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Financial statements for the year ended 25 March 2006

Trumpeldor Underwriting Limited

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Company information

Directors M Barrington

J Barrington

Secretary Argenta Secretariat Limited

Company number 3636607

Registered office Fountain House

130 Fenchurch Street

London EC3M 5DJ

Auditors Mazars LLP

24 Bevis Marks

London EC3A 7NR

Directors' report For the year ended 25 March 2006

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 25 March 2006.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss for the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting polices and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to assume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that 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 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors

The following directors have held office since 26 March 2005:

M Barrington

J Barrington

Directors' interests

The directors' interests in the shares of the company were as stated below:

Ordinary Shares of £ 1 each 25 March 2006 25 March 2005

M BarringtonJ Barrington

Change in reporting basis

Under the Statement of Recommended Accounting Practice on Accounting for Insurance Business issued by the Association of British Insurers ("the ABI SORP") in December 2005, underwriting results should be determined on an annual basis. This requirement was previously relaxed for Lloyd's corporate vehicles as the three year basis of accounting adopted by Lloyd's syndicates produced insufficient information to allow the company to prepare the accounts on an annual basis. The transition by Lloyd's to the annual basis of accounting for the syndicate return and for its central Schedule 9A facility means that the necessary annual accounting information is now available and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on this basis. The comparative information for the year ended 25 March 2005 has also been provided on the annual basis of accounting and the comparatives have been restated accordingly. Further details of the effect of this change are given in note 13.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is to act as a corporate member of Lloyd's.

The company ceased underwriting at 31 December 2004. The directors do not consider the company to be a going concern and the financial statements have been prepared on a break up basis.

Directors' report For the year ended 25 March 2006

Results for the year

The results for the year are set out on pages 4 to 5.

Auditors

The company has by elective resolution dispensed with the obligation to appoint auditors annually in accordance with section 386(1) of the Companies Act 1985. Therefore, the auditors, Mazars LLP, will be deemed to be reappointed for each succeeding financial year.

N Barrington Director

Independent auditors' report To the members of Trumpeldor Underwriting Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Trumpeldor Underwriting Limited for the year ended 25 March 2006 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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 auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 25 March 2006 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Mazars LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

and Registered Auditors

24 Bevis Marks, London, EC3A 7NR

8 July 2006

Profit and Loss Account - Technical account - General business For the year ended 25 March 2006

			2006		2005 (restated)
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance					
Gross premiums written					
Continuing operations	3		53,612		936,540
Discontinued operations	3		1,609		(1,128)
			55,221		935,412
Outward reinsurance premiums	3		(21,698)		(155,591)
Net premiums written			33,523		779,821
Change in the provision for unearned p	remiums				
Gross amount			350,147		69,599
Reinsurers' share			(33,837)		(20,954)
			316,310		48,645
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			349,833		828,466
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			51,830		39,889
Total technical income			401,663		868,355
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance					
Claims paid					
Gross amount	3	(553,205)		(578,632)	
Reinsurers' share	3	163,596		176,953	
Net claims paid		(389,609)		(401,679)	
Change in the provision for claims					
Gross amount	3	281,004		(45,817)	
Reinsurers' share	3	(56,730)		(95,282)	
Net change in the provision for claims		224,274		(141,099)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			(165,335)		(542,778)
Net operating expenses	4		(127,809)		(281,023)
Total technical charges			(293,144)		(823,801)
Balance on the technical account for			400 540		AA EE A
general business			108,519		44,554

Profit and Loss Account - Non-technical account For the year ended 25 March 2006

		2006	2005
	Notes	£	(restated) £
Balance on the general business technical account		108,519	44,554
Investment income	5	65,170	56,694
Unrealised gains on investments		10,357	10,990
Investment expenses and charges	6	(10,564)	(15,888)
Unrealised losses on investments		(13,133)	(11,907)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(51,830)	(39,889)
Other finance income		4,384	1,315
Other income		-	43,847
Other charges		10,640	(30,469)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	7	123,543	59,247
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	. 8	-	-
Profit for the financial year	13	123,543	59,247

No operations were acquired or discontinued in the period.

In accordance with the amendment to the Financial Reporting Standard 3 "Reporting Financial Performance", the inclusion of unrealised gains and losses in the profit and loss account to reflect the marking to market of investments in the balance sheet is deemed not to be a material departure from the historical cost basis of accounting. Accordingly, a separate note of historical cost profits and losses is not given.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses For the year ended 25 March 2006

	2006	2005
		(restated)
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	123,543	59,247
Prior year adjustment	187,365	
Total gains and losses recognised since the last	annual report 310,908	
	= <u></u>	

Balance Sheet As at 25 March 2006

			2006			2005	
	Notes	Syndicate £	Other £		Syndicate	(restated) Other £	
ASSETS							
Investments							
Other financial investments Deposits with ceding undertakings	9	1,111,110 956	-	1,111,110 956	1,211,482 1,798	-	1,211,482 1,798
		1,112,066	-	1,112,066	1,213,280	-	1,213,280
Reinsurers' share of technical provision	ns						
Provision for unearned premiums		1,644	-	1,644	34,678	-	34,678
Claims outstanding		498,837	-	498,837	540,679	-	540,679
Other technical provisions		(48)		(48)	(823)	-	(823)
		500,433	-	500,433	574,534	-	574,534
Debtors Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations:							
Due from policyholders		-	-	-	5	-	5
Due from intermediaries		58,989	-	58,989	234,924	-	234,924
Debtors arising out of reinsurance							
operations		104,297	-	104,297	200,543	-	200,543
Other debtors		86,150	139,088	225,238	92,725	77,558	170,283
		249,436	139,088	388,524	528,197	77,558	605,755
Other assets		267 200	FC 00G	224 276	220 756	70 765	407 544
Cash at bank and in hand Other		267,380 3,958	56,896	324,276 3,958	328,756 2,019	78,755	407,511 2,019
Other							
		271,338	56,896	328,234	330,775	78,755	409,530
Prepayments and accrued income							
Accrued interest and rent		5,081	-	5,081	7,335	=	7,335
Deferred acquisition costs		9,250	-	9,250	76,649	-	76,649
Other prepayments and accrued income		827		827	1,467	-	1,467
		15,158	-	15,158	85,451	-	85,451
Total assets		2,148,431	195,984	2,344,415	2,732,237	156,313	2,888,550

Balance Sheet As at 25 March 2006

			2006			2005 (restated)	
		Syndicate	Other	Total	Syndicate		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
LIABILITIES							
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	11	-	2	2	-	2	2
Profit and loss account	12	-	(197,742)	(197,742)	-	(321,285)	(321,285)
Equity shareholders' funds	13	-	(197,740)	(197,740)	-	(321,283)	(321,283)
Technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums		36,588	-	36,588	383,420	-	383,420
Claims outstanding		1,799,535		1,799,535	1,839,030	-	1,839,030
Other technical provisions		98	-	98	1,406	-	1,406
		1,836,221	-	1,836,221	2,223,856	-	2,223,856
Provisions for other risks and charges		-	6,000	6,000	-	9,000	9,000
Deposits received from reinsurers		4,499	-	4,499	4,264	-	4,264
Creditors							
Creditors arising out of direct insurance							
operations Creditors arising out of reinsurance		20,011	-	20,011	20,932	-	20,932
operations		35,535	_	35,535	96,287		96,287
Amounts owed to credit institutions		545	-	545	49	-	49
Other creditors including taxation and social security	14	243,009	387,606	630,615	370,660	468,471	839,131
		299,100	387,606	686,706	487,928	468,471	956,399
		200,100	000,000	000,700	701,320	114,004	300,033
Accruals and deferred income		8,611	118	8,729	16,189	125	16,314
Total liabilities		2,148,431	195,984	2,344,415	2,732,237	156,313	2,888,550

Approved by the Board of directors or and signed on its behalf by:

MICHAEL BARRINGTON

Director

Cash flow statement For the year ended 25 March 2006

			2006		2005
	Note	£	£	£	(restated) £
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	15(a)		(21,859)		7,653
Capital expenditure Proceeds from the sale of intangible assets		-		68,064	
			-		68,064
(Decrease) / increase in cash in the year			(21,859)		75,717
Cash flows were invested as follows (Decrease) / increase in cash holdings	15(b)		(21,859)		75,717
(Decrease) / increase in cash in the year			(21,859)		75,717
Movement in opening and closing portfolio invented Net cash (outflow) / inflow for the year	estments net of	financing	(21,859)		75,717
Total movement in portfolio investment net of finance	cing		(21,859)		75,717
Portfolio at 26 March	15(b)		78,755		3,038
Portfolio at 25 March	15(b)		56,896		78,755

Note: The amounts above exclude the cash flows of syndicate underwriting except to the extent that sums are paid to or received from the company or its own premiums trust fund.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 25 March 2006

1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 255 of and Schedule 9A to, the Companies Act 1985 ("the Act") and with the Statement of Recommended Accounting Practice on Accounting for Insurance Business issued by the Association of British Insurers ("the ABI SORP") in December 2005.

1.2 Recognition of insurance transactions

Preparing financial statements in accordance with Section 255 of, and Schedule 9A to, the Act has required the company to recognise its proportion of all the transactions undertaken by the Lloyd's syndicates in which it participates ("the Syndicates").

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

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

The company has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate ("the Managing Agent") and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The Managing Agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised by the company. The only exception to this rule is the level of provision for outstanding claims. These provisions have been determined by the directors of the company (see 2.6 below).

1.3 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 based on the audited syndicate returns to Lloyd's and the audited annual reports to Syndicate members.

The format of the Returns has been established by Lloyd's and Lloyd's has also been responsible for collating the data at a syndicate level and analysing it into corporate member level results.

1.4 Change in reporting basis

Under the ABI SORP, underwriting results should be determined on an annual basis. This requirement was previously relaxed for Lloyd's corporate vehicles as the three year basis of accounting adopted by Lloyd's syndicates produced insufficient information to allow the company to prepare the accounts on an annual basis. The transition by Lloyd's to the annual basis of accounting for the syndicate return and for its central Schedule 9A facility means that the necessary annual accounting information is now available and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on this basis. The move to the annual basis of accounting represents a fundamental change in the reporting basis rather than a series of changes of accounting policies. Comparative amounts for 2004 have been restated. The net effect of the change is reflected in a prior year adjustment to reserves, shown in note 13.

The annual basis of accounting is fundamentally different from the three year funded basis and it is not considered practicable to identify the impact on the change of basis on the current year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial investments.

2.2 Going concern

As at 31 December 2006 the company had net liabilities of £197,740 (2005: £321,283).

The directors do not consider the company to be a going concern and have prepared the financial statements on a break up basis. The company has ceased underwriting.

2.3 Basis of accounting for underwriting results

The underwriting results are determined on an annual basis of accounting. This represents a fundamental change in reporting basis rather than a series of changes in accounting policies. Previously results were determined on a three year funded basis whereby each underwriting year of account was normally kept open for three years and the result only ascertained at the end of third year when the year of account was usually closed by reinsurance.

In June 2003, the EU Insurance Accounts Directive ("the Directive") was amended so that syndicates were no longer required to prepare accounts on this three year funded basis. Instead, the Directive now provides a framework that allows Lloyd's to move to annual accounting for all aspects of reporting and the amendments to the Directive have been implemented in the UK by the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2004.

2.4 Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts incepting during the financial year, together with any adjustments arising in the year to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior years. Premiums are shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude insurance premium tax.

Gross premiums written may include "reinsurance to close" premiums receivable (see (2.8) below).

Outward reinsurance premiums may include "reinsurance to close" premiums payable (see (2.8) below).

Premiums written by a syndicate may also include the reinsurance of other syndicates on which the company participates. No adjustments have been made to gross premiums written or outward reinsurance premiums (or to gross and reinsurers' claims) to remove this intersyndicate reinsurance.

Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to the unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Claims incurred

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

2.6 Provision for claims outstanding

Claims outstanding comprise amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). Provision is made for claims incurred but not paid in respect of events up to 31 December. The provision is based on the Returns and reports from the Managing Agents and the company's licensed adviser or Members' Agent. When appropriate, statistical methods have been applied to past experience of claims frequency and severity. The two most critical assumptions as regard claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development, and that the rating and other models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The directors consider the provision for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries, as based on the Returns to be fairly stated. However, ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made.

2.7 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.

2.8 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:

- (a) a premium; and
- (b) either
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) an agreement by the reinsured members that the reinsuring members shall collect on behalf of the reinsured members the proceeds of all such rights and retain them for their own benefit so far as they are not applied in discharges of the liabilities of the reinsured members.

Where the reinsurance to close is between members on successive years of account of the same syndicate, the managing agent has a duty to ensure both sets of members are treated equitably and to set the reinsurance to close with the intention that neither a profit nor a loss accrues to either group of members.

To the extent that the company participates on successive years of account of the same syndicate and there is a reinsurance to close between those years, the company has offset its share of the reinsurance to close received against its share of the reinsurance to close paid.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Reinsurance to close (continued)

If the company has increased its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close paid is eliminated, as a result of this offset, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close received. This reflects the fact that the company has assumed a greater proportion of the business of the syndicate. If the company has reduced its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close received is eliminated, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close paid. This reflects the reduction in the company's exposure to risks previously written by the syndicate.

The reinsurance to close is technically a reinsurance contract and, as such, the payment of a reinsurance to close does not remove from members of that year of account ultimate responsibility for claims payable on risks they have written. If the reinsuring members under the reinsurance to close become insolvent and the other elements of the Lloyd's chain of security also fail, the reinsured members remain theoretically liable for the settlement of any outstanding claims.

However, payment of a reinsurance to close is conventionally accepted as terminating a reinsured member's participation on a syndicate year of account and it is treated for accounts purposes as settling all the company's outstanding gross liabilities in respect of the business so reinsured.

2.9 Investments

Syndicate: Where investments represent the company's share of syndicate investments, they are stated at current value at the balance sheet date. For this purpose, listed investments are stated at mid-market value and deposits with credit institutions and overseas deposits are stated at cost. Unlisted investments for which a market exists are stated at the average price at which they are traded on the balance sheet date or the last trading day before that date.

Other: Listed investments held directly by the company, by the trustees of the Premiums Trust Fund, or as Lloyd's Deposit, are stated at market value. Unlisted investments held directly by the company are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value.

2.10 Investment return

Investment income comprises interest receivable and dividends received plus realised and unrealised gains on the disposal of investments. Realised gains and losses arise from the difference between proceeds and valuation at the previous year end, or cost if there has been no previous revaluation. Unrealised investment gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the valuation at the balance sheet date and the valuation at the last balance sheet date or purchase price, if acquired during the year.

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

2.11 Net operating expenses

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

2.12 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 (or an appropriate average rate).

Exchange differences arising on translation are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Syndicate participation rights

Where the company has purchased the right to participate on Syndicates, the cost is capitalised and amortised in equal annual instalments over five years. Previously, under the three year basis of accounting, the commencement of amortisation was deferred until the closure of the first year of account. This change in estimation technique has not had a material effect (if any) on the results of the period.

2.14 Taxation

The company is taxed on its share of the underwriting results declared by Syndicates and these are deemed to accrue evenly over the calendar year in which they are declared. The syndicate results included in these financial statements (excluding any losses on open years of account) are only declared for tax purposes in the calendar year following closure of the year of account.

HM Revenue & Customs agrees the taxable results of Syndicates at a syndicate level on the basis of computations submitted by the Managing Agent. At the date of approval of these financial statements, the syndicate taxable results of this year have not been agreed. Any adjustments that may be necessary to the tax provision as a result of Inland Revenue agreement of syndicate taxable results will be reflected in the financial statements of subsequent periods.

2.15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

Segmental Information	Gross	Gross	Gross	Gross	Reinsurance	Tota
	premiums written	premiums earned	claims incurred	operating expenses	balance	Tota
Year ended 25 March 2006	£	£	£	£	£	
Direct business						
Accident and health	5,039	14,408	(5,339)	(4,980)	(3,587)	502
Motor - third party liability	(1,132)	5,062	(761)	(5,454)	(4,994)	(6,147
Motor - other classes	2,323	18,191	(12,238)	(327)	106	5,732
Marine, aviation and transport	12,911	46,786	(43,634)	(13,082)	12,438	2,508
Fire and other damage to property	4,584	84,558	(58,252)	(23,657)	13,619	16,268
Third party liability	13,558	102,098	(31,905)	(31,020)	(3,487)	35,686
Credit and suretyship	904	4,724	(5,511)	(3,357)	3,097	(1,047
Legal expenses	(80)	203	(944)	(270)	324	(687
Other	5	296	(157)	(12,244)	(16)	(12,121
Total direct	38,112	276,326	(158,741)	(94,391)	17,500	40,694
Other reinsurance acceptances	17,109	129,042	(113,460)	(33,418)	33,831	15,995
Total	55,221	405,368	(272,201)	(127,809)	51,331	56,689
Year ended 25 March 2005						
(Restated)						
Direct business						
Accident and health	28,423	39,527	(22,217)	(16,908)	(189)	213
Motor - third party liability	14,256	14,471	(7,860)	(6,160)	707	1,158
Motor - other classes	31,776	32,300	(18,253)	(10,181)	(1,301)	2,565
			•	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Marine, aviation and transport	107,263	120,728	(62,078)	(34,361)	(11,215)	13,074
Fire and other damage to property	169,004	179,810	(103,771)	(57,187)	(8,977)	9,875
Third party liability	207,752	254,772	(168,571)	(69,756)	(7,131)	9,314
Credit and suretyship	5,061	6,439	(7,967)	(2,208)	(255)	(3,991
Legal expenses	412	918	(59)	(348)	236	747
Other	3,601	6,142	(1,532)	(641)	(47,962)	(43,993
Total direct	567,548	655,107	(392,308)	(197,750)	(76,087)	(11,038
Other reinsurance acceptances	367,864	349,904	(232,141)	(83,273)	(18,787)	15,703
Total	935,412	1,005,011	(624,449)	(281,023)	(94,874)	4,665

All insurance business is underwritten in the UK in the Lloyd's insurance market, which has been treated as one geographical segment for the purpose of SSAP25: Segmental Reporting.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

4	Net operating expenses	2006	2005 (restated)
		£	£
	Acquisition costs	11,965	180,013
	Change in deferred acquisition costs	68,225	18,070
	Administrative expenses	19,942	30,451
	Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(905)	(5,485)
	Personal expenses	28,582	57,974
		127,809	281,023
5	Investment income	2006	2005
			(restated)
		£	£
	Income from investments	55,415	51,101
	Realised gains on investments	9,755	5,593
		65,170	56,694
6	Investment expenses and charges	2006	2005
		£	(restated) £
	Investment management expenses	1,588	1,369
	Realised losses on investments	8,976	14,519
		10,564	15,888 ======
7	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2006	2005
		•	(restated)
	The profit on ordinary activities before tax is stated after charging:	£	£
	Auditors' remuneration	605	600
	Auditors' remuneration Remuneration of auditors for non-audit work	625 775	600 700
		(10	
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets (Profit)/loss on exchange	- (11 777)	(43,847) 16,175
	(Front)noss on exchange	(11,777) ————	10,173

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

Taxation	2006	2005 (restated)
	£	£
Current tax charge	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	123,543	59,247
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of UK		
corporation tax of 19.00% (2005: 19.00%) Effects of:	23,473	11,257
Utilisation of tax losses	(23,473)	(11,257)
Current tax charge	-	-

The company has incurred trading losses of £197,742 (2005: £321,285) to date. To the extent that these are agreed with HM Revenue & Customs as being allowable for tax losses, these will be available for carry forward against future trading profits from the same trade. However no deferred tax asset has been recognised for this on the grounds that there is insufficient evidence that the asset would be recoverable. The asset would be recoverable were the company to make sufficient future taxable profits from the same trade.

9 Financial investments

Syndicate	2006		2005	
	Market	Historic	Market	Historic
	value	cost	value	cost
	£	£	£	£
Shares and other variable yield securities	64,873	61,766	76,445	75,655
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	1,008,395	1,012,031	1,080,441	1,064,439
Participation in investment pools	3,146	2,971	13,040	13,036
Loans guaranteed by mortgage	2,152	2,195	-	-
Other loans	-	-	17	17
Deposits with credit institutions	30,889	30,886	39,772	38,496
Other	1,655	1,922	1,767	1,757
	1,111,110	1,111,771	1,211,482	1,193,400

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

10	Funds at Lloyd's		
	The company's underwriting is supported by assets made interavailable to it by	y the shareholders of the	company.
11	Share capital	2006 £	2005 £
	Authorised	£	τ.
	50,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	2	2
2	Reserves		
			Profit and
			loss
			account
			£
	Balance at 26 March 2005 as previously reported		(508,650)
	Prior year adjustment		187,365
	Balance at 26 March 2005 as restated		(321,285)
	Retained profit for the financial year		123,543
	Balance at 25 March 2006		(197,742)
3	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2006	206
		£	(restate
	Profit for the financial year	123,543	59,24
	Net addition to shareholders' funds	123,543	59,24
	Opening shareholders' funds as previously reported	(508,648)	(549,59
	Prior year adjustment	187,365	169,06
	Opening shareholders' funds as restated	(321,283)	(380,53
	Closing shareholders' funds	(197,740)	(321,28
		· ·	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

14	Other creditors including taxation and social security	2006	2005 (restated)
		£	£
	Amounts due to group undertaking	366,203	448,582
	Other creditors	21,403	19,889
		387,606	468,471
15	Cash Flow Statement	2006	2005 (restated)
		£	£
	(a) Reconciliation of profit on ordinary activities before tax		
	to net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities:		
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	123,543	59,247
	(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(61,530)	17,986
	(Decrease) in creditors and accruals	(80,872)	(34,733)
	(Decrease) / increase in provision for run-off costs	(3,000)	9,000
	(Profit) on disposal of intangible assets	-	(43,847)
	Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	(21,859)	7,653

Technical account transactions represent the company's share of the transactions undertaken by syndicates. The cashflows arising from these transactions are not remitted to or paid by the company but paid into or out of syndicate premiums trust funds held by trustees appointed by the Managing Agent of each syndicate. If the Syndicate premiums trust funds are insufficient for the Syndicate to meet its liabilities as they fall due, a cash call is made by the Managing Agents on all members of the Syndicate and the company pays its share pro-rata.

Once a syndicate has effected a reinsurance to close in respect of a year of account, any distributable profit is available for release from the syndicate premiums trust funds to the participating members and any loss is collected from them. The company receives or pays its pro-rata share of any profit distributed or loss collected.

(b) Movement in cash, portfolio investments and financing

	At 26 March 2005	Cashflow	At 25 March 2006
	£	£	£
Cash in hand	78,755	(21,859)	56,896
	78,755	(21,859)	56,896

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 25 March 2006

16 Related party transactions

During the period, the directors have made loans to the company. At the balance sheet date £21,403 (2005: £19,889) was owed to the directors.

At the balance sheet date £366,203 (2005: £448,582) was owed to Great Malvern Holdings Limited, the parent company.

17 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company is Great Malvern Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Great Malvern Holdings Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from 8 Baker Street, London W1M 1DA.