

Company Registration Number: 3832904

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

**Annual Report
31 December 2020**

Contents:

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



Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

Company Information

Directors

Mr P R Swanson
Mrs E N Swanson

Members' Agent

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

Company Secretary

Argenta Secretariat Limited

Registered Office

5th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street
London
EC3V 0XL

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP
15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

Strategic Report

The Directors submit their Strategic Report for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Business Review

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

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the Syndicates on which the Company participates for the 2018, 2019 and 2020 years of account, as well as any 2017 and prior run-off years. The 2018 year closed at 31 December 2020 with a result of £(128,675) (2017 - £(373,617)). The 2019 and 2020 open underwriting accounts will normally close at 31 December 2021 and 2022 respectively.

Results and Dividends

The results for the year are set out on pages 9 to 10 of the Financial Statements. Dividends totalling £Nil were paid in the year (2019 - £Nil).

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company is principally exposed to financial risk through its participation on Lloyd's Syndicates. It has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of that Syndicate and it looks to the managing agents to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each Syndicate's exposures to insurance risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The Company is also directly exposed to these risks, but they are not considered material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

Hedge accounting is not used by the Company.

Key Performance Indicators

	2020	2019
Capacity (youngest underwriting year)	£ 2,500,000	£ 3,234,964
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	116.3%	112.1%
Underwriting profit of latest closed year:		
as a % of capacity	-3.9%	-11.8%
Run-off years of account movement	£ 4,603	£ -
Combined ratio	105.4%	100.8%

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

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Brexit

The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 and negotiations in respect of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement ("the Agreement") concluded on 24 December 2020, with the Agreement becoming effective from 1 January 2021. The Agreement consists of a Free Trade Agreement, a close partnership on citizens' security and an overarching governance framework. From 1 January 2021, UK financial services firms no longer have passporting rights allowing them to sell their services into the EU from their UK base without the need for additional regulatory clearances. In preparation for this, on 25 November the English High Court sanctioned a Part VII transfer of all policies insuring EEA risks from the syndicates to Lloyd's Insurance Company, Brussels. The Directors are monitoring the implications of the Part VII transfer along with general market conditions to identify whether it is appropriate to make any changes to the current strategy of the Company.

Coronavirus

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect the UK and global economies adversely. At the time of signing this report there are indications from the government that social restrictions which have suppressed economic activity during 2020 and 2021 are likely to be lifted in the foreseeable future. If this does happen the directors expect to see the UK and global economies return to growth in due course, but it is not possible to predict how quickly and to what degree this may happen. The priority of the directors is to remain to comply with all regulatory requirements to the fullest extent possible.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited Strategic Report (continued)

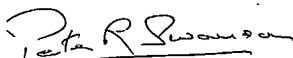
Section 172(1) Statement

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

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

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

Approved by the Board on 02/09/2021
and signed on its behalf by:



P R SWANSON
Director

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

Report of the Directors

The Directors submit their Report together with the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of trading as a Lloyd's Corporate Capital Member. The Company continues to underwrite for the 2021 year of account.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Accounting Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under Company law the Directors must not approve the Financial Statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors

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

Mr P R Swanson
Mrs E N Swanson

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited Report of the Directors (continued)

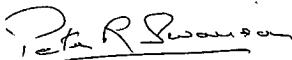
Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP have been appointed as auditors to the Company during the year, Mazars LLP have resigned as the Company's auditors.

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

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

Approved by the Board on 02/09/2021
and signed on its behalf by:



P R SWANSON

Director

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 5, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

TCE Seaman

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

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

Date: 14/09/2021

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
Technical Account – general business
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Premiums			
Gross premiums written	1	2,908,682	3,625,892
Outward reinsurance premiums	1	(783,993)	(946,607)
Net premiums written		<u>2,124,689</u>	<u>2,679,285</u>
Change in the provision for unearned premiums			
Gross provision	1	278,898	(138,543)
Reinsurers' share	1	(46,734)	78,397
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		<u>2,356,853</u>	<u>2,619,139</u>
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		76,142	102,955
Other technical income, net of reinsurance		-	320
Claims paid			
Gross amount	1	(2,049,618)	(2,032,293)
Reinsurers' share	1	522,728	556,290
Net claims paid		<u>(1,526,890)</u>	<u>(1,476,003)</u>
Change in provision for claims			
Gross amount	1	(236,374)	(254,875)
Reinsurers' share	1	149,682	105,627
Change in net provision for claims		<u>(86,692)</u>	<u>(149,248)</u>
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(1,613,582)	(1,625,251)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance		(302)	(2,081)
Net operating expenses	1,2	(870,838)	(1,014,426)
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance	1	-	-
Balance on the technical account for general business		<u>(51,727)</u>	<u>80,656</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
Non Technical Account
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Balance on technical account for general business		(51,727)	80,656
Investment income	3	20,637	387,494
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(76,142)	(102,955)
Other income		14,564	12,478
Other charges, including value adjustments		(69,593)	(10,865)
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	<u>(162,261)</u>	<u>366,808</u>
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	5	30,962	(45,327)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u>(131,299)</u>	<u>321,481</u>
Other comprehensive (expenditure)/income:			
Currency translation differences		3,444	19,516
Tax on other comprehensive income		(654)	(3,392)
Total comprehensive (expenditure)/income	10	<u>(128,509)</u>	<u>337,605</u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

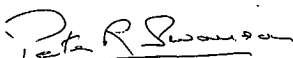
		31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Assets							
Intangible assets	6	-	13,026	13,026	-	28,170	28,170
Investments							
Other financial investments	7	2,652,778	1,586,741	4,239,519	2,611,326	1,865,311	4,476,637
Deposits with ceding undertakings		780	-	780	809	-	809
		2,653,558	1,586,741	4,240,299	2,612,135	1,865,311	4,477,446
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	8	284,731	-	284,731	338,020	-	338,020
Claims outstanding	8	1,582,337	-	1,582,337	1,462,280	-	1,462,280
Other technical provisions		-	-	-	2,094	-	2,094
		1,867,068	-	1,867,068	1,802,394	-	1,802,394
Debtors							
Amounts falling due within one year	7	1,375,356	201,961	1,577,317	1,408,039	184,875	1,592,914
Amounts falling due after one year	7	91,226	-	91,226	152,816	198,428	351,244
		1,466,582	201,961	1,668,543	1,560,855	383,303	1,944,158
Other assets							
Cash at bank and in hand		238,950	58,921	297,871	336,852	38,346	375,198
Other		291,478	-	291,478	276,979	-	276,979
		530,428	58,921	589,349	613,831	38,346	652,177
Prepayments and accrued income							
Accrued interest		4,409	-	4,409	4,411	-	4,411
Deferred acquisitions costs	8	344,868	-	344,868	416,888	-	416,888
Other prepayments and accrued income		26,132	-	26,132	33,882	-	33,882
		375,409	-	375,409	455,181	-	455,181
Total assets		6,893,045	1,860,649	8,753,694	7,044,396	2,315,130	9,359,526

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2020

		31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Liabilities and shareholders' funds							
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	9	-	1,250	1,250	-	1,250	1,250
Capital redemption		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital contribution		-	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium account		-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit and loss account	10	(390,029)	1,795,051	1,405,022	(722,270)	2,255,801	1,533,531
Shareholders' funds – attributable to equity interests		(390,029)	1,796,301	1,406,272	(722,270)	2,257,051	1,534,781
Technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	8	1,305,277	-	1,305,277	1,606,948	-	1,606,948
Claims outstanding	8	5,016,089	-	5,016,089	4,918,423	-	4,918,423
Other technical provisions		-	-	-	7,044	-	7,044
Provisions for other risks							
Deferred taxation	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit received from reinsurers		56,448	-	56,448	177,925	-	177,925
Creditors							
Amounts falling due within one year	7	660,430	40,007	700,437	837,147	50,376	887,523
Amounts falling due after one year	7	170,648	-	170,648	135,203	-	135,203
		831,078	40,007	871,085	972,350	50,376	1,022,726
Accruals and deferred income		74,182	24,341	98,523	83,976	7,703	91,679
Total liabilities		6,893,045	1,860,649	8,753,694	7,044,396	2,315,130	9,359,526

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 02/09/2021
and signed on its behalf by:



P R SWANSON
Director

Company registration number: 3832904

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Capital contribution reserve £	Total £
Opening balance	1,250	-	-	1,195,926	-	1,197,176
Profit for the year	-	-	-	321,481	-	321,481
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	16,124	-	16,124
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	337,605	-	337,605
Proceeds from the issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2019	1,250	-	-	1,533,531	-	1,534,781
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(131,299)	-	(131,299)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	2,790	-	2,790
Total comprehensive expenditure	-	-	-	(128,509)	-	(128,509)
Proceeds from the issue of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	1,250	-	-	1,405,022	-	1,406,272

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

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

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

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

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

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £	2019 £
Operating activities		
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(162,261)	366,808
Profit attributable to Syndicate transactions	(328,797)	(148,326)
(Loss)/profit - excluding Syndicate transactions	(491,058)	218,482
Adjusted for:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	205,615	(5,742)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	56,645	(21,211)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	(7,651)	(9,743)
Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	13,823	9,918
Realised/unrealised gains on investments	85,380	-
Investment income	(29,875)	(20,353)
Corporation and overseas taxes paid	(44,341)	(26,878)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(211,462)	144,473
Investing activities		
Investment income	29,875	20,353
Purchase of Syndicate capacity	-	(12,066)
Proceeds from sale of Syndicate capacity	8,972	12,431
Purchase of financial investments	(34,138)	(132,551)
Proceeds from sale of financial investments	227,328	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	232,037	(111,833)
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	-	-
Share issue expenses	-	-
Capital contribution/redemption	-	-
Equity dividends paid	-	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities	-	-
Net cash increase in cash and cash equivalents	20,575	32,640
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	38,346	5,706
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	58,921	38,346
Consisting of:		
Cash at bank and in hand	58,921	38,346
Cash equivalents	-	-
	58,921	38,346

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

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Analysis of Net Debt
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	At 1 January 2020	Cash flows	At 31 December
	£	£	2020
			£
Cash at bank and in hand	38,346	20,575	58,921
Debt due within one year	-	-	-
Debt due after one year	-	-	-
	<u>38,346</u>	<u>20,575</u>	<u>58,921</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 43 form part of these Financial Statements.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

General information

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

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

Basis of preparation

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

Recognition of insurance transactions

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of data

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

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies

i Going concern

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

ii Premiums

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

iii Claims incurred

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

iv Provision for claims outstanding

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

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

v Unexpired risk provision

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

vi Deferred acquisition costs

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies (continued)

vii Reinsurance to close

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

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

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

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

viii Financial instruments

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

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

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies (continued)

viii Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ix Derivative financial instruments

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

x Cash and cash equivalents

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

xi Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies (continued)

xii Offsetting of financial instruments

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

xii Net operating expenses

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

xiv Foreign currencies

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

xv Intangible assets

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

xvi Insurance contracts – product classification

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

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

Any separable embedded derivatives within an insurance contract are separated and accounted for in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of 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).

xvii Taxation

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

xviii Deferred taxation

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

Accounting policies (continued)

xviii Deferred taxation (continued)

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

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

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

xix Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimated uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The Directors' judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The management and control of each Syndicate is carried out by the managing agent of that Syndicate, and the Company looks to the managing agent to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each Syndicate. The critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty set out below therefore relate to those made by the Directors in respect of the Corporate only, and do not include estimates and judgements made in respect of the Syndicates.

Critical accounting judgements

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

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment assets, the Directors have considered both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Impairment review

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

Recoverability of receivables

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

Determining the useful life of purchased Syndicate capacity

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Class of Business

2020	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	76,351	83,064	(64,658)	(31,984)	(1,516)	(15,094)
Motor – third party liability	37,812	43,626	(31,487)	(8,150)	(4,396)	(407)
Motor – other classes	34,791	116,119	(66,856)	(34,782)	(8,642)	5,839
Marine, aviation and transport	282,839	292,084	(164,639)	(87,440)	(13,394)	26,611
Fire and other damage to property	893,249	968,950	(757,117)	(284,472)	(6,776)	(79,415)
Third party liability	716,540	731,205	(464,871)	(210,781)	(51,868)	3,685
Credit and suretyship	68,290	71,708	(189,748)	(18,650)	45,971	(90,719)
Legal expenses	3,693	3,422	(1,664)	(1,105)	(538)	115
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2,603	9,063	421	(3,984)	(667)	4,833
	2,116,168	2,319,241	(1,740,619)	(681,348)	(41,826)	(144,552)
Reinsurance	792,514	868,339	(545,373)	(189,490)	(116,491)	16,985
Total	2,908,682	3,187,580	(2,285,992)	(870,838)	(158,317)	(127,567)

2019	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	85,993	89,266	(51,774)	(39,414)	(6,042)	(7,964)
Motor – third party liability	43,760	24,043	(14,920)	(7,403)	95	1,815
Motor – other classes	209,636	207,958	(132,771)	(64,613)	(6,224)	4,350
Marine, aviation and transport	284,233	292,687	(160,088)	(97,659)	(13,950)	20,990
Fire and other damage to property	1,080,238	1,022,704	(573,677)	(302,183)	(103,918)	42,926
Third party liability	834,145	789,622	(574,849)	(251,343)	(493)	(37,063)
Credit and suretyship	91,882	90,770	(63,263)	(24,297)	(1,708)	1,502
Legal expenses	3,673	3,272	(1,140)	(1,681)	(227)	224
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	11,595	20,081	(15,445)	(7,069)	(743)	(3,176)
	2,645,155	2,540,403	(1,587,927)	(795,662)	(133,210)	23,604
Reinsurance	980,737	946,946	(699,241)	(218,764)	(73,083)	(44,142)
Total	3,625,892	3,487,349	(2,287,168)	(1,014,426)	(206,293)	(20,538)

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.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

2. Net Operating Expenses

	2020	2019
	£	£
Acquisition costs	759,944	919,785
Change in deferred acquisition costs	67,608	(20,642)
Administrative expenses	120,610	181,245
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(126,185)	(117,754)
Personal expenses	48,861	51,792
	<u>870,838</u>	<u>1,014,426</u>

3. Investment Income

	2020	2019
	£	£
Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss:		
Interest and dividend income	82,704	82,366
Realised gains and losses	(1,357)	202,610
Unrealised gains and losses	(58,728)	104,999
Other	-	-
	<u>22,619</u>	<u>389,975</u>
Financial instruments held at amortised cost:		
Interest	608	747
Other	-	-
	<u>608</u>	<u>747</u>
Investment management expenses, including interest	(2,590)	(3,228)
	<u>(2,590)</u>	<u>(3,228)</u>
	<u>20,637</u>	<u>387,494</u>

4. (Loss)/profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation

	2020	2019
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:		
Directors' remuneration	-	-
Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	13,823	9,918
Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets	(7,651)	(9,743)
Loss/(profit) on exchange	7,025	(765)

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

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

The auditors charge a fixed fee to Argenta Private Capital Limited of £260 for the provision of the statutory audit.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

5. Taxation	2020 £	2019 £
a. Analysis of Charge in Year included in profit or loss		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on (loss)/profit of the year	-	51,172
Adjustment in respect of previous period	(7,472)	263
	<u>(7,472)</u>	<u>51,435</u>
Double taxation relief	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Foreign tax	622	821
	<u>622</u>	<u>821</u>
Total current tax	<u>(6,850)</u>	<u>52,256</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(11,258)	(6,929)
Change in tax rate	(12,854)	-
Total deferred tax	<u>(24,112)</u>	<u>(6,929)</u>
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	<u>(30,962)</u>	<u>45,327</u>
b. Analysis of Charge in Year included in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	654	3,392
Effect of change in tax rate on opening liability or asset	-	-
Total deferred tax	<u>654</u>	<u>3,392</u>
c. Factors affecting tax charge for period		
The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (19%). The differences are explained below:		
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(162,261)</u>	<u>366,808</u>
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019 – 19.00%)	(30,830)	69,694
Effects of:		
Change in deferred tax rate	(12,853)	1,128
Deferred tax asset unrecognised	-	-
Foreign tax	622	665
Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes	(5,561)	(3,725)
Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members	25,132	(19,306)
Prior period adjustments	(7,472)	263
Other adjustments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax (credit)/charge for the period on ordinary activities	<u>(30,962)</u>	<u>45,327</u>

The results of the Company's participation on the 2018, 2019 and 2020 years of account and any calendar year movement on 2017 and prior run-offs, will not be assessed to tax until the year ended 31 December 2021, 2022 and 2023 respectively being the year after the calendar year result of each run-off year or the normal date of closure of each year of account.

The corporation tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2020 was 19%. The Corporation Tax rate of 19% was enacted with effect from 1 April 2017 and the Finance Act 2016 legislated the UK Corporation Tax rate to decrease to 17% from 1 April 2020. However, on the 17th March 2020, using the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1968, the UK Government cancelled the proposed drop in Corporation Tax rate to 17%.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

6.	Intangible Assets	Total £
	Purchased Syndicate Capacity	
	Cost	
	At 1 January 2020	178,211
	Additions	-
	Disposals	(16,829)
	At 31 December 2020	161,382
	Amortisation	
	At 1 January 2020	150,041
	Charge	13,823
	Disposals	(15,508)
	At 31 December 2020	148,356
	Net Book Value	
	At 31 December 2020	13,026
	At 31 December 2019	28,170

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

7.1 Financial Investments

Other financial investments – Syndicate participation

	2020 Market Value £	2020 Cost price £	2019 Market Value £	2019 Cost price £
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	476,152	471,464	566,490	543,311
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	2,018,532	1,989,623	1,897,994	1,888,364
Participation in investment pools	79,203	76,943	85,095	83,994
Loans with credit institutions	981	2,590	1,023	1,016
Derivative financial instruments	5,443	-	4,086	60
Other investments	21,160	16,411	7,479	6,263
Deposits with credit institutions	2,320	2,320	15,117	15,117
Other	48,987	48,733	34,042	33,968
	<u>2,652,778</u>	<u>2,608,084</u>	<u>2,611,326</u>	<u>2,572,093</u>

Other financial investments – Corporate

Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	1,586,741	1,865,311
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-
Other investments	-	-
	<u>1,586,741</u>	<u>1,865,311</u>

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.2 Debtors

	2020			2019		
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Amounts falling due within one year:						
Arising out of direct insurance operations	644,967	-	644,967	757,079	-	757,079
Arising out of reinsurance operations	590,986	-	590,986	541,366	-	541,366
Other Debtors:						
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	49,059	49,059	-	51,985	51,985
Other	139,403	152,902	292,305	109,594	132,890	242,484
Total Amounts falling due within one year	1,375,356	201,961	1,577,317	1,408,039	184,875	1,592,914
Amounts falling due after one year:						
Arising out of direct insurance operations	7,122	-	7,122	7,868	-	7,868
Arising out of reinsurance operations	71,416	-	71,416	128,028	-	128,028
Other Debtors:						
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	12,688	-	12,688	16,920	198,428	215,348
Total Amounts falling due after one year	91,226	-	91,226	152,816	198,428	351,244
	1,466,582	201,961	1,668,543	1,560,855	383,303	1,944,158

7.3 Funds at Lloyd's

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

	2020			2019		
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Cash	-	10,060	10,060	-	22,082	22,082
Investments	-	1,586,741	1,586,741	-	1,865,311	1,865,311
	-	1,596,801	1,596,801	-	1,887,393	1,887,393

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.4 Creditors

	2020			2019		
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Amounts falling due within one year:						
Arising out of direct insurance operations	114,818	-	114,818	104,947	-	104,947
Arising out of reinsurance operations	449,502	-	449,502	443,601	-	443,601
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors:						
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	50,376	50,376
Directors' loan accounts	-	34,138	34,138	-	-	-
Third party funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	96,110	5,869	101,979	288,599	-	288,599
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts falling due within one year	660,430	40,007	700,437	837,147	50,376	887,523
Amounts falling due after one year:						
Arising out of direct insurance operations	422	-	422	524	-	524
Arising out of reinsurance operations	99,968	-	99,968	77,689	-	77,689
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors:						
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Directors' loan accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third party funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	70,258	-	70,258	56,990	-	56,990
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Amounts falling due after one year	170,648	-	170,648	135,203	-	135,203
	831,078	40,007	871,085	972,350	50,376	1,022,726

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.5 Classification of Financial Instruments

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

Other financial investments – Syndicate participation

	2020			2019		
	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £
Financial assets						
Investments	2,652,778	-	2,652,778	2,610,541	785	2,611,326
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	780	780	-	809	809
Insurance debtors	-	652,089	652,089	-	764,947	764,947
Reinsurance debtors	-	662,402	662,402	-	669,394	669,394
Other debtors	-	152,091	152,091	-	126,514	126,514
Cash at bank and in hand	-	238,950	238,950	-	336,852	336,852
Other assets	291,478	-	291,478	276,979	-	276,979
	2,944,256	1,706,312	4,650,568	2,887,520	1,899,301	4,786,821
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	981	-	981	921	-	921
Insurance creditors	-	115,240	115,240	-	105,471	105,471
Reinsurance creditors	-	549,470	549,470	-	521,290	521,290
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	-	166,368	166,368	-	-	-
	981	831,078	832,059	921	626,761	627,682

Other financial investments – Corporate

	2020			2019		
	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £
Financial assets						
Investments	1,586,741	-	1,586,741	1,865,311	-	1,865,311
Other debtors	-	201,961	201,961	-	383,303	383,303
Cash at bank and in hand	-	58,921	58,921	-	38,346	38,346
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,586,741	260,882	1,847,623	1,865,311	421,649	2,286,960
Financial liabilities						
Other creditors	-	40,007	40,007	-	50,376	50,376
	-	40,007	40,007	-	50,376	50,376

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.5 Classification of Financial Instruments (continued)

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

	2020		2019	
	Notional amount £	Fair value £	Notional amount £	Fair value £
Foreign exchange forward contracts	188,220	5,442	185,374	4,043
Interest rate future contracts	7,469	(2)	21,715	56
Foreign exchange options	-	-	-	-
Equity options	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange contract for difference	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	33,241	(13)
	195,689	5,440	240,330	4,086

7.6 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

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

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

Other financial investments – Syndicate participation

	Level (a) £	Level (b) £	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2020						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	95,103	335,681	45,368	476,152	-	476,152
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	578,058	1,440,474	-	2,018,532	-	2,018,532
Participation in investment pools	57,489	20,787	927	79,203	-	79,203
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	17,743	5,737	981	24,461	-	24,461
Overseas deposits	120,574	213,454	6,437	340,465	-	340,465
Derivatives	1,954	3,489	-	5,443	-	5,443
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	870,921	2,019,622	53,713	2,944,256	-	2,944,256
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	981	-	-	981	-	981
Financial liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	981	-	-	981	-	981

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

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

Other financial investments – Syndicate participation (continued)

	Level (a) £	Level (b) £	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2019						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	158,291	389,863	18,336	566,490	-	566,490
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	482,868	1,415,126	-	1,897,994	-	1,897,994
Participation in investment pools	60,652	21,936	2,507	85,095	-	85,095
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	18,315	4,115	404	22,834	785	23,619
Overseas deposits	111,974	193,794	5,232	311,000	-	311,000
Derivatives	405	3,681	-	4,086	-	4,086
Other investments	-	21	-	21	-	21
Financial assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	832,505	2,028,536	26,479	2,887,520	785	2,888,305
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	921	-	-	921	-	921
Financial liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	921	-	-	921	-	921

Other financial investments – Corporate

	Level (a) £	Level (b) £	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2020						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	1,586,741	-	-	1,586,741	-	1,586,741
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,586,741	-	-	1,586,741	-	1,586,741

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

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

Other financial investments – Corporate (continued)

	Level (a) £	Level (b) £	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2019						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	1,865,311	-	-	1,865,311	-	1,865,311
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,865,311</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,865,311</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,865,311</u>

7.7 Financial Risk Management

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

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

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

The management and control of each Syndicate is carried out by the managing agent of that Syndicate, and the Company looks to the managing agent to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each Syndicate, including those in respect of financial risk management. The following qualitative risk management disclosures made by the Directors therefore relate to the Corporate only. The quantitative disclosures are made in respect of both the Corporate and the Syndicates.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Credit risk

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

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

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

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

Syndicate participation	AAA £	AA £	A £	BBB or lower £	Not rated £	Total £
2020						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	117,578	28,507	199,220	12,262	118,585	476,152
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	554,270	600,827	688,890	163,135	11,410	2,018,532
Participation in investment pools	13,330	61,032	1,664	2,249	928	79,203
Loans secured with credit institutions	15,448	-	5,712	-	981	22,141
Deposits with credit institutions	586	-	1,734	-	-	2,320
Overseas deposits	161,769	63,988	55,883	37,578	21,247	340,465
Derivative investments	-	-	-	65	5,378	5,443
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	-	-	780	780
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	38,444	347,390	1,072,915	18,914	104,674	1,582,337
Cash at bank and in hand	63,448	3,120	169,915	1,692	775	238,950
Insurance debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	964,873	1,104,864	2,195,933	235,895	264,758	4,766,323

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	AAA £	AA £	A £	BBB or lower £	Not rated £	Total £
2019						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	147,508	28,762	229,396	19,352	141,472	566,490
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	522,870	584,713	563,619	203,061	23,731	1,897,994
Participation in investment pools	11,485	62,175	7,712	1,187	2,536	85,095
Loans secured with credit institutions	6,197	-	1,901	-	404	8,502
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	13,167	-	1,950	15,117
Overseas deposits	151,900	51,060	25,764	35,709	46,567	311,000
Derivative investments	40	-	-	354	3,692	4,086
Other investments	-	-	-	-	21	21
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	-	-	809	809
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	46,213	241,990	1,078,502	1,432	94,143	1,462,280
Cash at bank and in hand	173,058	2,516	128,366	20,336	12,576	336,852
Insurance debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,059,271	971,216	2,048,427	281,431	327,901	4,688,246

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

Syndicate participation	Neither due nor impaired £	Less than 6 months £	Between 6 months and 1 year £	Greater than 1 year £	Impaired £	Total past due or impaired £
2020						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	476,152	-	-	-	-	476,152
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	2,018,532	-	-	-	-	2,018,532
Participation in investment pools	79,203	-	-	-	-	79,203
Loans secured with credit institutions	22,141	-	-	-	-	22,141
Deposits with credit institutions	2,320	-	-	-	-	2,320
Overseas deposits	340,465	-	-	-	-	340,465
Derivative investments	5,443	-	-	-	-	5,443
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding undertakings	780	-	-	-	-	780
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	1,582,677	-	-	-	(340)	1,582,337
Reinsurance debtors	82,384	75,971	5,747	2,810	(21)	166,891
Cash at bank and in hand	238,950	-	-	-	-	238,950
Insurance debtors	573,254	46,761	21,791	10,633	(350)	652,089
Other	1,235,557	5,206	526	183	-	1,241,472
	6,657,858	127,938	28,064	13,626	(711)	6,826,775

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	Neither due nor impaired £	Less than 6 months £	Between 6 months and 1 year £	Greater than 1 year £	Impaired £	Total past due or impaired £
2019						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	566,490	-	-	-	-	566,490
Participation in investment pools	1,897,994	-	-	-	-	1,897,994
Loans secured with credit institutions	85,095	-	-	-	-	85,095
Deposits with credit institutions	8,502	-	-	-	-	8,502
Overseas deposits	15,117	-	-	-	-	15,117
Derivative investments	311,000	-	-	-	-	311,000
Other investments	4,086	-	-	-	-	4,086
Deposits with ceding undertakings	21	-	-	-	-	21
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	809	-	-	-	-	809
Reinsurance debtors	1,462,522	-	-	-	(242)	1,462,280
Cash at bank and in hand	77,194	48,914	2,888	1,431	(6)	130,421
Insurance debtors	336,852	-	-	-	-	336,852
Other debtors	659,316	81,968	15,176	8,869	(382)	764,947
	5,424,998	130,882	18,064	10,300	(630)	5,583,614

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Syndicate participation	No stated maturity £	Less than 1 year £	1 to 3 years £	3 to 5 years £	Greater than 5 years £	Total £
2020						
Derivative financial instruments	-	981	-	-	-	981
Deposits received from reinsurers	-	34,599	16,412	3,517	1,920	56,448
Provisions for other risks and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims outstanding	844	1,893,544	1,688,763	787,589	645,349	5,016,089
Creditors	29,120	656,673	115,224	4,824	33	805,874
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29,964	2,585,797	1,820,399	795,930	647,302	5,879,392

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	No stated maturity £	Less than 1 year £	1 to 3 years £	3 to 5 years £	Greater than 5 years £	Total £
2019						
Derivative financial instruments	-	921	-	-	-	921
Deposits received from reinsurers	-	108,037	53,669	10,675	5,544	177,925
Provisions for other risks and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims outstanding	981	1,871,024	1,687,992	736,035	622,391	4,918,423
Creditors	8,437	783,440	158,538	8,101	-	958,516
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,418	2,763,422	1,900,199	754,811	627,935	6,055,785

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

Interest rate risk

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

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

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

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

Syndicate participation	2020 £	2019 £
Impact of 50 basis point increase on profit or loss	(19,901)	(20,872)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on profit or loss	18,163	19,820
Impact of 50 basis point increase on equity	(19,901)	(20,872)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on equity	18,163	19,820

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

Equity price risk

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

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

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

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

Syndicate participation

	2020	2019
	£	£
Impact on profit or loss of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	3,008	2,559
Impact on profit or loss of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(3,008)	(2,568)
Impact on equity of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	3,008	2,559
Impact on equity of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(3,008)	(2,568)

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

Net assets and liabilities

		2020		2019
	Syndicate	Corporate	Syndicate	Corporate
	Participation	£	Participation	£
	£		£	
Sterling	(393,525)	1,696,254	(773,261)	2,143,417
United States Dollar	(269,155)	84,852	(50,819)	85,150
Euro	59,843	2,169	143,656	314
Canadian Dollar	179,279	-	103,302	-
Australian Dollar	27,303	-	48,928	-
Japanese Yen	(35,748)	-	(55,093)	-
Other	13,845	-	24,164	-

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.7 Financial Risk Management (continued)

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

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

	Corporate Profit and loss			
	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Effect of Sterling exchange movement by 10%				
United States Dollar	7,714	(9,428)	7,741	(9,461)
Euro	197	(241)	29	(35)
Canadian Dollar	-	-	-	-
Australian Dollar	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

7.8 Capital Management

Lloyd's capital setting process

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

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

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

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

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Insurance Contracts

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

	2020			2019		
	Gross provision	Reinsurance asset	Net	Gross provision	Reinsurance asset	Net
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January	4,918,423	1,462,280	3,456,143	4,972,611	1,429,791	3,542,820
Movements in the year	236,374	149,682	86,692	254,875	105,627	149,248
Other movements	(138,708)	(29,625)	(109,083)	(309,063)	(73,138)	(235,925)
At 31 December	<u>5,016,089</u>	<u>1,582,337</u>	<u>3,433,752</u>	<u>4,918,423</u>	<u>1,462,280</u>	<u>3,456,143</u>

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

	2020			2019		
	Gross provision	Reinsurance asset	Net	Gross provision	Reinsurance asset	Net
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January	1,606,948	338,020	1,268,928	1,514,763	270,564	1,244,199
Movements in the year	(278,898)	(46,734)	(232,164)	138,543	78,397	60,146
Other movements	(22,773)	(6,555)	(16,218)	(46,358)	(10,941)	(35,417)
At 31 December	<u>1,305,277</u>	<u>284,731</u>	<u>1,020,546</u>	<u>1,606,948</u>	<u>338,020</u>	<u>1,268,928</u>

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
At 1 January	416,888	391,830
Movements in the year	(67,608)	20,642
Other movements	(4,412)	4,416
At 31 December	<u>344,868</u>	<u>416,888</u>

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

8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts

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

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

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Insurance Contracts (continued)

8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts (continued)

Claims development - gross

	At end of reporting year	One year later	Two years later	Three years later	Four years later	Five years later	Six years later	Seven years later
2012	859,901	1,290,083	1,271,255	1,234,064	1,223,058	1,203,317	1,188,510	1,180,177
2013	665,719	1,178,304	1,173,610	1,147,782	1,127,311	1,105,696	1,094,114	1,084,757
2014	635,778	1,164,795	1,224,674	1,181,938	1,198,135	1,180,944	1,178,788	
2015	618,871	1,251,491	1,326,878	1,331,459	1,325,549	1,331,420		
2016	745,655	1,614,563	1,730,627	1,760,503	1,753,328			
2017	1,590,434	2,446,021	2,604,485	2,604,761				
2018	1,274,653	2,228,259	2,441,378					
2019	1,063,311	2,167,912						
2020	900,361							
	Eight years later	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Profit/(loss) on RITC received				
2011 & prior			284,679					
2012	1,176,959	1,110,067	66,892	(122,856)				
2013		1,012,089	72,668	(82,891)				
2014		1,049,433	129,355	(170,323)				
2015		1,077,516	253,904	(132,090)				
2016		1,388,228	365,100	(104,842)				
2017		1,975,201	629,560	(111,165)				
2018		1,364,298	1,077,080					
2019		744,451	1,423,461					
2020		186,971	713,390					
			<u>5,016,089</u>					

Claims development - net

	At end of reporting year	One year later	Two years later	Three years later	Four years later	Five years later	Six years later	Seven years later
2012	706,915	1,101,905	1,085,026	1,043,427	1,030,160	1,019,407	1,009,125	1,000,222
2013	583,893	1,054,204	1,041,266	1,016,556	1,001,171	988,722	979,472	972,833
2014	551,626	1,019,808	1,064,192	1,028,447	1,029,453	1,018,219	1,016,189	
2015	634,585	1,081,150	1,139,789	1,138,557	1,127,198	1,125,295		
2016	622,196	1,309,279	1,399,562	1,413,650	1,404,955			
2017	1,023,211	1,748,448	1,872,629	1,874,384				
2018	881,869	1,599,310	1,744,651					
2019	738,652	1,554,543						
2020	617,661							

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

8. Insurance Contracts (continued)

8.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts (continued)

Claims development – net (continued)

	Eight years later	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Profit/(loss) on RITC received
2011 & prior			165,623	
2012	998,184	944,150	54,034	(126,207)
2013		910,291	62,542	(113,898)
2014		919,391	96,798	(120,947)
2015		951,823	173,472	(107,210)
2016		1,165,180	239,775	(148,276)
2017		1,429,758	444,626	(125,691)
2018		1,011,810	732,841	
2019		585,670	968,873	
2020		122,493	495,168	
			<u>3,433,752</u>	

Sensitivity analysis

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

- a 5% increase/decrease in net earned premium (with all other underwriting elements assumed to change pro-rata with premium) will increase/decrease the Company's pre-tax profit/loss by £117,843 (2019: £130,957);
- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of gross claims reserves will decrease/increase the Company's pre-tax profit/loss by £250,804 (2019: £245,921);
- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of net claims reserves will decrease/increase the Company's pre-tax profit/loss by £171,688 (2019: £172,807).

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

9. Called-up Share Capital

Issued and fully paid	Number of shares			At 31 December
	At 1 January	Issued during the year	Redeemed during the year	
Par value per share				
5,000 Ordinary 25p shares	5,000	-	-	5,000
Total	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000</u>

The Ordinary 25p shares each hold one voting right. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayments of capital.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

10. Profit and Loss Account

	2020			2019		
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Retained profit brought forward	(722,270)	2,255,801	1,533,531	(890,112)	2,086,038	1,195,926
Reallocate distribution (Loss)/profit for the financial year	373,611	(373,611)	-	64,935	(64,935)	-
Equity dividends	(41,370)	(87,139)	(128,509)	102,907	234,698	337,605
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained profit carried forward	(390,029)	1,795,051	1,405,022	(722,270)	2,255,801	1,533,531

11. Deferred Tax

	2020			
	Syndicate Results £	Tax losses £	Claims Equalisation Reserve £	Total £
At 1 January	(124,654)	-	-	(127,889)
Movement in year – profit and loss	49,894	(85,799)	12,118	(24,112)
Movement in the year - OCI	654	-	-	654
At 31 December	(74,106)	(85,799)	12,118	(151,347)

	2019			
	Syndicate Results £	Tax losses £	Claims Equalisation Reserve £	Total £
At 1 January	(155,164)	-	34,121	(124,352)
Movement in the year	30,510	-	(34,121)	(3,537)
At 31 December	(124,654)	-	-	(127,889)

The unused tax losses carried forward at the Statement of Financial Position date are £451,576. Unused tax losses are expected to be recoverable against the future profits of the Company and have no expiry date.

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

The deferred tax expected to unwind within one year is £Nil. The deferred tax expected to unwind over one year is £151,347.

Ugly Duckling Underwriting Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

12. Related Party Disclosure

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in Section 33 of FRS 102 - Related Party Disclosure available to subsidiaries which are 100% controlled by the group not to disclose transactions with other group companies and investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

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

13. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Company is controlled by Ugly Duckling Cluster Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom, which holds 100% of the issued £1,250 ordinary share capital.

14. Post Balance Sheet Event Note

There are no post balance sheet events to be disclosed.