Company Registration Number: 7772439

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited

Annual Report 31 December 2019

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Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Company Information

Directors

Mr L A Fuchs Mr G B Hudson Mr M W Webb

Company Secretary

Argenta Secretariat Limited

Registered Office

5th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street

London EC3V 0XL

Auditors

Mazars LLP

Tower Bridge House St Katharine's Way

London

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Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Strategic Report

The Directors submit their Strategic Report for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

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 2017, 2018 and 2019 years of account, as well as any 2016 and prior run-off years. The 2017 year closed at 31 December 2019 with a result of £(49,385) (2016 - £17,814). The 2018 and 2019 open underwriting accounts will normally close at 31 December 2020 and 2021 respectively.

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 (2018 - £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 assess, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

Hedge accounting is not used by the Company.

Key Performance Indicators

	2019	2018
Capacity (youngest underwriting year)	£ 1,019,467	£ 1,013,912
Gross premium written as a % of capacity	116.4%	103.3%
Underwriting profit of latest closed year:		
as a % of capacity	-5.2%	2.0%
Run-off years of account movement	£-	£-
Combined ratio	101.8%	105.7%

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

Coronavirus

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

Approved by the Board on 20 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

MB HUDSON
Director

Ludwig Fuchs London 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 2019.

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 2020 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 L A Fuchs Mr G B Hudson Mr M W Webb (Appointed 29 March 2019) Mr J A Mackay (Resigned 29 March 2019)

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Report of the Directors (continued)

Auditors

Mazars LLP have signified their willingness to act and continue to be appointed 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 20 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

G B HUDSON

Director

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Independent Auditor's Report

Independent auditor's report to the members of Ludwig Fuchs London Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ludwig Fuchs London Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 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 2019 and of its profit for the year then
 ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

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

In forming our opinion on the Company financial statements, which is not modified, we draw your attention to the directors' view on the impact of the COVID-19 as disclosed on page 2, and the consideration in the going concern basis of preparation on page 15 and non-adjusting post balance sheet events on page 41.

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

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

Conclusions relation to going concern

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

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Financial Statements is not appropriate;
- the Directors have not disclosed in the Financial Statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the Financial Statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The 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.

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Other information (continued)

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.

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 3, 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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.

Andrew Goldsworthy (Jan 21, 2021 11:25 GMT)

Andrew Goldsworthy (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor Tower Bridge House St. Katharine's Way London E1W 1DD 21/01/2021

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income Technical Account – general business For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note		2019 €		2018 £
Premiums Gross premiums written Outward reinsurance premiums	1		1,186,188 (318,668)		1,047,236 (259,543)
Net premiums written	•		867,520		787,693
Change in the provision for unearned premiums Gross provision Reinsurers' share	1 1		(50,636) 16,109		(37,279) 24,529
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			832,993		774,943
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			32,545		9,015
Other technical income, net of reinsurance			•		-
Claims paid Gross amount Reinsurers' share	1 1	(629,915) 186,902		(548,478) 128,351	
Net claims paid	-	(443,013)		(420,127)	
Change in provision for claims Gross amount Reinsurers' share	1 1	(146,005) 75,261		(97,339) 22,081	
Change in net provision for claims	-	(70,744)	•	(75,258)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	-		(513,757)		(495,385)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance Net operating expenses Other technical charges, net of reinsurance	1,2 1		(334,390)		(894) (323,400)
Balance on the technical account for general business	3	, F	17,391		(35,721)

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income Non Technical Account For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Balance on technical account for general business		17,391	(35,721)
Investment income	3	32,873	9,252
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(32,545)	(9,015)
Other income Other charges, including value adjustments		(16,161)	(23,450)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	4 -	1,558	(58,934)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	5	2,959	9,166
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		4,517	(49,768)
Other comprehensive income/(expenditure): Currency translation differences Tax on other comprehensive income/(expenditure)		3,724 (644)	(3,523) 587
Total comprehensive income/(expenditure)	10	7,597	(52,704)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

	31	December 201	9	31	December 201	8
Not	Syndicate Participation e	Corporate £	Total .	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Assets				•		
Intangible assets 6	-	6,500	6,500	-	10,890	10,890
Investments Other financial investments Deposits with ceding	789,483	-	789,483	805,355		805,355
undertakings	129	-	129	114	-	114
	789,612		789,612	805,469		805,469
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			ų ·		•	
Provision for unearned premiums 8	110,742	-	110,742	98,257	, -	98,257
Claims outstanding 8 Other technical provisions	487,405	- -	487,405 -	441,360	- -	441,360 -
	598,147	•	598,147	539,617	•	539,617
Debtors Amounts falling due within one 7 year	496,933	43,075	540,008	489,443	43,436	532,879
Amounts falling due after one 7 year	33,536	10,367	43,903	73,526	14,063	87,589
	530,469	53,442	583,911	562,969	57,499	620,468
Other assets Cash at bank and in hand Other	47,800 92,889	25,052	72,852 92,889	48,656 69,864	16,451	65,107 69,864
	140,689	25,052	165,741	118,520	16,451	134,971
Prepayments and accrued income	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Accrued interest Deferred acquisitions costs 8	1,011 145,937	- -	1,011 145,937	1,059 134,166	-	1,059 134,166
Other prepayments and accrued income	5,841	-	5,841	6,315	٠	6,315
	152,789	-	152,789	141,540	-	141,540
Total assets	2,211,706	84,994	2,296,700	2,168,115	84,840	2,252,955

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2019

		31	December 2019	9	31 December 2018		3
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Liabilities and shareholders' funds					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Capital redemption Capital contribution Share premium account Profit and loss account	9	- - - (169,107)	100 - - - 67,635	100 - - - - (101,472)	- - - - (171,549)	100 - - - 62,480	100 - - - (109,069)
Shareholders' funds - attributable to equity interests		(169,107)	67,735	(101,372)	(171,549)	62,580	(108,969)
Technical provisions Provision for uncarned premiums Claims outstanding Other technical provisions	8 8	534,681 1,542,554	•	534,681 1,542,554	499,017 1,529,226 933	•	499,017 1,529,226 933
Provisions for other risks Deferred taxation Other	11	· -	•	* -	· -		-
Deposit received from reinsurers		5,499	-	5,499	5,308	-	5,308
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year Amounts falling due after one	7	221,552	8,794	230,346	244,504	11,986	256,490
year	7	43,415	-	43,415	40,261	•	40,261
		264,967	8,794	273,761	284,765	11,986	296,751
Accruals and deferred income		33,112	8,465	41,577	20,415	10,274	30,689
Total liabilities		2,211,706	84,994	2,296,700	2,168,115	84,840	2,252,955

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 20 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

G B HUDSON Director

Company registration number: 7772439

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Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Capital contribution reserve	Total £
Opening balance	100	-	-	(56,365)	y e San ay	(56,265)
Loss for the year Other comprehensive	-	-	-	(49,768)		(49,768)
expenditure	-	•	-	(2,936)	-	(2,936)
Total comprehensive expenditure	-	-	-	(52,704)	-	(52,704)
Proceeds from the issue of shares Movement in reserves Dividends paid	:	- - -	- - -			- -
As at 31 December 2018	100	-	<u> </u>	(109,069)		(108,969)
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	•	-	-	4,517 3,080	-	4,517 3,080
Total comprehensive income	-	-	<u> </u>	7,597	•	7,597
Proceeds from the issue of shares Movement in reserves	-	-	-	, . -	. ·	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2019	100			(101,472)		(101,372)

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.

Ludwig Fuchs London Limited Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating activities		
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,558	(58,934)
Loss attributable to Syndicate transactions	1,282	109,473
Profit - excluding Syndicate transactions Adjusted for:	2,840	50,539
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	3,688	(27,109)
Decrease in creditors	(1,809)	(45,312)
Profit on disposal of intangible assets	-	•
Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	4,390	6,560
Realised/unrealised gains on investments		-
Investment income	(328)	(237)
Corporation and overseas taxes paid	(508)	(2,712)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	8,273	(18,271)
Investing activities		
Investment income	328	237
Purchase of Syndicate capacity	•	-
Proceeds from sale of Syndicate capacity	-	-
Purchase of financial investments	•	
Proceeds from sale of financial investments	-	
Net cash inflow from investing activities	328	237
Financing activities		
Issue of shares	-	-
Share issue expenses	•	-
Capital contribution/redemption	7	-
Equity dividends paid	-	
Net cash inflow from financing activities		<u> </u>
Net cash increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8,601	(18,034)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16,451	34,485
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	25,052	16,451
Consisting of: Cash at bank and in hand Cash equivalents	25,052	16,451
	25,052	16,451

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.

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 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.

Accounting policies

i Going concern

As at 31 December 2019 the Company had net liabilities of £101,372 (2018: £108,969). The Directors consider the Company to be a going concern and have prepared the Financial Statements on that basis. The Company is continuing to underwrite at Lloyd's for the 2020 year of account. The Directors have considered the impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19) and believe that, due to participating on multiple syndicates and thus diversifying their risk, it will not impact on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

ii Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts incepting during the financial 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.

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 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.

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.

Accounting policies (continued)

viii Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

Accounting policies (continued)

xiii 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.

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.

Accounting policies (continued)

xviii Deferred taxation (continued)

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.

1. Class of Business

2019	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred	Net Operating Expenses	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	30,920	33,731	(19,795)	(15,039)	(2,416)	(3,519)
Motor - third party liability	4,681	4,538	(3,130)	(1,485)	(155)	(232)
Motor - other classes	25,635	27,244	(14,660)	(10,722)	(858)	1,004
Marine, aviation and transport	117,803	120,374	(62,803)	(40,658)	(8,615)	8,298
Fire and other damage to property	398,044	369,623	(233,189)	(108,927)	(36,561)	(9,054)
Third party liability	278,489	263,436	(182,500)	(84,107)	1,758	(1,413)
Credit and suretyship	44,547	44,327	(32,591)	(10,720)	(559)	457
Legal expenses	1,455	1,311	(491)	(689)	(79)	52
Assistance	-	-	•	-		-
Miscellaneous	-	•	-	•	-	-
_	901,574	864,584	(549,159)	(272,347)	(47,485)	(4,407)
Reinsurance	284,614	270,968	(226,761)	(62,043)	7,089	(10,747)
Total	1,186,188	1,135,552	(775,920)	(334,390)	(40,396)	(15,154)

2018	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance	Total £
Direct Insurance	_	•	•	•	-	•
Accident and health	34,926	36,122	(17,882)	(15,459)	(1,234)	1,547
Motor - third party liability	4,604	4,768	(2,703)	(1,617)	(424)	24
Motor - other classes	25,070	25,575	(14,745)	(9,734)	(1,144)	(48)
Marine, aviation and transport	111,869	108,545	(68,817)	(38,978)	(8,624)	(7,874)
Fire and other damage to property	326,995	307,289	(200,986)	(97,821)	(44,874)	(36,392)
Third party liability	258,133	223,933	(135,379)	(80,308)	(1,991)	6,255
Credit and suretyship	36,748	32,354	(15,304)	(8,323)	(5,896)	2,831
Legal expenses	1,133	1,166	(371)	(768)	6	33
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	5,959	5,433	(2,191)	(1,830)	(697)	715
	805,437	745,185	(458,378)	(254,838)	(64,878)	(32,909)
Reinsurance	241,799	264,772	(187,439)	(68,562)	(19,704)	(10,933)
Total	1,047,236	1,009,957	(645,817)	(323,400)	(84,582)	(43,842)

All insurance business is underwritten in the United Kingdom in the Lloyd's insurance market. Consequently all insurance contracts are deemed to be concluded in the United Kingdom.

2.	Net Operating Expenses			
		2019		2018
		£		£
	Acquisition costs	320,047		295,340
	Change in deferred acquisition costs	(8,305)		(9,058)
	Administrative expenses	53,217		47,768
	Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(46,346)		(31,174)
	Personal expenses	15,777	,	20,524
	rersonal expenses	13,777		20,324
		334,390		323,400
		334,390	_	323,400
3.	Investment Income			
3.	investment income	2019		2018
		2019 £	•	2018 £
	Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or	T.		ı
-	loss:			
	IOSS.			
	Interest and dividend income	19,742	**	16,636
		4,259		(1,890)
	Realised gains and losses Unrealised gains and losses	9,674		(4,710)
	Other	9,074		(4,710)
	Oulei		_	<u>_</u>
		33,675		10,036
		33,073	_	10,030
	Financial instruments held at amortised cost:			
	i indiciai instruments neid at amortisca cost.			
	Interest	328		237
	Other			
			_	
		328		237
			-	
	Investment management expenses, including interest	(1,130)	•	(1,021)
	invosament management expenses, meraamig interest	(1,150)		(1,021)
		(1,130)		(1,021)
		32,873		9,252
			_	
	The state of the s			
4.	Profit/(loss) on Ordinary Activities before Taxation			
	2 - 0 - 1 (1000) 0 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	2019		2018
		£		£
	Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:			
	Directors' remuneration	·		-
	Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	4,390		6,560
	Loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets	-		-
	Loss on exchange	1,299		4,366
		-,		.,- 30

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 £365 for the provision of the statutory audit, they also provide non-audit services through an outsourcing arrangement of approximately £515.

5.

Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year	Taxation	2019 £	12.8	2018 £
UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustment in respect of previous period (3,936) (1,889) (Analysis of charge in year	.		æ
Adjustment in respect of previous period (3,936) (1,889) Foreign tax (5,192) 7,413 Foreign tax 508 2,712 Total current tax (2,684) 10,125 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences 369 (23,183) Change in tax rate 3,305 Total tax (credit) (2,315) (9,753) Factors affecting tax charge for period The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018-19,00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax 1,558 (58,934) Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018-19,00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates 82 3,305 Deferred tax asset unrecognised - 2,107 Foreign tax 411 2,197 Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes 0ther corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members 832 Prior period adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments - (2,169)	Current tax:			
Foreign tax (3,192) 7,413 508 2,712 Total current tax (2,684) 10,125 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences 369 (23,183) Change in tax rate - 3,305 Total tax (credit) (2,315) (9,753) Factors affecting tax charge for period The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018 - 19,00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax 1,558 (58,934) Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018 - 19,00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates 82 3,305 Deferred tax asset unrecognised				
Total current tax	Adjustment in respect of previous period	(3,936)	· <u></u>	
Total current tax (2,684) 10,125 Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences 369 (23,183) Change in tax rate - 3,305 Total tax (credit) (2,315) (9,753) Factors affecting tax charge for period The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018 - 19,00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax 1,558 (58,934) Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2018 - 19,00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates 82 3,305 Deferred tax asset unrecognised			6	
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Total tax (credit) Total tax (credit) The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%). 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 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates Deferred tax asset unrecognised Foreign tax Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members Prior period adjustments Prior period adjustments Other adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments (22,169)	Foreign tax	508	_	2,712
Origination and reversal of timing differences Change in tax rate Change in tax rate Total tax (credit) Total tax (credit) The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%). 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 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates Deferred tax asset unrecognised Foreign tax	Total current tax	(2,684)		10,125
Change in tax rate	 			
Total tax (credit) (2,315) (9,753) Factors affecting tax charge for period The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax 1,558 (58,934) Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) 296 (11,197) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates 82 3,305 Deferred tax asset unrecognised		369		
Factors affecting tax charge for period The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%). 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 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates Difference in current and deferred tax rates Profig tax Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members Prior period adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments - (2,169)	Change in tax rate		' <u> </u>	3,305
The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%). 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 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates Deferred tax asset unrecognised Foreign tax 411 2,197 Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members Prior period adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments	Total tax (credit)	(2,315)		(9,753)
rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%). 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 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates Deferred tax asset unrecognised Foreign tax Foreign	Factors affecting tax charge for period			
rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%). 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 19.00% (2018 - 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates Deferred tax asset unrecognised Foreign tax Foreign	The tax assessed for the period is different to the standard		1	
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 – 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates Deferred tax asset unrecognised Foreign tax Foreign tax 411 2,197 Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members Prior period adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments (2,169)	rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 -			
rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 – 19.00%) Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates 82 3,305 Deferred tax asset unrecognised	Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,558	_	(58,934)
Effects of: Difference in current and deferred tax rates 82 3,305 Deferred tax asset unrecognised	rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 –	,	1	
Difference in current and deferred tax rates Deferred tax asset unrecognised Foreign tax Foreign tax Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members Prior period adjustments (3,936) Other adjustments (2,169)	19.00%)	296		(11,197)
Deferred tax asset unrecognised	Effects of:	* *		
Deferred tax asset unrecognised				
Foreign tax Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members Prior period adjustments (3,936) Other adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments		82		3,305
Expenses and income not deductible for tax purposes Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members Prior period adjustments (3,936) Other adjustments (3,936) (1,889) (2,169)		•	•	
Other corporation computation adjustments for Lloyds corporate members 832 Prior period adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments (2,169)		411		2,197
corporate members 832 Prior period adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments (2,169)		-		-
Prior period adjustments (3,936) (1,889) Other adjustments (2,169)		. 022		
Other adjustments (2,169)				(1 880)
		(3,230)		
Total tax credit for the period (2,315) (9,753)	Outer adjustments			(2,107)
	Total tax credit for the period	(2,315)	_	(9,753)

The results of the Company's participation on the 2017, 2018 and 2019 years of account and any calendar year movement on 2016 and prior run-offs, will not be assessed to tax until the year ended 31 December 2020, 2021 and 2022 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 current UK corporation tax rate is 19%, and will continue to be 19% in 2020.

6.	Intangible Assets			Total £
	Purchased Syndicate Capacity		. •	a.
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2019			185,541
	Additions Disposals			
	At 31 December 2019			185,541
	Amortisation			
	At 1 January 2019			174,651
	Charge Disposals			4,390
			•	
	At 31 December 2019	41		179,041
	Net Book Value			
	At 31 December 2019	•	**	6,500
	At 31 December 2018		e en	10,890
7.	Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management			
7.1	Financial Investments			
7.1				
	Other financial investments – Syndicate participation			
			2019 Market	2018 Market
			Value	Value
		*	£	£
	Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit			
	trusts		128,008	113,072
	Debt securities and other fixed income securities		615,621	636,414
	Participation in investment pools		24,087	30,871
	Loans with credit institutions		910	2,708
	Derivative financial instruments		1,320	483
	Other investments		2,273 3,400	793 6,102
-	Deposits with credit institutions Other	· · · · · · · · ·	13,864	14,912
		_	789,483	805,355
	Other financial investments – Corporate			
	Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit			
	trusts Debt securities and other fixed income securities		- -	-
	Other investments	_	<u>-</u>	
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.2 Debtors

	C 4° 4-		2019	C 4: 4 -		2018
et :	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Amounts falling due within one year: Arising out of direct				*		
insurance operations Arising out of	265,685	-	265,685	251,743	-	251,743
reinsurance operations Other Debtors: Amounts due from	207,648	-	207,648	207,182	. •	207,182
group undertakings Other	23,600	43,075	66,675	- 30,518	43,436	- 73,954
Total Amounts falling due within one year	496,933	43,075	540,008	489,443	43,436	532,879
Amounts falling due		43,073	J40,006	407,443	45,430	332,679
after one year: Arising out of direct						
insurance operations Arising out of	3,382	•	3,382	4,596	-	4,596
reinsurance operations Other Debtors: Amounts due from	24,616	-	24,616	62,435	-	62,435
group undertakings Other	- 5,538	- 10,367	15,905	- 6,495	14,063	20,558
Total Amounts falling due after one year	33,536	10,367	43,903	73,526	14,063	87,589
	530,469	53,442	583,911	562,969	57,499	620,468

7.3 Funds at Lloyd's

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

i			2019			2018
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Cash Investments	•	21,665	21,665	• •	11,765	11,765
	<u> </u>	21,665	21,665	-	11,765	11,765

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.

7. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

7.4 Creditors

	~		2019			2018	
#	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	
Amounts falling due							
within one year: Arising out of direct							
insurance operations	37,291	_	37,291	39,935		39,935	
Arising out of	37,291	•	37,291	37,733	· •	37,733	
reinsurance operations	153,968	-	153,968	136,605	-	136,605	
Amounts owed to credit	100,000		2-2,500	200,000		200,000	
institutions	-	-	-	•	-	-	
Other creditors:							
Corporation tax	-	6,110	6,110	-	9,302	9,302	
Directors' loan accounts	-	2,684	2,684	- ,	2,684	2,684	
Third party funds	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	
Other creditors	30,293	•	30,293	67,964	· · ·	67,964	
Amount due to group							
undertakings	-		-	-	<u> </u>		
Total Amounts falling	221 552	0.704	220.246	244.504	11.007	256 400	
due within one year	221,552	8,794	230,346	244,504	11,986	256,490	
Amounts falling due							
after one year:							
Arising out of direct			,				
insurance operations	224	-	224	342	-	342	
Arising out of							
reinsurance operations	43,079	-	43,079	38,710	-	38,710	
Amounts owed to credit			•				
institutions	•	-	-	•	-	-	
Other creditors:							
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Directors' loan accounts	- -	•	.=-	-	-	-	
Third party funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other creditors	112	-	112	1,209	-	1,209	
Amount due to group							
undertakings		<u> </u>		- -		<u>-</u>	
Total Amounts falling	40.415		40 415	10.001		40.06	
due after one year	43,415	-	43,415	40,261	-	40,261	
	264,967	8,794	273,761	284,765	11,986	296,751	

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

			2019			2018
•	At fair value through	through amortised		At fair value through	At amortised	m . 1
	profit or loss	cost	Total	profit or loss	cost	Total
	£	£	£	, £	£	£
Financial assets						
Investments	789,137	346	789,483	805,355		805,355
Deposits with ceding						
undertakings	-	129	129	-	114	114
Insurance debtors	-	269,067	269,067	-	256,339	256,339
Reinsurance debtors		232,264	232,264	-	269,617	269,617
Other debtors	-	29,138	29,138	•	37,013	37,013
Cash at bank and in hand	1-1	47,800	47,800	•	48,656	48,656
Other assets	92,889	-	92,889	69,864	-	69,864
	882,026	578,744	1,460,770	875,219	611,739	1,486,958
Financial liabilities	,	·				
Borrowings	· .	-		r ~	•	-
Derivative financial			·			
instruments	467	-	467	488	_	488
Insurance creditors	•	37,515	37,515	•	40,277	40,277
Reinsurance creditors	-	. 197,047	197,047		175,315	175,315
Amounts owed to credit	*	11	257,011	:	170,010	275,525
institutions	_	•	-			-
Other creditors	, -	-	-	~	-	•
•	467	234,562	235,029	488	215,592	216,080

Other financial investments - Corporate

	At fair value through	At amortised	2019	At fair value through	At amortised	2018 Total
	profit or loss	cost £	Total £	profit or loss	cost £	10tai £
Financial assets	t.	a.	a.	t.	z.	T.
Investments	-	-	-	-	****	57.400
Other debtors	•	53,442	53,442	•	57,499	57,499
Cash at bank and in hand	-	25,052	25,052	-	16,451	16,451
Other assets	•	-	•	•	•	-
-	-	78,494	78,494	•	73,950	73,950
Financial liabilities Other creditors	-	8,794	8,794	-	11,986	11,986
- •	-	8,794	8,794	<u> </u>	11,986	11,986

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.

		2019	NY .1 1	2018	
y	Notional amount £	Fair value £	Notional amount £	Fair value £	
Foreign exchange forward contracts	59,223	1,274	39,010	491	
Interest rate future contracts	14,154	41	3,466	(8)	
Foreign exchange options	•	-	-	•	
Equity options	-	•	-	-	
Foreign exchange contract for difference	-	-	· -	•	
Other	13,316	5			
	86,693	1,320	42,476	483	

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.

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
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2019	-	•	~	•		-
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units	r					
in unit trusts	42,938	80,213	4,857	128,008	-	128,008
Debt securities and other	ŕ	·	,		•.	·
fixed income securities	117,969	497,652	•	615,621	-	615,621
Participation in						
investment pools	7,282	15,772	1,033	24,087		24,087
Loans and deposits with					•	
credit institutions	3,906	2,250	81	6,237	346	6,583
Overseas deposits	43,934	60,659	2,155	106,748	-	106,748
Derivatives	224	1,096	-	1,320	-	1,320
Other investments	-	5	•	5	1_	5
Financial assets classified						
as held for sale	one of the co			-	•	-
	216,253	657,647	8,126	882,026	346	882,372
Financial liabilities	•	j.				
Borrowings	-	-	•	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	467	-	•	467	-	467
Financial liabilities						
classified as held for sale		-	• • • •	-	-	-
_	467	-	•	467	-	467

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)

			and the second		Held at	
	I and (a)	Laural (b)	Lavel (a)	Fair value	amortised	Total
•	Level (a) €	Level (b) €	Level (c) €	total £	cost £	10tai £
2018	1			_	_	_
Financial assets Shares and other variable yield securities and units		·	•			
in unit trusts Debt securities and other	29,635	82,186	1,251	113,072	-	113,072
fixed income securities Participation in	143,578	492,836	i ·	636,414	•	636,414
investment pools Loans and deposits with	12,047	15,945	2,879	30,871	* **	30,871
credit institutions	6,094	2,716	793	9,603		9,603
Overseas deposits	41,170	41,286	2,315	84,771	-	84,771
Derivatives	395	88	. •	483		483
Other investments	-	. 5	·,	5	-	5
Financial assets classified						
as held for sale	-	•		-	. -	-
_	232,919	635,062	7,238	875,219		875,219
Financial liabilities			<u></u>			
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	400
Derivative liabilities Financial liabilities	467	21	-	488 ,.) . - +	488
classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	•	-
-	467	21	_	488	. ; <u>-</u>	488

A41			A
Otner	rinanciai	investments -	Corporate

Other financial investments	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 Debt securities and other	•	-	-	-	-	-
fixed income securities	•	-	-	•	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	•	-	-
					_	

- 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)

	,		s et la	Fair value	Held at amortised	
	Level (a)	Level (b)	Level (c)	total £	; cost	Total £
2018				-		
Financial assets			*			
Shares and other variable yield securities and units		*				
in unit trusts	-	-	-		-	-
Debt securities and other				*		
fixed income securities	- .	•	-	-	-	-
Other investments	- '	-	· ·	-	4 · •	-
					<u> </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.

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
•	£	£	£	£	£	. £
2019						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	19,526	5,839	45,462	813	56,368	128,008
Debt securities and other			•			
fixed income securities	176,462	188,704	157,833	82,516	10,106	615,621
Participation in						•
investment pools	9,106	9,909	2,971	1,043	1,058	24,087
Loans secured with credit						
institutions	2,451	•	651	-	81	3,183
Deposits with credit						
institutions	-	-	2,371	-	1,029	3,400
Overseas deposits	47,135	15,758	8,620	9,337	25,898	106,748
Derivative investments	35	-	-	184	1,101	1,320
Other investments	•	-	-	•	5	. 5
Deposits with ceding						,
undertakings	-	-	- '	-	129	129
Reinsurers share of				t .		
claims outstanding	20,637	75,698	359,187	568	31,315	487,405
Reinsurance debtors	419	8,387	26,201	906	14,269	50,182
Cash at bank and in hand	315	382	39,867	616	6,620	47,800
Insurance debtors	-	-	-	-	•	-
Other debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
	276,086	304,677	643,163	95,983	147,979	1,467,888

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
2018	, at		æ	a.	ı.	a.
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	20,687	3,623	27,586	2,268	58,908	113,072
Debt securities and other	,	,	.,	_ ,		
fixed income securities	139,194	232,062	178,997	70,279	15,882	636,414
Participation in	•	•	,	,		•
investment pools	9,803	13,313	2,071	896	4,788	30,871
Loans secured with credit			•		•	
institutions	2,701	7	-	-	793	3,501
Deposits with credit					· v	
institutions	-	-	5,092	-	1,010	6,102
Overseas deposits	36,047	14,531	6,460	7,070	20,663	84,771
Derivative investments	•	-	326	58	· 99	483
Other investments	, .	-		•	5	5
Deposits with ceding					•	
undertakings	-	-	-	-	114	114
Reinsurers share of					• •	
claims outstanding	21,925	71,032	308,312	319	39,772	441,360
Reinsurance debtors	916	5,065	18,711	- '	5,554	30,246
Cash at bank and in hand	202	324	41,842	1,168	5,120	48,656
Insurance debtors	•	-	- '	-	, -	-
Other debtors	•	-	•	- .	-	•
	231,475	339,957	589,397	82,058	152,708	1,395,595

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
2019						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	128,008	-	•	-	-	128,008
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	615,621	-	-	-	-	615,621
Participation in						
investment pools	24,087		-	-	•	24,087
Loans secured with credit						
institutions	3,183	-	•	•	-	3,183
Deposits with credit						
institutions ·	3,400	-	-	-	-	3,400
Overseas deposits	106,748			-	•	106,748
Derivative investments	1,320	-	-	-	-	1,320
Other investments	5	-	-	-		5
Deposits with ceding					·	
undertakings	129		-	-	, - ₋	129
Reinsurers share of						
claims outstanding	487,405		•	-	-	487,405
Reinsurance debtors	26,082	22,389	1,157	554	-	50,182
Cash at bank and in hand	47,800	-	-	-		47,800
Insurance debtors	243,741	18,400	3,358	3,568	-	269,067
Other debtors	461,218	4,79	19	49	•	461,765
-	2,148,747	41,268	4,534	4,171	-	2,198,720

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
2018						
Shares and other variable						
yield securities and units						
in unit trusts	113,072	-	-	-	•	113,072
Debt securities and other						
fixed income securities	636,414	-	-	-	-	636,414
Participation in						20.0=4
investment pools	30,871	-	-	-		30,871
Loans secured with credit	2.501					2.501
institutions Deposits with anotic	3,501	-	-	-	-	3,501
Deposits with credit	C 102		* *			(100
institutions	6,102	-	•	-	-,	6,102
Overseas deposits Derivative investments	84,771 483	•	•	-	••	84,771 483
Other investments	463	-	•	-		463
Deposits with ceding	3	-	•	-	•	3
undertakings	114					114
Reinsurers share of	117	-		-	_	117
claims outstanding	441,360	, . <u>-</u>	_	_	_	441,360
Reinsurance debtors	14,400	14,840	440	566	_	30,246
Cash at bank and in hand	48,656		-	-		48,656
Insurance debtors	226,848	21,679	4,485	3,327	•	256,339
Other debtors	500,770	452	216	2	_	501,440
			, ,	_		,
	2,107,367	36,971	5,141	3,895	-	2,153,374

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 £
2019	_		•	-	.	•
Derivative financial						
instruments	-	467	-	-	-	467
Deposits received from						
reinsurers	-	5,499	-	-	-	5,499
Provisions for other risks						
and charges	-	-	•	-	-	-
Claims outstanding	•	602,966	526,519	234,648	178,421	1,542,554
Creditors	4	214,854	42,654	3,052	· -	260,564
Other	•	•	-	-	-	-
_	4	823,786	569,173	237,700	178,421	1,809,084

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
2018	~	~	•	•		~
Derivative financial					* ;	
instruments	-	488	-	-	-	488
Deposits received from						
reinsurers	-	5,308	- .		<u>-</u>	5,308
Provisions for other risks				4		
and charges	-	•	-	-	-	-
Claims outstanding	-	602,585	559,890	196,941	169,810	1,529,226
Creditors	73	225,035	43,739	2,713	•	271,560
Other	•	-	. ·	-	•	-
	73	833,416	603,629	199,654	169,810	1,806,582

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

	2019	2018
	£	£
Impact of 50 basis point increase on profit or loss	(6,293)	(6,690)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on profit or loss	6,125	6,575
Impact of 50 basis point increase on equity	(6,293)	(6,690)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on equity	6,125	6,575

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.

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

• • •	2019		2018	
	£		£	
Impact on profit or loss of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	1,147		2,098	
Impact on profit or loss of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(1,147)	•	(2,098)	
Impact on equity of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	1,147		2,098	
Impact on equity of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(1,147)		(2,098)	

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

,	·	2019	,	2018
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £
Sterling	(201,880)	51,412	(146,196)	51,691
United States Dollar	(42,621)	9,823	(104,043)	•
Euro	47,041	•	20,748	-
Canadian Dollar	27,392	-	48,300	-
Australian Dollar	17,066	-	11,582	-
Japanese Yen	(28,763)	-	(8,067)	-
Other	11,882	-	8,948	-

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					
: A	31	December 2019	31 December 2018			
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease		
Effect of Sterling exchange movement by 10%	£	£	£	£		
United States Dollar	893	(1,091)	_	-		
Euro	-	•	•	-		
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.

Effective 1 January 2016, Lloyd's is subject to the Solvency II capital regime and the Solvency I figures are no longer applicable from that date. Although the capital regime has changed, this has not significantly impacted the solvency capital requirement of the Syndicate, since this has been previously calculated using Solvency II principles.

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

8. Insurance Contracts

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

•	Gross provision	Reinsurance asset	2019 Net	Gross provision	Gross Reinsurance provision asset	2018 Net
	£	£	£	£		£
. At 1 January	,1,529,226	441,360	1,087,866	1,416,481	417,343	999,138
Movements in the year	146,005	75,261	70,744	97,339	22,081	75,258
Exchange differences	(132,677)	(29,216)	(103,461)	15,406	1,936	13,470
At 31 December	1,542,554	487,405	1,055,149	1,529,226	441,360	1,087,866

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

•		2019					
	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	Gross provision £	Reinsurance . asset . £	Net £	
At 1 January	499,017	98,257	400,760	442,479	69,394	373,085	
Movements in the year	50,636	16,109	34,527	37,279	24,529	12,750	
Exchange differences	(14,972)	(3,624)	(11,348)	19,259	4,334	14,925	
At 31 December	534,681	110,742	423,939	499,017	98,257	400,760	

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

	2019 £	. 2018 £
At 1 January Movements in the year Exchange differences	134,166 8,305 3,466	127,869 9,058 (2,761)
At 31 December	145,937	134,166

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.

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
2011	259,085	466,096	474,136	481,411	476,213	469,500	462,966	457,271
2012	286,670	423,042	419,410	407,906	400,765	392,952	388,073	385,994
2013	202,774	364,176	362,097	349,975	343,802	337,207	332,551	
2014	190,813	346,679	352,955	340,993	350,876	345,224		
2015	194,927	383,670	401,645	401,904	398,748			
2016	220,364	470,469	498,593	510,855	** •		•	
2017	485,606	750,896	808,103		4			
2018	387,319	732,879			*			
2019	361,978							
	Eight years later	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Profit/(loss) on RITC received				
2010 &	t prior		0			P		
2011	454,785	431,591	23,194	(23,609)				
2012	,	359,559	26,435	(44,869)				
2013	:	300,531	32,020	(44,563)				
2014	U	297,073	48,150	(60,748)				
2015		306,897	91,851	(35,961)				
2016		354,440	156,414	(30,966)				•
2017		461,284	346,819	. , ,				
2018		315,757	417,122					
2019		41,296	320,682					
			1,462,687					

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
2011	213,078	369,753	372,196	367,037	362,224	357,197	352,347	349,074
2012	211,586	340,067	336,692	325,613	320,212	314,508	310,833	309,149
2013	172,131	319,028	316,435	307,488	300,335	296,629	292,294	
2014	159,781	301,264	307,564	295,516	297,201	293,287		
2015	157,436	321,884	333,932	332,015	327,984			
2016	174,795	366,153	388,811	390,024				
2017	296,559	531,761	567,674					
2018	266,671	503,638						
2019	248,041	•						

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
· (*)		, auto	Puj	, , , , , , ,
2010 & pr	ior		0	
2011	345,654	329,560	16,093	(26,699)
2012	•	287,988	21,161	(40,372)
2013		264,980	27,314	(38,489)
2014		255,524	37,763	(41,626)
2015		259,621	68,364	(34,005)
2016		287,509	102,515	(44,406)
2017		337,200	230,474	
2018		220,797	282,841	
2019		34,653	213,389	
		-	999,914	·

9. Called-up Share Capital

Issued and fully paid	Number of shares Redeemed				
1330co and fully paro	At 1 January	Issued during the year	during the year	At 31 December	
Par value per share	.	,	3		
100 Ordinary £1 shares	100	•	-	100	
			1.		
	•				
Total	100		<u>-</u>	100	

The Ordinary £1 shares each hold one voting right. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayments of capital.

10. Profit and Loss Account

11.

		• • •	· 20 19		, , , , · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2018
	Syndicate Participation	Corporate	Total	Syndicate Participation	Corporate	Total
	£	: Æ	£	£	£.	£
Retained loss brought						
forward	(171,549)	62,480	(109,069)	(58,553)	2,188	(56,365)
Reallocate distribution	(17,815)	17,815	-	(67,914)	67,914	1 -
Profit/(loss) for the					•	
financial year	20,257	(12,660)	7,597	(45,082)	(7,622)	(52,704)
Equity dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained loss carried	·				4 1 ,	
forward	(169,107)	67,635	(101,472)	(171,549)	62,480	(109,069)
				.85		
Deferred Tax		•	•		•	
						2019
				Claims		
		Syndicate		Equalisation		
		Results	Tax losses	Reserve	Other	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January		(29,289)	_	-	(1,101)	(30,390)
Movement in the year		294	-	-	75	369
At 31 December	_	(28,995)	· · ·		(1,026)	(30,021)
	_					
						2010
						2018

	Syndicate		Equalisation		
	Results £	Tax losses	Reserve £	Other £	Total £
At 1 January Movement in the year	(9,442) (19,847)	- -	• •	(1,070) (31)	(10,512) (19,878)
At 31 December	(29,289)	-		(1,101)	(30,390)

The unused tax losses carried forward at the Statement of Financial Position date are £Nil. 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).

12. Related Party Disclosure

During the year the Directors made loans to and from the Company. At the Balance Sheet date the amount due (to)/from the Company was £2,684 (2018: £2,684).

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

13. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Company was controlled by Mr L A Fuchs who held 100% of the issued £100 ordinary share capital until 28 September 2020 when control passed to Oimara Capital Limited.

14. Post Balance Sheet Event Note

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