)	(70.142)	(106.006)	(2((,020)	
forward	(30,719)	(213,015)	(243,734)	(79,143)	(186,896)	(266,039)	

#### 11. Deferred Tax

	Syndicate Results £	Tax losses	Claims Equalisation Reserve £	Other £	2021 Total
At 1 January	(15,037)	(48,142)	-	(2,524)	(65,703)
Movement in year – profit and loss	7,845	(28,394)	_	(271)	(20,820)
Movement in the year - OCI	(389)	-	-	•	(389)
At 31 December	(7,581)	(76,536)	-	(2,795)	(86,912)

					2020
	Syndicate Results £	Tax losses	Claims Equalisation Reserve	Other	Total £
		£	£	£	
At 1 January	(15,749)	(26,711)	-	(2,168)	(44,628)
Movement in the year	430	(21,431)	-	(356)	(21,357)
Movement in the year - OCI	282	· · · · · -	-	•	282
At 31 December	(15,037)	(48,142)	<u> </u>	(2,524)	(65,703)

The unused tax losses carried forward at the Statement of Financial Position date are £306,143. 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).

The deferred tax expected to unwind within one year is £1,482. The deferred tax expected to unwind over one year is £85,430.

#### 12. Related Party Disclosure

During the year the Directors made loans to and from the Company. At the Balance Sheet date the amount due (to)/from the Company was £512,212 (2020: £490,052).

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 A C Macaulay who holds 100% of the issued £100 ordinary share capital.

#### 14. Post Balance Sheet Event Note

There are no post balance sheet events to be disclosed.