Company registration number: 6292126

Nameco (No 933) Limited

Report and Financial Statements 31 December 2013

TUESDAY

LD5

09/09/2014 COMPANIES HOUSE #15

Contents

	Page No
Company Information	2
Report of the Directors	3
Strategic Report	5
Report of the Auditors	7
Profit and Loss Account - Technical Account - General Business	8
Profit and Loss Account - Non-Technical Account	9 .
Balance Sheet	10
Cash Flow Statement	12
Accounting Policies	13
Notes to the Financial Statements	17

Company Information

Directors

Jeremy Richard Holt Evans

Ludwig Anton Fuchs (appointed 12 June 2014)

Nomina Plc

Company Secretary

Hampden Legal Plc

Registered Office

85 Gracechurch Street

London EC3V 0AA

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

Solicitors

Jones Day 21 Tudor Street London EC4Y 0DJ

Report of the Directors

The Directors submit their Report together with the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of trading as a Lloyd's corporate capital member. The Company continues to trade in 2014 and the Directors expect this year's result to be profitable.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on pages 8 to 9 of the Financial Statements. Dividends totalling £nil were paid in the year (2012: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

Jeremy Richard Holt Evans Nomina Plc

Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the Financial Statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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 those Financial Statements the Directors are required to:

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

Report of the Directors (continued)

Auditors

PKF Littlejohn LLP has signified its willingness to continue in office as auditors.

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

- so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director 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 of Directors on 28 July 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

Hampden Legal Plc

Hazada Lyd Ph

Secretary

Strategic Report

Business review and future developments

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the syndicates on which the Company participates for the 2011, 2012 and 2013 years of account, as well as any prior run-off years. The 2011 year closed at 31 December 2013 with a result of £107,752 (2010: £37,840). The 2012 and 2013 open underwriting accounts will normally close at 31 December 2014 and 2015.

Key performance indicators

The Directors monitor the performance of the Company by reference to the following key performance indicators:

	2013	2012
Capacity (youngest underwriting year)	1,709,314	1,526,499
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	88.3%	90.5%
Underwriting profit of latest closed year:		
as a % of capacity	7.3%	2.4%
Run-off years of account movement	-	3,219

Other performance indicators

As a result of the nature of this Company as a Lloyd's corporate member the majority of its activities are carried out by the syndicates in which it participates. The Company is not involved directly in the management of the syndicate's activities, including employment of syndicate staff, as these are the responsibility of the relevant managing agent. Each managing agent will also have responsibility for the environmental activities of each syndicate, although by their nature, insurers do not produce significant environmental emissions. As a result, the Directors of the Company do not consider it appropriate to monitor and report any performance indicators in relation to staff or environmental matters.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

As a corporate member of Lloyd's the majority of the risks to this Company's future cash flows arise from its participation in the results of Lloyd's syndicates. As detailed below, these risks are mostly managed by the managing agent of the syndicate. The Company's role in managing this risk is limited to selection of syndicate participations and monitoring performance of the syndicates. The Company is also directly exposed to these risks, but they are not considered material compared to the syndicate risk for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

Syndicate risks

The syndicate's activities expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks. The managing agent is responsible for managing the syndicate's exposure to these risks and, where possible, introducing controls and procedures that mitigate the effects of the exposure to risk. Each year, the managing agent prepares a Lloyd's Capital Return ("LCR") for the syndicate, the purpose of this being to agree capital requirements with Lloyd's based on an agreed assessment of the risks impacting the syndicate's business, and the measures in place to manage and mitigate those risks from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. The risks described below are typically reflected in the LCR, and, typically, the majority of the total assessed value of the risks concerned is attributable to insurance risk.

The insurance risks faced by a syndicate include the occurrence of catastrophic events, downward pressure on pricing of risks, reductions in business volumes and the risk of inadequate reserving. Reinsurance risks arise from the risk that a reinsurer fails to meet their share of a claim. The management of the syndicate's funds is exposed to risks of investment, liquidity, currency and interest rates leading to financial loss. The syndicate is also exposed to regulatory and operational risks including its ability to continue to trade. However, supervision by Lloyd's provides additional controls over the syndicate's management of risks.

The Company manages the risks faced by the syndicates on which it participates by monitoring the performance of the syndicates it supports. This commences in advance of committing to support a syndicate for the following year, with a review of the business plan prepared for each syndicate by its managing agent. In addition, quarterly reports and annual accounts together with any other information made available by the managing agent are monitored and if necessary enquired into. If the Company considers that the risks being run by the syndicate are excessive it will seek confirmation from the managing agent that adequate management of the risk is in place and, if considered appropriate will withdraw support from the next underwriting year. The Company relies on advice provided by the members agent which acts for it, who are specialists in assessing the performance and risk profiles of syndicates.

Investment and currency risks

The other significant risks faced by the Company are with regard to the investment of the available funds within its own custody. The elements of these risks are investment risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The main liquidity risk would arise if a syndicate had inadequate liquid resources for a large claim and sought funds from the Company to meet the claim. In order to minimise investment, credit and liquidity risk the Company's funds are invested in readily realisable short term cash deposits.

Strategic Report (continued)

Regulatory risks

The Company is subject to continuing approval by Lloyd's to be a member of a Lloyd's syndicate. The risk of this approval being removed is mitigated by monitoring and fully complying with all requirements in relation to membership of Lloyd's. The capital requirements to support the proposed amount of syndicate capacity for future years are subject to the requirements of Lloyd's. A variety of factors are taken into account by Lloyd's in setting these requirements including market conditions and syndicate performance and although the process is intended to be fair and reasonable, the requirements can fluctuate from one year to the next, which may constrain the volume of underwriting the Company is able to support.

Operational risks

As there are relatively few transactions actually undertaken by the Company there are only limited systems and staffing requirements of the Company and therefore operational risks are not considered to be significant. Close involvement of all Directors in the Company's key decision making and the fact that the majority of the Company's operations are conducted by syndicates, provides control over any remaining operational risks.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

Hampden Legal Plc Secretary

Huph Lyul Ph

Report of the Auditors

Independent Auditor's report to the Members of Nameco (No 933) Limited

We have audited the Financial Statements of Nameco (No 933) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2013 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the Financial Statements

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

Opinion on Financial Statements

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and of its result for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors and Strategic Report for the financial year for which the Financial Statements are prepared is consistent with the Financial Statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Carmine Papa (Senior statutory auditor) For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory auditor

Cumi Pr

28 July 2014

1 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

Profit and Loss Account Technical Account – General Business for the year ended 31 December 2013

Note		2013 £		2012 £
Premiums written Gross premiums written 1		1,509,886		1,381,274
Outward reinsurance premiums		(285,455)		(281,826)
Net premiums written		1,224,431		1,099,448
Change in the provision for unearned premiums				
Gross provision Reinsurers' share	·	(76,946) 13,520		(43,434) 8,297
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		1,161,005		1,064,311
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		20,449		45,976
Other technical income, net of reinsurance		-		-
Claims paid	(((0.214)		(605.025)	
Gross amount Reinsurers' share	(669,314) 129,236		(685,935) 126,454	
Net claims paid	(540,078)		(559,481)	
Change in the provision for claims				
Gross amount Reinsurers' share	59,508 (39,178)		7,608 25,589	
Change in the net provision for claims	20,330		33,197	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(519,748)		(526,284)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance		<u>-</u>		_
Net operating expenses 3 Other technical charges, net of reinsurance		(494,167) -		(425,712) -
Balance on the technical account for general busine	ess .	167,539		158,291

The accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Profit and Loss Account Non - Technical Account for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Balance on technical account for general business		167,539	158,291
Investment income	4	39,151	46,251
Unrealised gains on investments		19,129	25,666
Investment expenses and charges	5	(19,409)	(14,734)
Unrealised losses on investments		(18,284)	(11,052)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technique	nical account	(20,449)	(45,976)
Other income		200	(1,949)
Other charges		(26,832)	(67,724)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	6	141,045	88,773
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	7	(41,860)	(8,238)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	14	99,185	80,535

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The Company had no recognised gains and losses in the year other than the result above.

The accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nameco (No 933) Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013

		31	December 20	13	31	December 201	12
1	Note	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Assets							
Intangible assets	9	-	6,573	6,573	-	26,965	26,965
Investments							
Financial investments	10	1,467,668	-	1,467,668	1,516,602	-	1,516,602
Deposits with ceding undertakings		399	-	399	389	-	389
		1,468,067	-	1,468,067	1,516,991	-	1,516,991
Reinsurers' share of technical provi	isions				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Provision for unearned premiums		83,878	-	83,878	71,344	-	71,344
Claims outstanding		411,005	-	411,005	472,677	-	472,677
Other technical provisions		-	-	-	<u>-</u>		
		494,883	-	494,883	544,021	-	544,021
Debtors	•						
Arising out of direct insurance operati	ions	240,654	-	240,654	279,693	-	279,693
Arising out of reinsurance operations		507,767	-	507,767	353,005	-	353,005
Other debtors	11	142,452	36,124	178,576	213,321	143,810	357,131
		890,873	36,124	926,997	846,019	143,810	989,829
Other assets	_						
Cash at bank and in hand		84,928	43,127	128,055	74,222	63,883	138,105
Other	_	132,404	-	132,404	130,551	-	130,551
		217,332	43,127	260,459	204,773	63,883	268,656
Prepayments and accrued income	_					<u> </u>	
Accrued interest		2,236	-	2,236	2,536	-	2,536
Deferred acquisition costs		155,554	-	155,554	130,341	-	130,341
Other prepayments and accrued incom	ne -	4,972	-	4,972	5,174	-	5,174
	_	162,762		162,762	138,051		138,051
Total assets	-	3,233,917	85,824	3,319,741	3,249,855	234,658	3,484,513

The accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013

		3	1 December 20	013	3	1 December 20	12
	NT-4	Syndicate participation	Corporate	Total	Syndicate participation	Corporate	Total
Liabilities and shareholders' fun	Note	£	£	£	£	£	£
Liabilities and shareholders Tuli	us						
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Share premium account	12	-	1	1	-	1	1
Profit and loss account	13	200,498	(79,886)	120,612	49,180	(27,753)	21,427
Shareholders' funds	14	200,498	(79,885)	120,613	49,180	(27,752)	21,428
Technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums Claims outstanding – gross amount Other technical provisions	t	610,896 1,999,001 -	- - -	610,896 1,999,001 -	541,213 2,175,802	- - -	541,213 2,175,802
Provisions for other risks and ch Deferred taxation Other	arges 15	- -	37,668	37,668	:	:	-
Deposits received from reinsurer	s	355	-	355	293	-	293
Creditors Arising out of direct insurance operations out of reinsurance operations Amounts owed to credit institutions Other creditors including	ns s	23,601 227,729 -	- - -	23,601 227,729	30,766 235,164	- - -	30,766 235,164
taxation and social security	16 -	145,571	76,922	222,493	206,893	225,639	432,532
	_	3,007,153	114,590	3,121,743	3,190,131	225,639	3,415,770
Accruals and deferred income	_	26,266	51,119	77,385	10,544	36,771	47,315
Total liabilities		3,233,917	85,824	3,319,741	3,249,855	234,658	3,484,513

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2014 and signed on its behalf by:

Nomina Plc Director

Company registration number: 6292126

Nomina Ph

The accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £	2012 £
Operating activities Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	17(a)	(19,524)	(3,272)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		-	-
Capital expenditure Purchase of syndicate capacity Proceeds from sale of syndicate capacity		(1,241) 1,500	(119) 491
Taxation Corporation and overseas taxes (paid)/refunded		(1,491)	(2,410)
Equity dividends paid		-	-
Financing Issue of shares Share issue expenses		<u>-</u> . -	<u>-</u> -
Net cash inflow/(outflow) for the year	17(b)	(20,756)	(5,310)
Cash flows were invested as follows:			
Increase/(decrease) in cash holdings Purchase of financial investments Sale of financial investments	17(b)	(20,756) - -	(5,310) - -
Net investment of cash flows	_	(20,756)	(5,310)

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 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting modified to include the revaluation of investments and comply with applicable Accounting Standards.

The Company participates in insurance business as an underwriting member of various syndicates at Lloyd's.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 396(3) of the Companies Act 2006, Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice on Accounting for Insurance Business issued by the Association of British Insurers in December 2005, as amended in December 2006, except that exchange differences arising on syndicate assets and liabilities are dealt with in the technical account as all of these differences arise from technical account transactions.

Accounting information in respect of the syndicate participations has been provided by the syndicate's managing agent and has been reported upon by the syndicate auditors.

Going concern

The Company participates as an underwriting member of Lloyd's. Its underwriting is supported by Funds at Lloyd's either made available by the Company directly or by its members. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has adequate resources to meet its underwriting and other operational obligations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern concept has been adopted in preparation of the Financial Statements.

Basis of accounting

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

Amounts reported in the general business technical account relate to movements in the period in respect of all relevant years of account of the syndicates on which the Company participates.

Assets and liabilities arising as a result of the underwriting activities are mainly controlled by the syndicates' managing agents. Accordingly, these assets and liabilities have been shown separately in the Balance Sheet as "Syndicate participation". Other assets and liabilities are shown as "Corporate". The syndicate assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the syndicates' insurance creditors.

The information included in these Financial Statements in respect of the syndicates has been supplied by managing agents based upon the various accounting policies they have adopted. The following describes the policies they have adopted:

General business

i. Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable in respect of business incepted during the year, together with any differences between booked premiums for prior years and those previously accrued, and include estimates of premiums due but not yet receivable or notified to the syndicates on which the Company participates, less an allowance for cancellations. All premiums are shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

ii. Unearned premiums

Written premium is earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the Balance Sheet date, calculated on a time apportionment basis having regard where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The specific basis adopted by each syndicate is determined by the relevant managing agent.

Accounting Policies (continued)

iii. Deferred acquisition costs

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

iv. Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance premium costs are allocated by the managing agent of each syndicate to reflect the protection arranged in respect of the business written and earned.

v. Claims incurred and reinsurers' share

Claims incurred comprise claims and settlement expenses (both internal and external) occurring in the year and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported and settlement expenses, together with any other adjustments to claims from previous years. Where applicable, deductions are made for salvage and other recoveries.

The provision for claims outstanding comprises amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques generally involve projecting from past house reserving team and reviewed by external consulting actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on calculated amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts, having regard to each syndicate's reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. Each syndicate uses a number of statistical techniques to assist in making these estimates.

Accordingly the two most critical assumptions made by each syndicates managing agent as regards 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 including pricing models for recent business are reasonable indicators of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The level of uncertainty with regard to the estimations within these provisions generally decreases with time since the underlying contracts were exposed to new risks. In addition the nature of short tail claims such as property where claims are typically notified and settled within a short period of time will normally have less uncertainty after a few years than long tail risks such as some liability business where it may be several years before claims are fully advised and settled. In addition to these factors if there are disputes regarding coverage under policies or changes in the relevant law regarding a claim this may increase the uncertainty in the estimation of the outcomes.

The assessment of these provisions is usually the most subjective aspect of an insurer's accounts and may result in greater uncertainty within an insurer's accounts than within those of many other businesses. The provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries have been assessed on the basis of the information currently available to the directors of each syndicate's managing agent. However, ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provisions established in prior years are reflected in the Financial Statements for the period in which the adjustments are made. The provisions are not discounted for the investment earnings that may be expected to arise in the future on the funds retained to meet the future liabilities. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

vi. Unexpired risks provision

Provisions for unexpired risks are made where the costs of outstanding claims, related expenses and deferred acquisition costs are expected to exceed the unearned premium provision carried forward at the Balance Sheet date. The provision for unexpired risks is calculated separately by reference to classes of business which are managed together, after taking into account relevant investment return. The provision is made on a syndicate basis by the relevant managing agent.

Accounting Policies (continued)

vii. Closed years of account

At the end of the third year, the underwriting account is normally closed by reinsurance into the following year of account. The amount of the reinsurance to close premium payable is determined by the managing agent, generally by estimating the cost of claims notified but not settled at 31 December, together with the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported at that date, and an estimate of future claims handling costs.

Any subsequent variation in the ultimate liabilities of the closed year of account is borne by the underwriting year into which it is reinsured.

The payment of a reinsurance to close premium does not eliminate the liability of the closed year for outstanding claims. If the reinsuring syndicate was unable to meet its obligations, and the other elements of Lloyd's chain of security were to fail, then the closed underwriting account would have to settle outstanding claims.

The Directors consider that the likelihood of such a failure of the reinsurance to close is extremely remote, and consequently the reinsurance to close has been deemed to settle the liabilities outstanding at the closure of an underwriting account. The Company has included its share of the reinsurance to close premiums payable as technical provisions at the end of the current period, and no further provision is made for any potential variation in the ultimate liability of that year of account.

viii. Run-off years of account

Where an underwriting year of account is not closed at the end of the third year (a "run-off" year of account) a provision is made for the estimated cost of all known and unknown outstanding liabilities of that year. The provision is determined initially by the managing agent on a similar basis to the reinsurance to close. However, any subsequent variation in the ultimate liabilities for that year remains with the corporate member participating therein. As a result, any run-off year will continue to report movements in its results after the third year until such time as it secures a reinsurance to close.

ix. Net operating expenses (including acquisition costs)

Net operating costs include acquisition costs, profit and loss on exchange and other amounts incurred by the syndicates on which the Company participates.

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new insurance contracts, are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the Balance Sheet date.

x. Distribution of profits and collection of losses

Lloyd's operates a detailed set of regulations regarding solvency and the distribution of profits and payment of losses between syndicates and their members. Lloyd's continues to require membership of syndicates to be on an underwriting year of account basis and profits and losses belong to members according to their membership of a year of account. Normally profits and losses are transferred between the syndicate and members after results for a year of account are finalised after 36 months. This period may be extended if a year of account goes into run-off. The syndicate may make earlier on account distributions or cash calls according to the cash flow of a particular year of account and subject to Lloyd's requirements.

xi. Investments

Investments are stated at current value, including accrued interest at the Balance Sheet date.

xii. Investment return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses, movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses and charges.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses are measured by reference to the original cost of the investment if purchased in the year, or if held at the beginning of the year by reference to the current value at that date.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account to reflect the investment return on funds supporting the underwriting business.

Accounting Policies (continued)

xiii. Basis of currency translation

Syndicates maintain separate funds in Sterling, US dollars, Canadian dollars and Euros.

Income and expenditure in US dollars, Canadian dollars and Euros is translated at the average rate of exchange for the year. Underwriting transactions denominated in other foreign currencies are included at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed.

Assets and liabilities are translated into Sterling at the rates of exchange at the Balance Sheet date.

Differences arising on translation of foreign currency amounts in syndicates are included in the technical account.

xiv. Debtors/creditors arising from insurance/reinsurance operations

The amounts shown in the Balance Sheet include the totals of all the syndicates outstanding debit and credit transactions as processed by the Lloyd's central facility. No account has been taken of any offsets which may be applicable in calculating the net amounts due between the syndicates and each of their counterparty insureds, reinsurers or intermediaries as appropriate.

Taxation

The Company is taxed on its results including its share of underwriting results declared by the syndicates. These are deemed to accrue evenly over the calendar year in which they are declared. The syndicate results included in these Financial Statements are only declared for tax purposes in the calendar year following the normal closure of the year of account. No provision is made for corporation tax in relation to open years of account. However, full provision is made for deferred tax on underwriting results not subject to current corporation tax.

HM Revenue & Customs agrees the taxable results of the syndicates at a syndicate level on the basis of computations submitted by the managing agent. At the date of the approval of these Financial Statements the syndicate taxable results of years of account closed at this and at previous year ends may not have been fully agreed with HM Revenue & Customs. Any adjustments that may be necessary to the tax provisions established by the Company, as a result of HM Revenue & Customs agreement of syndicate results, will be reflected in the Financial Statements of subsequent periods.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the Balance Sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date at rates expected to apply when they crystallise, based on current tax rates and law.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have not been discounted.

Intangible assets

Costs incurred by the Company in the Corporation of Lloyd's auctions in order to acquire rights to participate on syndicates' underwriting years are included within intangible fixed assets and amortised over a five year period beginning in the year following the purchase of the syndicate participation.

Cash flow statement

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 syndicates at Lloyd's.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

1.	Class of business						
		Gross	Gross	Gross	Net		
	****	written	premiums	claims	operating	Reinsurance	
	2013	premiums	earned £	incurred	expenses	balance	Total
	Direct insurance	£	I.	£	£	£	£
	Accident and health	57,641	51,279	(23,904)	(24,007)	(2,025)	1,343
	Motor – third party liability	5,368	4,204	(2,354)	(1,813)	123	
	Motor – other classes	65,214	65,792	(47,194)	(25,600)	967	
	Marine, aviation and transport	156,875	159,129	(57,259)	(54,910)	(16,437)	
	Fire and other damage to property	303,978	303,138	(103,448)	(116,147)	(52,806)	
	Third party liability	229,307	230,658	(162,956)	(87,074)	4,965	(14,407)
	Credit and suretyship	33,574	28,670	(2,755)	(14,195)	(5,262)	
	Legal expenses	3,587	3,357	(1,431)	(1,852)	(158)	
	Assistance	-	· -	-	-	-	` -
	Miscellaneous	1,384	1,594	(765)	(876)	2	(45)
	Total direct		847,821	(402,066)	(326,474)	(70,631)	48,650
	Reinsurance	652,958	585,119	(207,740)	(167,693)	(111,246)	
	Total	1,509,886	1,432,940	(609,806)	(494,167)	(181,877)	147,090
			Coor	C	NI.4		
		Gross written	Gross	Gross claims	Net	Reinsurance	
	2012	premiums	premiums earned	incurred	operating expenses	balance	Total
	2012	-			-		
	Direct insurance	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Accident and health	48,056	47,690	(23,620)	(19,893)	(1,955)	2,222
	Motor – third party liability	2,623	3,398	1,006	(1,289)	(1,148)	1,967
	Motor – other classes	66,396	63,631	(44,963)	(23,023)	751	(3,604)
	Marine, aviation and transport	163,614	169,653	(73,305)	(56,883)	(2,315)	37,150
	Fire and other damage to property	314,883	316,385	(166,970)	(111,783)	(33,576)	4,056
	Third party liability	258,328	248,946	(129,859)	(87,274)	(19,272)	12,541
	Credit and suretyship	22,981	21,969	(5,821)	(8,065)	(3,139)	4,944
	Legal expenses	3,128	2,992	(1,303)	(1,594)	21	116
	Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	2,825	2,619	(936)	(1,558)	(5)	120
	Total direct	882,834	877,283	(445,771)	(311,362)	(60,638)	59,512
	Reinsurance	498,440	460,557	(232,556)	(114,350)	(60,848)	52,803
	Total .	1,381,274	1,337,840	(678,327)	(425,712)	(121,486)	112,315
2.	Geographical analysis				2013		2012
ዾ.	Geographical analysis				£		£
	Direct gross premium written in:				ı.		T.
	United Kingdom				704,137		720,945
	Other EU Member States				10,994		11,772
	Rest of the World				141,797		150,117
					856,928		882,834
_							
3.	Net operating expenses				2013		2012
					£		£
	Acquisition costs				356,137		299,236
	Change in deferred acquisition costs				(29,361)		(9,742)
	Administrative expenses				142,805		122,870
	Loss/(profit) on exchange				24,586		13,348
					494,167		425,712

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

4.	Investment income	2013	2012
••	An vestment meant	£	£
	Income from investments	33,566	36,289
	Gains on the realisation of investments	5,515	9,812
	Bank deposit interest	70	150
		39,151	46,251
_			
5.	Investment expenses and charges	2013	2012
		£	£
	Investment management expenses, including interest	4,588	3,705
	Losses on the realisation of investments	14,821	11,029_
		19,409	14,734
_		2012	2012
6.	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	2013	2012
	This is stated after all one in a	£	£
	This is stated after charging:		
	Directors remuneration	-	-
	Amortisation of syndicate capacity	20,332	50,624
	Interest on bank loan and overdrafts	-	-
•	Interest on other loans	-	-
	The Company has no employees		
	The auditors, PKF Littlejohn LLP, charge a fixed fee to Nomina Plc for the princluded within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and equal to the Company by	ates to approximately £80 (20)	12: £85).
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and equation		
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and equa	2013	12: £85). 2012
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and equation Analysis of charge in year Current tax:	2013	12: £85). 2012
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year	2013	12: £85). 2012
7.	included within the service fee charged to the Company by Nomina Plc and equation Analysis of charge in year Current tax:	2013	12: £85). 2012
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years	2013 £	2012 £
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax	2013 £	2012 £ - - 2,409
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax	2013 £	2012 £
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	2013 £	2012 £ - - 2,409
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax:	2013 £	2012 £ 2012 2,409 2,409 5,829
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	2013 £	2012 £ - - 2,409 2,409
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the	2013 £	2012 £ 2012 2,409 2,409 5,829
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year	2013 £	2012 £ 2012 £ - - 2,409 2,409 5,829
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2013 £	2012 £ 2012 2,409 2,409 5,829
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below:	2013 £ 2013 £	2012 £ 2012 £ - - 2,409 2,409 5,829 - - 8,238
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of	2013 £ 2013 £	2012 £
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00%)	2013 £ 2013 £	2012 £ 2,409 2,409 5,829 - 8,238
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%) Effects of: Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses	2013 £ 2013 £	2012 £ 2012 £ 2,409 2,409 5,829 - - 8,238 88,773 17,755
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%) Effects of: Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax	2013 £ 2013 £	2012 £ 2012 £ - 2,409 2,409 5,829 - 8,238 88,773 17,755 4,935 (21,486) 2,409
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00%) Effects of: Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax Other corporation tax computation adjustments	2013 £ 2013 £	2012 £ 2012 £ 2,409 2,409 5,829 - - 8,238 88,773 17,755
7.	Taxation Analysis of charge in year Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous years Foreign tax Total current tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Factors affecting tax charge for year The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2012: 20.00%) Effects of: Underwriting results subject to timing differences for taxation Utilisation of tax losses Foreign tax	2013 £ 2013 £	2012 £ 2012 £ 2,409 2,409 5,829 - 8,238 88,773 17,755 4,935 (21,486) 2,409

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

7. Taxation (continued)

The results of the Company's participation on the 2011, 2012 and 2013 years of account and the calendar year movement on 2010 and prior run-offs will not be assessed to tax until the year ended 31 December 2014, 2015 and 2016 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.

8.	Dividends	2013 £	2012 £
	Equity dividends declared and paid		
9.	Intangible assets	2013	2012
	Purchased syndicate capacity	£	£
	Cost		
	At 01 January 2013 Additions Disposals	253,243 1,241 (6,502)	259,222 119 (6,098)
	At 31 December 2013	247,982	253,243
	Amortisation		
	At 01 January 2013 Provided during the year Disposals	226,278 20,332 (5,201)	179,313 50,624 (3,659)
	At 31 December 2013	241,409	226,278
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2013	6,573	26,965
	At 31 December 2012	26,965	79,909

10. Investments

Other financial investments - Syndicate

	2013		20.	12
	Market		Market	
	value	Cost	value	Cost
	£	£	£	£
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	157,975	155,708	179,491	177,273
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	1,187,673	1,196,764	1,193,397	1,174,189
Participation in investment pools	87,973	83,227	90,437	111,492
Loans secured by mortgages	5,833	5,805	9,901	9,783
Other loans	1,543	1,543	13,908	13,904
Deposits with credit institutions	1,918	1,918	2,465	2,465
Other	24,753	26,353	27,003	25,945
-	1,467,668	1,471,318	1,516,602	1,515,051
Listed investments included within the above	1,433,621	1,435,699	1,463,325	1,462,954

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

10.	Investments (continued)			2013			
			Mar			Market	
	Other financial investments - Co	orporate	va	alue £	Cost £	value £	Cost £
				-			
	Shares and other variable yield securities			-	-	-	-
	Debt securities and other fixed inc	come securities					
				-	-	-	
	Listed investments included within	n the above		-	-		
11.	Other debtors						
		Syndicate		2013	Syndicate		2012
		participation	Corporate	Total	participation	Corporate	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
	Amounts due from group						
	undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Proprietors' loan accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Funds at Lloyd's	-	32,611	32,611	-	101,664	101,664
	Deferred tax asset (note 15)	-	-	-	-	2,700	2,700
	Other	142,452	3,513	145,965	213,321	39,446	252,767
		142,452	36,124	178,576	213,321	143,810	357,131

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 the Corporation 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. The Company's underwriting is supported by assets made available to it by the shareholders of the Company.

12. Share capital

Allotted, called-up and fully paid

	2013	2013		2012	
	Issued	Value	Issued	Value £	
		æ		æ	
Ordinary £1 shares	1	1	1	1	

13. Profit and loss account

			2013			2012
	Syndicate		6 5 4 1	Syndicate		20 4 1
	participation £	Corporate £	Total £	participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Retained profit/(loss) brought	a-	æ.	z.	æ.	ı.	£
forward	49,180	(27,753)	21,427	80,468	(139,576)	(59,108)
Reallocate distribution	(37,840)	37,840	_	(204,593)	204,593	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	189,158	(89,973)	99,185	173,305	(92,770)	80,535
Equity dividends	-		-	-		<u>-</u>
Retained profit/(loss) carried					<u></u>	
forward	200,498	(79,886)	120,612	49,180	(27,753)	21,427

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

14. Reconciliation of mo	vements in shareholders' funds		
		2013	2012
		£	£
Opening shareholders' f	unds	21,428	(59,107)
Profit/(loss) for the final	ncial year	99,185	80,535
Equity dividends	·	, <u>-</u>	-
Proceeds from issue of s	hares	-	-
Closing shareholders' fu	ands	120,613	21,428
5. Deferred taxation ass	sets/(liabilities)	2013	2012
		£	£
Opening balance		2,700	8,529
Profit and loss account (charge)/credit	(40,368)	(5,829)
Closing balance		(37,668)	2,700

The deferred tax balance consists of timing differences relating to the taxation of underwriting results. Deferred tax assets are shown within Other debtors (note 11).

16. Other creditors including taxation and social security

			2013			2012
	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Corporation tax	-	-	_	-	-	-
Proprietors' loan accounts	-	76,922	76,922	-	217,772	217,772
Third party funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	145,571	-	145,571	206,893	7,867	214,760
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	145,571	76,922	222,493	206,893	225,639	432,532

17. (a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash

inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	2013	2012
	£	£
Profit or loss on ordinary activities before tax	141,045	88,773
(Profit)/loss attributable to syndicate transactions	(151,318)	31,288
Profit or loss – excluding syndicate transactions	(10,273)	120,061
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	104,986	(109,215)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(134,369)	(66,691)
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	(200)	1,949
Amortisation of syndicate capacity	20,332	50,624
Impairment of syndicate capacity	-	-
Realised/unrealised (gains)/losses on investments		<u>-</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(19,524)	(3,272)

(b) Movement in cash, portfolio investments and financing

	At 1 January 2013	Cash flow	Changes to market value	At 31 December 2013
Cash Other financial investments	£ 63,883	£ (20,756)	£ -	£ 43,127
	63,883	(20,756)	<u>-</u>	43,127

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2013

18. Related party disclosure

Nomina plc, a director of the Company, provides administration services to the Company. Nomina plc charged a management fee of £2,750 (2012: £2,750) to cover all the costs of basic administration of the Company.

19. Ultimate controlling party

The Company is controlled by F Vermogensverwaltungs GMBH.

20. Syndicate participation

The principal syndicates or members' agent pooling arrangements ("MAPA") in which the Company participates as an underwriting member are as follows:

Syndicate or MAPA number	Managing agent	2014 Allocated	2013 Allocated	2012 Allocated	2011 Allocated
		capacity	capacity	capacity	capacity
		£	£	£	£
33	Hiscox Syndicates Limited	66,667	63,334	63,334	60,000
510	R J Kiln & Co Limited	18,919	18,919	18,919	-
557	R J Kiln & Co Limited	12,545	12,545	12,545	12,545
623	Beazley Furlonge Limited	42,549	39,397	37,593	37,593
727	S A Meacock & Company Limited	22,608	22,608	22,608	22,608
807	R J Kiln & Co Limited	-	-	-	49,999
1200	Argo Managing Agency Limited	26,881	26,881	26,881	26,881
1729	Asta Managing Agency Limited	31,438	-	-	-
2014	Pembroke Managing Agency Limited	100,000	-	-	-
2121	Argenta Syndicate Management Limited	46,152	38,460	38,460	38,460
2526	Asta Managing Agency Limited	· •	50,001	93,411	78,579
2791	Managing Agency Partners Limited	88,060	100,000	100,000	100,000
5820	ANV Syndicates Limited	60,000	60,000	-	-
6103	Managing Agency Partners Limited	14,540	20,000	20,000	20,000
6104	Hiscox Syndicates Limited	55,000	35,000	20,000	20,000
6105	Ark Syndicate Management Limited	53,757	17,013	30,641	30,641
6106	Amlin Underwriting Limited	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
6107	Beazley Furlonge Limited	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
6110	Pembroke Managing Agency Limited	-	100,000	36,951	-
6111	Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited	106,196	100,000	-	-
6117	Asta Managing Agency Limited	75,308	-	-	-
7208	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	-	-	-	925,573
7211	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	950,320	950,320	950,320	-
7217	Members' Agents Pooling Arrangement	14,836	14,836	14,836	14,836