ICP GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

ICP GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

DIRECTORS:	Sir N H P Bacon R C W Odey Lord J P Marland of Odstock T Shenton
SECRETARY:	A S Fox FCA
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Unit A21 Jack's Place 6 Corbet Place London E1 6NN
REGISTERED NUMBER:	02948671 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

STRATEGIC REPORT
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
ICP General Partner Limited is owned by ICP Holdings Ltd, which also owns ICP Capital Ltd. ICP General Partner Limited is a Lloyd's member agent and also the general partner for Insurance Capital Partners LP ("ICP LP").

ICP General Partner Limited provides management services to ICP LP, to ICP Capital Limited, a corporate member of Lloyd's and to three other corporate members. These are Nameco (No. 921) Ltd, David Scott underwriting Ltd and Simcla Ltd which are currently dormant and ICP Holdings is in the process of selling them.

From 1 January 2015, as a result of reorganisation, the funding structure of ICP Capital Ltd, from which the Company receives its income was changed, to replace the mechanism of provision of Funds at Lloyd's from ICP LP via ICP Securities Ltd, with a market standard Reinsurance arrangement provided by ICP Reinsurance Ltd, a new company incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

Under these new arrangements, the Company will continue to provide services to ICP Capital Ltd and will be remunerated for those services. ICP Capital Ltd will earn commercial rate commissions under the reinsurance arrangement which will facilitate these payments.

The profit before tax was £1,096,412 (2015:£715,797). The increase in profit is due to an increase in performance fees for the 2014 and 2015 years of account. The exposure of ICP LP to 31 December 2014 and from 1 January 2015, the exposure of ICP Reinsurance Ltd, to the Lloyd's underwriting market and the gross returns have been as follows:-

	Capacity	**Gross Return**
Year of Account	**£m**	**%**
2006	75	25
2007	101	18
2008	77	8
2009	78	17
2010	95	3
2011	96	6
2012	101	9
2013	103	10
2014	99	12
2015	91	*
2016	93	*
2017	85	*

*The 2015 year of account has a currently forecast range of outcomes of 2% to 10% before expenses, although it is still early in its development. The 2016 and 2017 years of account are too early in their development to predict their outcome.

ICP LP's exposure to the Lloyd's underwriting market had been mainly through ICP Capital Ltd in all years up until 2014. It has also participated through Castell Underwriting Ltd, Rudyco Ltd and Blair Underwriting Ltd for 2007, MAP Capital Ltd from 2007 onwards, Jubilee Motor Policies Ltd for 2008 and 2009, Cassidy Capital Ltd for 2010, Nameco (No. 921) Ltd for 2009 and David Scott Underwriting Ltd for 2011. ICP Holdings Ltd acquired Simcla Ltd in October 2012 and its underwriting capacity was transferred to ICP Capital Ltd for the 2013 year of account.

As mentioned above, as a result of a reorganisation, from the year ended 31 December 2015 the main funding has come through a reinsurance arrangement with ICP Reinsurance Ltd.

Looking ahead to 2018 our involvement will depend on the underwriting cycle as it develops in response to losses. The amount which ICP Capital Ltd will underwrite will reflect the market cycle. If it begins to turn down in any significant fashion then ICP Capital Ltd will seek to reduce its exposure once more.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's principal risk is that losses in the Lloyd's market, in particular on those syndicates supported by the Company through ICP Capital Ltd and other entities, could reduce the amount of capital provided thereby reducing the income receivable by the Company.

The specific risks faced by syndicates are managed and controlled by the respective managing agents and are outside the direct control of the Company. The Company manages the risk faced by syndicates by monitoring the performance of the syndicates supported through analysis.

The Company has no specific concentration of credit risk. As a members' agent it is subject to continuing approval by Lloyd's and the FCA. It maintains systems and controls to ensure operational risks are minimised.

Impact of Brexit

Although this Company does not have direct exposure to Brexit, the syndicates on which the member it advices participates, do have potential exposures to Brexit. Lloyd's have announced a plan to enable the market to continue to underwrite in Europe. The Company will continue to monitor developments as part of its assessment of the expected profitability to syndicate participations.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

....

T Shenton ~~Director~~

27 April 2017

ICP GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The Directors present their report with the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

DIVIDENDS
The state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 is shown in the Financial Statements. The Company paid dividends totalling £1,320,000 during the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: £2,175,000).

DIRECTORS
The Directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2016 to the date of this report.

Sir N H P Bacon
R C W Odey
Lord J P Marland of Odstock
T Shenton

Other changes in Directors holding office are as follows:

R F M Adair - resigned 1 September 2016
C A A Harbord-Hamond Dec'd - deceased 15 January 2016

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR
The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Report of the Directors confirm that, so far as they are individually aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITORS
PKF Littlejohn LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD:

....

T Shenton - Director

27 April 2017

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ICP GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED

We have audited the Financial Statements of ICP General Partner Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 on pages 8 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the Financial Statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the Financial Statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited Financial Statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on Financial Statements

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

Opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for 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 specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

N A Coulson

Neil Coulson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor
1 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

27 April 2017

ICP GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
TURNOVER	4	1,834,687	1,538,187
Administrative expenses		(739,661)	(829,662)
OPERATING PROFIT	6	1,095,026	708,525
Interest receivable and similar income		1,404	9,028
		1,096,430	717,553
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(18)	(1,756)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		1,096,412	715,797
Tax on profit	8	(216,833)	(149,881)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		879,579	565,916

The Notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		879,579	565,916
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		879,579	565,916

The Notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these Financial Statements.

ICP GENERAL PARTNER LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	10		10,923		7,293
Investment in subsidiary	11		2		2
			10,925		7,295
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	12	1,877,273		2,216,410	
Cash at bank		297,540		406,046	
		2,174,813		2,622,456	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	13	114,281		117,873	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			2,060,532		2,504,583
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			2,071,457		2,511,878
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	16		400,000		400,000
Capital redemption reserve			100		100
Retained earnings			1,671,357		2,111,778
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			2,071,457		2,511,878

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 April 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

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T Shenton - Director

The Notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Capital redemption reserve £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2015		400,000	3,720,862	100	4,120,962
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	565,916	-	565,916
Transactions with owners: Dividends	9	-	(2,175,000)	-	(2,175,000)
Balance at 31 December 2015		400,000	2,111,778	100	2,511,878
Balance at 1 January 2016		400,000	2,111,778	100	2,511,878
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	879,579	-	879,579
Transactions with owners: Dividends	9	-	(1,320,000)	-	(1,320,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		400,000	1,671,357	100	2,071,457

The Capital redemption reserve arose on the redemption of 100 redeemable £1 shares in 2003.

The Notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 31 December 2016

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

ICP General Partner Limited is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given in the Company information on page 1 of these Financial Statements. The nature of the Company's operations and principal activities are detailed in the Strategic Report.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2. STATUTORY INFORMATION

ICP General Partner Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information on page 1.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the Financial Statements
These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

Transition to FRS 102
The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 were the first Financial Statements that complied with FRS 102. The date of transition was 1 January 2014. The transition did not result in any restatements to the comparative figures in the 2015 Financial Statements.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions
The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these Financial Statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- From preparing a Statement of Cash Flows, based on the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- From disclosing related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transactions is wholly owned by such a member, as required by Section 33 Related Party Disclosures - paragraph 33.1A.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements
The Financial Statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Group financial statements are not presented as the Company is exempt by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of another company incorporated in the United Kingdom, which itself prepares group financial statements.

The Company is subsidiary of ICP Holdings Limited. Consolidated financial statements of ICP Holdings Limited can be obtained from:

Unit A21
Jack's Place
6 Corbet Place
London
E1 6NN

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Going concern
The Strategic Report includes a section on Review of the Business and a section on Principal Risks and Uncertainties on pages 2 and 3.

The Company has significant financial resources and positive net assets. The Company continues to provide services to members of Lloyd's for 2017. As a consequence the Directors believe that the Company continues to be able to manage its business risks successfully.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual Financial Statements.

Foreign currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The Company's functional presentation currency is the Pound Sterling.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each reporting period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at the period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Turnover
Turnover comprises underwriting agency fees and performance fees. Underwriting agency fees are taken to credit on an accruals basis. Performance fees are recognised when there is a reasonable degree of certainty that they are receivable.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are recognised at cost and depreciated over their useful economic life.

Depreciation is provided by the Company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:-

Computer equipment	3 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 years

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Taxation
Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred taxation
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in Financial Statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Operating leases
Instalments on operating lease contracts are charged to the income statement for the period to which they apply.

Investments in Subsidiaries

In these individual Company Financial Statements the investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment, based on annual review.

Financial instruments

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

continued...

3. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Share capital
Ordinary share capital is classified as equity.

Dividend distributions to shareholders
Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised in the Financial Statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.
These amounts are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty
In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The only critical accounting judgement or estimation uncertainty that, in the opinion of the directors, will have a material effect on the financial statements is the underwriting performance fee estimate, on open years of account. Performance fees are estimated based on forecasts provided by the syndicates.

The accrued net performance fees are:

	2016	2015
	£	£
2015 YOA	-	-
2014 YOA	846,291	7,595
2013 YOA	593	747,271
2012 YOA and prior	-	-
	846,884	754,866

4. **TURNOVER**

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the Company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Management fees	944,167	918,622
Performance fees	890,520	619,565
	1,834,687	1,538,187

All the turnover relates to UK income.

continued...

5. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

Staff costs, including Directors' emoluments were:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Salaries	376,249	378,891
Social security costs	31,803	46,198
Pension costs	10,194	10,094
Other staff costs	12,732	21,610
	430,978	456,793

The salaries include an amount paid to the spouse of the deceased Director, in accordance with contract terms.

The average number of staff employed by the Company was 7 (2015:7). Pension costs relate to the contributions paid to a personal pension of one employee.

	2016	2015
	£	£
Directors' remuneration:		
Aggregate emoluments	152,908	298,535

Other than the above Directors' remuneration, there is no other key management compensation.

6. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	4,015	1,954
Auditor's remuneration	7,300	8,050
Foreign exchange differences	57,437	-

7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2016	2015
	£	£
Interest payable	18	1,756

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	216,833	149,391
Adjustment re previous years	-	490
Tax on profit	216,833	149,881

continued...

8. **TAXATION - continued**

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in the income Statement

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit before tax	1,096,412	715,797
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.250%)	219,282	144,949
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(1,590)	5,129
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(859)	(687)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	-	490
Total tax charge	216,833	149,881

9. **DIVIDENDS**

	2016	2015
	£	£
'A' Ordinary Shares shares of £1 each		
Interim	1,320,000	2,175,000

10. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Totals
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 January 2016	22,963	31,833	54,796
Additions	-	7,645	7,645
At 31 December 2016	22,963	39,478	62,441
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2016	19,753	27,750	47,503
Charge for year	824	3,191	4,015
At 31 December 2016	20,577	30,941	51,518
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2016	2,386	8,537	10,923
At 31 December 2015	3,210	4,083	7,293

continued...

11. **INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY**

	Unlisted investments £
COST	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	2
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2016	2
At 31 December 2015	2

The investment is in ICP Securities Limited, a company incorporated in Guernsey. ICP Securities Limited is a 100% owned subsidiary of ICP General Partner Limited.

12. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	29,557	14,025
Other debtors	129,469	82,342
Tax	-	76,817
Prepayments and accrued income	1,718,247	2,043,226
	1,877,273	2,216,410

Accrued income includes £825,563 due from group undertakings (2015: £1,273,421).

£nil (2015: £7,595) of the above accrued income is due after one year.

13. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	-	1
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	42,251
Taxation	10,342	-
Other taxes and social security	-	34,084
Other creditors (Note 18)	57,437	-
Accruals and deferred income	46,502	41,537
	114,281	117,873

14. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Within one year	28,673	61,858
Between one and five years	-	28,673
	28,673	90,531

continued...

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has the following financial instruments:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost		
Other debtors (Note 12)	129,469	82,342
Amounts due to group undertakings (Note 12)	29,557	14,025
Cash at bank	297,540	406,046
	456,566	502,413
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Other creditors (Note 13)	57,437	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	42,251
	57,437	42,251

The total interest income and interest expense for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss was £1,404 (2015: £9,028) and £Nil (2015: Nil) respectively.

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2016 £	2015 £
399,000	'A' Ordinary Shares	£1	399,000	399,000
1,000	'B' Ordinary Shares	£1	1,000	1,000
			400,000	400,000

The 399,000 'A' Ordinary shares confer the right to participate in all dividends and to attend or vote at general meetings. The 1,000 'B' Ordinary shares do not confer the right to participate in dividends.

17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

ICP Holdings Limited is regarded by the Directors as being the Company's ultimate parent company.

The Company is a subsidiary of ICP Holdings Limited, a company registered in England & Wales. The Company's results are consolidated in the group accounts of ICP Holdings Limited, copies of which are available at Unit A21, Jack's Place, 6 Corbet Place, London E1 6NN.

continued...

18. **RELATED PARTIES**

ICP Holdings Ltd is the parent company of ICP Capital Ltd, a corporate member of Lloyd's and ICP General Partner Ltd, a Lloyd's members' agent. ICP General Partner Ltd manages Insurance Capital Partners LP which, prior to a reorganisation on 1 January 2015, has provided capital to the Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL") of ICP Capital Ltd, Nameco (No.921) Ltd and David Scott Underwriting Ltd, through ICP Securities Ltd, a company incorporated in Guernsey. Insurance Capital Partners LP is not a member of the ICP Holdings group.

As at 31 December 2016 there was an amount payable to ICP LP amounting to £57,437 (2015: £Nil), (Note 13).

Under FAL provision agreements between ICP Capital Ltd, Nameco (No.921) Ltd and David Scott Underwriting Ltd and ICP Securities Ltd, ICP Securities Ltd receives interest on the FAL and a profit participation. Under loan agreements and undertakings between ICP Securities Ltd and Insurance Capital Partners LP, the latter receives the benefit of the FAL interest and profit participation.

As mentioned in the Strategic Report, as a result of a reorganisation, for the 2015 underwriting year of account the relationship with Insurance Capital Partners LP and ICP Securities Ltd were replaced with arrangements with ICP Investment Holdings Ltd and ICP Reinsurance Ltd, both newly incorporated companies in the Cayman Islands. These new arrangements are described below:

- ICP Investment Holdings Ltd ("ICP IH") and ICP Reinsurance Ltd ("ICP Re") have entered into a FAL provision agreement with ICP Capital Ltd for the 2015 and subsequent years of account. The FAL has, as part of a restructuring, come from the majority of ex-partners in Insurance Capital Partners LP, in return for various Ordinary, Capital, Open Year of Account and Year of Account Shares in ICP Investment Holdings Ltd.

- In addition, ICP Reinsurance Ltd has entered into a whole account quota share Reinsurance Contract with ICP Capital Ltd for each of the 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 years of account.

Five of the Directors at the relevant time, have participated as partners in Insurance Capital Partners LP for the 2007 to the 2014 years of account. One Director has participated as a partner in Insurance Capital Partners LP for the 2013 and 2014 years of account.

One Director is also a director of ICP IH ICP Re, both companies are incorporated in the Cayman Islands as part of the reorganisation at the beginning of 2015 of the funding arrangements of ICP Capital Ltd. Included within debtors at the balance sheet date are amounts due from ICP IH of £48,564 (2015: £20,718) and ICP Re of £63,379 (2015: £39,107).

Alpha Insurance Analysts Limited ("Alpha") provides Members Agency and analysis services to the Company, the cost of the services for 2016, which were are on a commercial arm's length basis, were £73,000 (2015: £70,500). Within accruals at the balance sheet date is £18,250 (2015: £17,294) which is due to Alpha. Emma Royds a director of Alpha is the wife of CAA Harbord-Hamond Dec'd. The following Directors of Alpha were partners in Insurance Capital Partners LP up to and including the 2014 year of account; Emma Royds, James Sparrow and Emily Apple.

Other than as disclosed above and in Note 5, there are no other related party transactions with Directors.