### LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

**MJ 627 LLP** 

**Annual Report** 

◆ For the period ended 31 December 2019 ◆

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Registered Number: OC423866

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### **MJ 627 LLP**

### **General Information**

### **DESIGNATED MEMBERS**

Argenta Continuity Limited Argenta LLP Services Limited

MEMBERS' AGENT (Regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority) Argenta Private Capital Limited

### **AUDITORS**

Mazars LLP Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way London EIW IDD

### **REGISTERED NUMBER**

OC423866

### REGISTERED OFFICE

5th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street London EC3V 0XL

### MJ 627 LLP Strategic Report For the period ended 31 December 2019

The Members present their Strategic Report for the period ended 31 December 2019.

### **Business Review**

The Limited Liability Partnership commenced underwriting with effect from 1st January 2019 and continues to write insurance business in the Lloyd's insurance market as a limited liability underwriting Member of Lloyd's.

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the Syndicates on which the Limited Liability Partnership participates for the 2019 year of account. The 2019 year of account will normally close at 31 December 2021.

### Results

The result for the period is shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership.

Hedge accounting is not used by the Limited Liability Partnership.

Approved by the Members on 9 November 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

D C BOWLES
ARGENTA LLP SERVICES LIMITED
Designated Member

### MJ 627 LLP Members' Report For the period ended 31 December 2019

The Members present their report together with the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2019.

### Statement of Members' Responsibilities

Legislation applicable to Limited Liability Partnerships requires the Members to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Partnership and of the profit or loss of the Partnership for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the Members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departure 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 Partnership will continue in business.

The Members are responsible for ensuring that proper and up to date books of account are maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Limited Liability Partnership Regulations. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Activities

The Limited Liability Partnership was formed on 23rd August 2018.

The principal activity of the Limited Liability Partnership in the period under review was that of a limited liability underwriting Member of Lloyd's.

### **Designated Members**

The Designated Members during the period were as follows:

Argenta Continuity Limited Argenta LLP Services Limited

### Members' Interests

The net profit of the Limited Liability Partnership for the financial period is allocated to each Member in accordance with their respective profit shares for the relevant year(s) of account.

The net loss of the Limited Liability Partnership for the financial period is allocated to each Member in accordance with their respective yearly shares for the relevant year(s) of account.

### **Principal Risks and Uncertainties**

### **Brexit**

The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020. There is still significant uncertainty whether a trade deal with the EU will be agreed and ratified by 31 December 2020. All legacy European Economic Area business will be moving to Lloyd's Brussels before the end of 2020 via a part VII transfer, providing certainty for the market and Lloyd's clients. The Directors are monitoring the Lloyd's market preparations along with general market conditions to identify whether it is appropriate to make any changes to the current strategy of the Partnership.

### Coronavirus

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Coronavirus (Covid-19) to be a global pandemic. Consideration has been given to the potential risks and uncertainties which may occur, however it is too early to assess the full impact on market conditions. As the Partnership participates on multiple syndicates they are regarded as having mitigated the potential effect as far as possible due to underwriting diversified risks.

### MJ 627 LLP Members' Report (continued) For the period ended 31 December 2019

### **Auditors**

Mazars LLP have been appointed as the auditors to the Limited Liability Partnership during the period.

Approved by the Members on 9 November 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

D C BOWLES
ARGENTA LLP SERVICES LIMITED
Designated Member

### MJ 627 LLP Independent Auditor's Report To the Members of MJ 627 LLP For the period ended 31 December 2019

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MJ 627 LLP (the 'LLP') for the period ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Reconciliation of Member's Interests, 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 Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the LLP's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its Loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships.

### **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 LLP 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.

### Emphasis of matter - Impact of the outbreak of COVID-19 on the financial statements

In forming our opinion on the LLP's financial statements, which is not modified, we draw your attention to the members' view on the impact of the COVID-19 as disclosed on page 5, and the consideration in the going concern basis of preparation on page 16 and non-adjusting post balance sheet events on page 35.

Since the balance sheet date there has been a global pandemic from the outbreak of COVID-19. The potential impact of COVID-19 became significant in March 2020 and is causing widespread disruption to normal patterns of business activity across the world, including the UK.

The full impact following the recent emergence of the COVID-19 is still unknown. It is therefore not currently possible to evaluate all the potential implications to the LLP's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the Members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Members have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the LLP'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 Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the whole financial statements, other than the financial statements themselves and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### MJ 627 LLP Independent Auditor's Report (continued) To the Members of MJ 627 LLP For the period ended 31 December 2019

### 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 Members' Report

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

### Responsibilities of Members

As explained more fully in the Statement of Members' Responsibilities set out on page 5, the Members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Members 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 Members are responsible for assessing the LLP'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 Members either intend to liquidate the LLP 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 <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### Use of the Audit Report

This report is made solely to the LLP's Members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP'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 LLP and the LLP's Members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Andrew Goldsworthy (Nov 9, 2020 21:35 GMT)

Andrew Goldsworthy (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

Date: 09/11/2020

MJ 627 LLP Statement of Comprehensive Income – Technical Account For the period ended 31 December 2019

	Note		2019 £
Premiums			7(10(0
Gross premiums written Outward reinsurance premiums	· 1		764,968 (223,093)
Outward remismance premiums	•		
Net premiums written			541,875
Change in the provision for			
Unearned premiums			
Gross provision	1		(351,984)
Reinsurers' share	1		84,230
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			274,121
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			3,685
Other technical income, net of reinsurance			-
Claims paid			
Gross amount	1	(30,405)	
Reinsurers' share	1	5,910	
Net claims paid		(24,495)	
Change in provision for claims	•		
Gross amount	1	(281,529)	
Reinsurers' share	1	101,695	•
Net change in provisions for claims		(179,834)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	•		(204,329)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance			-
Net operating expenses	1, 2		(120,546)
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance			-
Balance on the technical account for general business			(47,069)

MJ 627 LLP Statement of Comprehensive Income – Non Technical Account For the period ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £
Balance on general business technical account		(47,069)
Investment income Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account Other income Other charges, including value adjustments	. 3	3,685 (3,685) (7) (51,001)
(Loss)/profit for the financial period before Members' remuneration and profit shares	4	(98,077)
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	5	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial period available for discretionary division among Members		(98,077)
Other comprehensive income/(expenditure): Currency translation differences	_	1,280
Total comprehensive (expenditure)/income		(96,797)

All items derive from continuing activities.

MJ 627 LLP Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

·	_	31	December 2019	
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Assets				
Intangible assets	6	-	182,075	182,075
Investments Other financial investments Deposits with ceding undertakings	7	161,233 1	<u>-</u>	161,233 1
	_	161,234	-	161,234
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums Claims outstanding Other technical provisions	8 8	81,848 98,489 -		81,848 98,489
	-	180,337		180,337
Debtors Amounts falling due within one period Amounts falling due after one period	7 7	216,853 15,355	(35)	216,818 15,355
	-	232,208	(35)	232,173
Other assets Cash at bank and in hand Other	- -	20,744 7,261	-	20,744 7,261
	_	28,005	. <b>-</b>	28,005
Prepayments and accrued income Accrued interest Deferred acquisitions costs Other prepayments and accrued income	8	398 89,865 2,221	- - -	398 89,865 2,221
	-	92,484	•	92,484
Total assets	-	694,268	182,040	876,308

### MJ 627 LLP Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

	-	31	December 2019	
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Liabilities and Members' interests	-		<del>-</del>	
Loans and other debts due to Members Syndicate profit and loss Corporate profit and loss - Syndicate capacity Corporate profit and loss - other		(40,270) - -	182,074 1	(40,270) 182,074
	-	(40,270)	182,075	141,805
Technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums Claims outstanding Other technical provisions	8 8	342,501 267,310	- - -	342,501 267,310
Provisions for other risks		-		-
Deposit received from reinsurers		14,214	-	14,214
Creditors Amounts falling due within one period Amounts falling due after one period	7 7	71,429 20,008		71,429 20,008
	-	715,462	-	715,462
Accruals and deferred income	-	19,076	-	19,076
Total liabilities	-	694,268	182,075	876,343

The financial statements were approved by the Members of the Limited Liability Partnership and signed on its behalf by:



**DC BOWLES** 

ARGENTA LLP SERVICES LIMITED

Date: 9 November 2020

Registered Number: OC423866

MJ 627 LLP Reconciliation of Members' Interests For the period ended 31 December 2019

	Partne	Liabilitie rship profit and loss		bers
	Syndicate profit and loss allocated to Members £	Syndicate capacity £	Other £	Total £
Members' interests at 23 August 2018	-	-	-	-
Allocated Loss 2019 period of account	(40,270)	(45,405)	(11,122)	(96,797)
Members' interests after Loss for the period	(40,270)	(45,405)	(11,122)	(96,797)
Reallocate distribution Introduced by Members Repayment of debt (including Members' capital classified as a liability) Other movements	- - -	227,479	11,123	238,602
Members' interests at 31 December 2019	(40,270)	182,074	1	141,805

### MJ 627 LLP Statement of Cash Flows For the period ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £
	4
Operating activities (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(98,077)
Profit attributable to Syndicate transactions	41,550
(Loss)/profit excluding Syndicate transactions	(56,527)
Adjustment for:	2
Decrease in debtors	35
Increase in creditors	-
Profit on disposal of intangible assets Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	36 45,369
Realised/unrealised losses on investments	
Investment income	- ·
	<u>-</u>
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(11,087)
Investing activities	
Investment income	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Purchase of Syndicate capacity	(227,515)
Proceeds from sale of Syndicate capacity	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities	(227,515)
Financing activities	
Repayment of debt to Members	-
Capital introduced by Members	238,602
	220 (02
Net cash inflow from financing activities	238,602
Net cash increase in cash and cash equivalents	-
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	•
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<del></del>
•	
Consisting of:	
Cash at bank and in hand	_
Cash equivalents	- -
•	
·	

The Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership funds, which includes transfers to and from the Syndicates at Lloyd's.

### **MJ 627 LLP**

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the period ended 31 December 2019

### General information

The Partnership is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated in England, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been presented in Pounds Sterling ("Sterling") as this is the Limited Liability Partnership's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which the Limited Liability Partnership 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 ("FRS 102");
- FRS 103 Insurance Contracts:
- The requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships ("LLP SORP");
   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") as modified by the Large and Medium-sized Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("SI 2008/1913").

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 Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership at entity level ("the Partnership").

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

Amounts reported in the general business technical account relate to movements in the period in respect of all relevant periods of account of the Syndicates on which the Limited Liability Partnership participates.

For each such Syndicate, the Limited Liability Partnership's proportion of the underwriting transactions, investment return and operating expenses has been reflected within the Limited Liability Partnership'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"). The Syndicate's assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the Limited Liability Partnership's insurance creditors.

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

The Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership.

### 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 collate 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 LLP participates.

### Accounting policies

### i. Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Members have considered the impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19) and believe that, due to participating on multiple syndicates and thus diversifying their risk, it will not impact on the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern.

### ii. Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts incepting during the financial period, together with any adjustments arising in the period to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior periods. 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 vi below). Outward reinsurance premiums may include "reinsurance to close" premiums payable (see vi below). Premiums written by a Syndicate may also include the reinsurance of other Syndicates on which the Partnership 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 period 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 period to 31 December, together with the amount by which settlement or reassessment of claims from prior periods differ from the provision at the beginning of the period.

### 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 Limited Liability Partnership'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 regard 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 Members 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 periods 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.

### Accounting policies (continued)

### vi. 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 Limited Liability Partnership participates on successive years of account of the same Syndicate and there is a reinsurance to close between those years, the Limited Liability Partnership has offset its share of the reinsurance to close received against its share of the reinsurance to close paid.

If the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership has assumed a greater proportion of the business of the Syndicate. If the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership'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 Limited Liability Partnership's outstanding gross liabilities in respect of the business so reinsured.

### Accounting policies (continued)

### vii. Financial instruments

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

The Limited Liability Partnership holds both basic and non-basic financial instruments. The Limited Liability Partnership's financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and investments in a variety of basic and non-basic financial instruments, through both the Limited Liability Partnership and through the Syndicates.

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

Basic financial instruments (except for non-puttable ordinary and non-convertible preference shares) 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 period are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received/settled. Financial instruments are 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.

At the end of each reporting period, the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership 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 profit or 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.

### viii. Derivative financial instruments

The Limited Liability Partnership uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The Limited Liability Partnership 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.

### Accounting policies (continued)

### ix. 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 Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Limited Liability Partnership has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership could be required to repay. In that case, the Limited Liability Partnership also recognises an associated liability.

### x. 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.

### xi. Net operating expenses

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

### xii. Deferred acquisition costs

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

### 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 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.

### 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 periods.

### Accounting policies (continued)

### xv. Insurance contracts - product classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Limited Liability Partnership (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 Limited Liability Partnership 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. Members' participation rights and remuneration

Members' participation rights are the rights of a Member against the Limited Liability Partnership that arise under the Members' Agreement.

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the Limited Liability Partnership are analysed between those that are, from the Limited Liability Partnership's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with Section 22 Liabilities and Equity. A Member's participation right results in a liability where there is a contractual obligation on the part of the Limited Liability Partnership to deliver cash, or other financial assets, to the Member.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by Members, for instance Members' capital, are classified as equity where the Limited Liability Partnership has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or other assets to the Member (i.e. the right to any payment or repayment is discretionary on the part of the Limited Liability Partnership). If the Limited Liability Partnership does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

Members' participation rights are the rights of a Member against the Limited Liability Partnership that arise under the Members' Agreement.

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the Limited Liability Partnership are analysed between those that are, from the Limited Liability Partnership's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with Section 22 Liabilities and Equity. A Member's participation right results in a liability where there is a contractual obligation on the part of the Limited Liability Partnership to deliver cash, or other financial assets, to the Member.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by Members, for instance Members' capital, are classified as equity where the Limited Liability Partnership has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or other assets to the Member (i.e. the right to any payment or repayment is discretionary on the part of the Limited Liability Partnership). If the Limited Liability Partnership does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

The net profit of the Limited Liability Partnership for the financial period is allocated to each Member in accordance with their respective profit shares for the relevant period(s) of account.

The net loss of the Limited Liability Partnership for the financial period is allocated to each Member in accordance with their respective periodly shares for the relevant period(s) of account.

Loans and other debts due to Members rank pari passu with other unsecured creditors on the winding up of a partnership.

The key management personnel of the Limited Liability Partnership are considered to be the Members. The Members are not employees of the Limited Liability Partnership, and consequently the total remuneration of the Members' consists of the allocated profit/(loss) for the period.

### MJ 627 LLP

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the period ended 31 December 2019

### Accounting policies (continued)

### xvii. Taxation

Income tax payable on the Limited Liability Partnership's profits is solely the personal liability of the Members and consequently is not dealt with in these financial statements.

### xviii. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Limited Liability Partnership's accounting policies, the Members are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The Members' 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 Limited Liability Partnership 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 Members in respect of the Partnership only, and do not include estimates and judgements made in respect of the Syndicates.

### Critical accounting judgements

The critical judgements that the Members have made in the process of applying the Limited Liability Partnership'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 Members 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 period.

### 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 period are discussed below.

### Impairment review

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

### Recoverability of receivables

The Limited Liability Partnership establishes a provision for receivables that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability the Members 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 Members have assessed the useful life of Syndicate capacity to be five periods. This is on the basis that the Members consider this to be the life over which value is created from the investment made.

MJ 627 LLP Notes to the Financial Statements For the period ended 31 December 2019

### 1. Class of Business

2019	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	17,440	9,446	(5,976)	(4,880)	(620)	(2,030)
Motor - third party liability	6,436	2,377	(1,561)	(855)	10	(29)
Motor - other classes	15,827	6,988	(3,975)	(2,980)	(140)	(107)
Marine, aviation and transport	71,438	36,703	(23,498)	(12,930)	(2,707)	(2,432)
Fire and other damage to property	227,191	107,855	(61,328)	(34,705)	(23,612)	(11,790)
Third party liability	170,310	76,059	(50,140)	(28,683)	(4,610)	(7,374)
Credit and suretyship	25,727	12,194	(7,715)	(4,140)	(1,056)	(717)
Legal expenses	858	418	(145)	(258)	(1)	14
Assistance	-	-	-	-	•	•
Miscellaneous	-	•	-	-	-	-
-	535,227	252,040	(154,338)	(89,431)	(32,736)	(24,465)
Reinsurance	229,741	160,944	(157,596)	(31,115)	1,478	(26,289)
Total	764,968	412,984	(311,934)	(120,546)	(31,258)	(50,754)

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	
<b>.</b>	Net Operating Expenses	2019
		£
	Acquisition costs	189,722
	Change in deferred acquisition costs	(92,791)
	Administrative expenses	34,117
	Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(21,150)
	Personal expenses	10,648
		120,546
3.	Investment Income	
		2019
		£
	Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss:	
	Interest and dividend income	2,050
	Realised gains and losses	436
	Unrealised gains and losses	1,399
	Other	<u> </u>
		3,885
	Financial instruments held at amortised cost:	
	Interest	•
	Other	
		_
		-
	Investment management expenses, including interest	(200)
		(200)
	Total	3,685
	Total	3,003
4.	Profit/(Loss) on Ordinary Activities before Taxation	2019
		£
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:	<b>&amp;</b>
		45 260
	Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	45,369 36
	Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets Profit/(loss) on exchange	(29)
	1 TOTIV (1055) OII CACHAIIGC	(27)

The Limited Liability Partnership has no employees.

The auditors charge a fixed fee to Argenta Private Capital Limited of £315 for the provision of the statutory audit, they also provide non-audit services through an outsourcing arrangement of approximately £515.

### 5. Members' Remuneration

The key management personnel of the Limited Liability Partnership are considered to be the Members. The Members are not employees of the Limited Liability Partnership, and consequently the total remuneration of the Members consists of the allocated profit/(loss) for the period.

The average number of Members during the period was 3.

6.	Intangible Assets	2019 £
	Purchased Syndicate Capacity	æ.
	Cost	
	At 23 August 2018 Additions Disposals	227,479
	At 31 December 2019	227,479
	Amortisation	
	At 23 August 2018 Charge Disposals	45,369 
	At 31 December 2019	45,369
	Net Book Value	
	At 31 December 2019	182,110

### 7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

### 7.1 Financial Investments

### Other financial investments - Syndicate participation

	2019 Market Value £
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit	
trusts	31,217
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	124,070
Participation in investment pools	1,748
Loans with credit institutions	51
Derivative financial instruments	47
Other investments	2,128
Deposits with credit institutions	438
Other	1,534
	161,233

MJ 627 LLP Notes to the Financial Statements For the period ended 31 December 2019

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

### 7.2 Debtors

			2019
	Syndicate Participation	Corporate	Total
	£	£	£
Amounts falling due within one period:			
Arising out of direct insurance operations	154,550	-	154,550
Arising out of reinsurance operations	56,551	-	56,551
Other Debtors:			
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	-
Other	5,752	(35)	5,717
Total Amounts falling due within one period	216,853	(35)	216,818
Amounts falling due after one period:			
Arising out of direct insurance operations	2,953	-	2,953
Arising out of reinsurance operations	9,900	-	9,900
Other Debtors:	,		,
Amounts due from group undertakings		-	-
Other	2,502	-	2,502
Total Amounts falling due after one period	15,355	-	15,355
	232,208	(35)	232,173

### 7.3 Creditors

Cicutors			2019
	Syndicate	C	T-4-1
	Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
	•		_
Amounts falling due within one period:			
Arising out of direct insurance operations	11,624	•	11,624
Arising out of reinsurance operations	68,403	-	68,403
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-
Other creditors:			
Members loan accounts	-	•	-
Third party funds	-	-	-
Other creditors	(8,598)	-	(8,598)
Amount due to group undertakings			
Total Amounts falling due within one period	71,429	-	71,429
Amounts falling due after one period:			
Arising out of direct insurance operations	2	-	2
Arising out of reinsurance operations	14,174	-	14,174
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-
Other creditors:			
Members loan accounts	-	•	-
Third party funds	-	-	-
Other creditors	5,832	-	5,832
Amount due to group undertakings		-	-
Total Amounts falling due after one period	20,008	-	20,008
	91,437	_	91,437

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

### 7.4 Classification of Financial Instruments

The tables below set out the Limited Liability Partnership's financial instruments by classification.

### Other financial investments - Syndicate participation

,	At fair-value	At	2019
e e	through profit or loss	amortised cost	Total
	£	£	£
Financial assets	_		
nvestments	160,728	505	161,233
Deposits with ceding undertakings	· -	1	1
nsurance debtors	-	157,503	157,503
Reinsurance debtors	-	66,451	66,451
Other debtors	-	8,254	8,254
Cash at bank and in hand	·-	20,744	20,744
Other assets	7,261	20,111	7,261
7 de la 1850 de la 1860 de la 186	,,201		,,201
	•	•	
•	167,989	253,458	421,447
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	15	-	15
Insurance creditors	-	11,626	11,626
Reinsurance creditors	-	82,577	82,577
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-
Other creditors.		-	-
**************************************			
	15	94,203	94,218
Oak 6i-l i	•	•	
Other financial investments – Partnership			
	•	• •	2019
	At fair-value	- <b>A</b> t.	2017
	through	· amortised	
	profit or loss	cost	Total
	profit or loss £	£	Total £
Financial assets '	æ	T.	æ
nvestments			
Other debtors	· <del>-</del> -	(25)	(25
Other deptors Cash at bank and in hand	-	(35)	(35
Other assets	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	-
Juici asseis	-	-	-
	<del></del>		
·	-	(35)	(35
Pin annial liabilities			
Financial liabilities Other creditors			
Juici cieditois	-	-	-
		<del></del>	

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

### 7.4 Classification of Financial Instruments (continued)

The table below sets out details of the Limited Liability Partnership's derivative financial instruments.

		2019
	Notional amount £	Fair value £
Foreign exchange forward contracts Interest rate future contracts	11,936 2,190	42 4
Foreign exchange options Equity options	- -	-
Foreign exchange contract for difference Other	2,527	. 1
	16,653	47

### 7.5 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 market for identical assets or liabilities. An active market 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)

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

The tables below set out the Limited Liability Partnership'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 £
2019	£	£	z.	ı	æ	æ
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable						
yield-securities-and-units-						
in unit trusts	5,127	24,123	1,967	31,217	-	31,217
Debt securities and other	5,127	2.,	-,	~ <b>.,-</b>		01,=17
fixed income securities	37,819	86,251	-	124,070	•	124,070
Participation in	- · <b>,</b>	,		,		· <b>,</b> - · ·
investment pools	453	1,007	288	1,748	-	1,748
Loans and deposits with				•		,
credit institutions	1,361	6 <u>83</u>	<u>68.</u>	2,112	505	2,617
Overseas deposits	4,056	4,454	285	8,795	-	8,795
Derivatives	47	-	-	47		47
Other investments	•		-	-	-	-
Financial assets classified						
as held for sale	•	-	-	-	-	-
	48;863	116,518	2,608	167;989	505-	168;494
-		<del></del>		······································		···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	_
Derivative liabilities	15	•	-	15	•	15
Financial liabilities			•			
classified as held for sale	•	•	-	-	-	٠ -
	16			15		15
_	15	-	-	13	-	13

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership does not hold any financial investments. Consequently investment tables have not been presented for the Partnership.

### 7.6 Financial Risk Management

The Limited Liability Partnership is a financial institution and therefore provides the following disclosures in respect of the financial instruments it holds. The Limited Liability Partnership holds only cash and cash equivalents in respect of financial instruments.

The Limited Liability Partnership 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
- Foreign exchange risk

The management and control of each Syndicate is carried out by the managing agent of that Syndicate, and the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Members therefore relate to the Partnership only. The quantitative disclosures are made in respect of both the Partnership and the Syndicates.

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

### 7.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### Credit risk

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

The Limited Liability Partnership manages credit risk at the Limited Liability Partnership level by ensuring that investments and cash and cash equivalent deposits are placed only with highly rated credit institutions.

The carrying amount of the Limited Liability Partnership's financial assets represents the Limited Liability Partnership'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
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2019						
·Shares·and·other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	2,847	1,375	13,870	368	12,757	31,217
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	24,507	47,447	28,570	18,510	5,036	124,070
Participation in						•
investment pools	308	490	642	19	289	1,748
Loans secured with credit						
institutions	1,265	-	846	-	68	2,179
Deposits with credit				*		
institutions	=	-	148	•	290	438
Overseas deposits	3,949	1,262	907	857	1,820	8,795
Derivative investments	2	-	-	45	-	47
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding						
'undertakings	~-	`•	-		¹I	1
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	8,847	11,873	73,210	268	4,291	98,489
Reinsurance debtors	18	490	1,651	62	675	2,896
Cash at bank and in hand	15,153	144	3,405	173	1,869	20,744
Insurance debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debtors	-	-				•
	56,896	63,081	123,249	20,302	27,096	290,624

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

### 7.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

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 period £	Greater than 1 period £	Impaired £	Total past due or impaired
2019						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	31,217	· _		-	-	31,217
Debt securities and other	,				-	<b>,</b>
fixed income securities	124,070	-	-	•	-	124,070
Participation in			•			
investment pools	1,748	-	-	-	-	1,748
Loans secured with credit	•			F		
institutions	2,179	-	-	-	-	2,179
Deposits with credit						
institutions	438	-	-	<b>-</b> ,	-	438
Overseas deposits	8,795	•	-	-	<b>-</b>	<b>8,795</b>
Derivative investments	47	-	•	-	-	47
Other investments			-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding	•			•		
undertakings	1	-	-	-	-	1
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	98,489	-	-	-	-	98,489
Reinsurance debtors	2,534	318	14	30	-	2,896
Cash at bank and in hand	20,744	-	-	-	-	20,744
Insurance debtors	137,576	17,810	2,117	-	• -	157,503
Other debtors	239,141	554	23	10	<u> </u>	239,728
	666,979	18,682	2,154	40		687,855

### **MJ 627 LLP**

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### For the period ended 31 December 2019

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

### 7.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### Liquidity risk

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

The following tables detail the Limited Liability Partnership'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 Partnership can be required to pay.

Syndicate participation	No stated maturity	Less than 1 period	1 to 3 periods	3 to 5 periods	Greater than 5 periods	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2019						
Derivative financial						
instruments	-	15	-	-	•	15
·Deposits received from						
reinsurers	-	7,899	4,929	938	448	14,214
Provisions for other risks		•	,			,
and charges	_	_	_	_	•	
Claims outstanding	-	93,896	99,739	45,768	27,907	267,310
Creditors	_	85,678	19,083	1,148	,	105,909
Other _		-			<del>.</del>	-
	-	187,488	123,751	47,854	28,355	387,448

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership is not exposed to significant liquidity risk. Consequently a maturity profile has not been presented for the Partnership.

### 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 Limited Liability Partnership is exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations in respect of cash and cash equivalents and other interest bearing securities.

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership.

2019

### Syndicate participation

	£
Impact of 50 basis point increase on profit or loss	(1,253)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on profit or loss	1,225
Impact of 50 basis point increase on equity	(1,253)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on equity	1,225

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Partnership.

### **MJ 627 LLP**

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### For the period ended 31 December 2019

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

### 7.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

### 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 Limited Liability Partnership is exposed to equity price risk in respect of its equity investments.

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 Limited Liability Partnership.

### Syndicate participation

	2019. £
Impact on profit or loss of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	305
Impact on profit or loss of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(305)
Impact on equity of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	305
Impact on equity of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(305)

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

### Currency risk

The Limited Liability Partnership 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 Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership 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 Limited Liability Partnership's principal foreign exchange exposures in aggregate.

### Net assets and liabilities

		2019
,	Syndicate Participation £	Partnership
Sterling	(49,378)	(35)
United States Dollar	(35,787)	-
Euro	22,814	-
Canadian Dollar	8,036	-
Australian Dollar	2,587	-
Japanese Yen	(7,408)	-
Other-	234	-

# Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

## 7.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Limited Liability Partnership 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 Partnership in these financial statements.

The Limited Liability Partnership's assets are held in various currencies but are all cash. As such, any exchange movement would be accounted for in the profit and loss.

	Partnership Profit and loss 31 December 2019	rofit and loss iber 2019
	Increase	Decrease
Effect of Sterling exchange movement by 10%	ph.	₽+0
United States Dollar		
Euro		
Canadian Dollar		•
Australian Dollar		
Japanese Yen		
Other		,

### Capital Management

7.7

### 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 period. This amount must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 period 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 period time horizon (one period 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 I 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 total Members' interests represent the capital which allows the Limited Liability Partnership to participate on the Syndicates

The Partnership has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements during the period.

### 8. Insurance Contracts

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

·	Gross	Reinsurance	2019
	provision	asset	Net
	£	£	£
At 23 August 2018  Movements in the period  Exchange differences	276,039	101,695	174,344
	(8,729)	(3,206)	(5,523)
At 31 December	267,310	98,489	168,821

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

	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset	2019 Net- £
At 23 August 2018 Movements in the period Exchange differences	351,984 (9,483)	84,230 (2,382)	267,754 (7,101)
At 31 December	342,501	81-,848 <sup>-</sup>	260,653

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

	2019 £
At 23 August 2018  Movements in the period  Exchange differences	92,791 (2,926)
At 31 December	89,865

### 8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts

The Limited Liability Partnership 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 by the Limited Liability Partnership. 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 period has changed at successive period ends. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount appearing in the balance sheet.

### **MJ 627 LLP**

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### For the period ended 31 December 2019

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

### Claims development - gross

Reporting period	2019 £
Estimate of cumulative claims	296,176
At end of reporting period One period later	230,170
Two periods later	-
Three periods later	•
Four periods later	-
Five periods later	-
•	
Cumulative payments to date	28,865
	<del></del>
Estimated balance to pay	267,311
Claims development – net  Reporting period	2019 £
Estimate of cumulative claims	
At end of reporting period	192,064
One period later	-
Two periods later	-
Three periods later	
Four periods later	-
Five periods later	-
Cumulative payments to date	23,242
Estimated balance to pay	168,822

### 9. Related Party Disclosure

There are no related party transactions other than those disclosed in the members interest statements. Related party loans and balances do not attract interest and are repayable on demand.

### 10. Ultimate Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party of the Partnership is S E Cardozo.

### 11. Post Balance Sheet Event

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Coronavirus (Covid-19) to be a global pandemic. The full extent of the impact is not yet known, however as the Partnership participates on multiple syndicates the potential impact is mitigated due to the diverse spread of risks underwritten in them. This is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.