

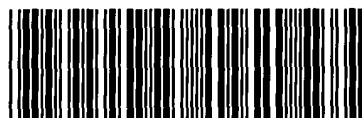
FIRE & RESCUE INDEMNITY COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 October 2022

Company Registration No. 09653373

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Company Information

Directors
GJ Chambers
MB Clayton
S Nugent
C Byrne
A Waller
R Leigh
D Savage

Company number 09653373

Registered office 90 Fenchurch Street
London
EC3M 4ST

Auditor Goodman Jones LLP
29-30 Fitzroy Square
London
W1T 6LQ

Managers Thomas Miller Discretionary Mutual Management
90 Fenchurch Street
London
EC3M 4ST

Chair's Statement

I am pleased to report to you as Chair at the close of the Mutual's seventh financial period and report solid progress against the objectives in our Business Plan and a number of key milestones during 2022.

FRIC was established to provide a credible and attractive risk transfer alternative to conventional insurance and as our innovative model matures this aspiration is now a sustainable reality attracting significant interest from the fire & rescue community and broader stakeholders.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st October 2022 show that the Mutual has recorded a surplus after tax of £234,935 (2021: £354,863) and Members funds have increased from £2,303,516 to £2,341,154.

Contribution income during the period is up on previous, brought about primarily by the increased cost of the external protection programme as a result of the hardening insurance market. Claims and costs continue to track in line with expectations. FRIC continue to build a quality incident database and have deployed an online business intelligence tool to help Members gain insights into their own data and benchmark against the wider portfolio.

Having recorded a surplus in every trading year to date, our reserves continue to grow. These Members funds are yours and the Board is charged with managing them on your behalf. Early in 2022 the Board developed and adopted a set of Capital and Reserves Guidelines alongside a review of risk appetite. The guidelines define a set of risks and empirical tests against each to come up with a target capital figure, above which the Board will consider distribution of surplus back to Members. This work concluded with the Mutual's first distribution of surplus back to Members of £197,297 in May 2022 and further reviews will take place annually. Whilst not guaranteed, it is hoped that future performance and the Board's prudent approach will allow for future sustainable distributions, further validating our model and evidencing value for money.

Our investment policy, focused on security and preservation of capital, is unchanged. The Board uses a variety of short term cash deposit facilities synchronised with a detailed cash flow forecast. Recent rises in interest rates means investments returns should increase in the coming months.

You will be aware that our managers have changed. On 1st September, we appointed Thomas Miller as a replacement for Regis Mutual Management, which had fallen into administration in June. The core team has moved to Thomas Miller and the transition is now complete. We are confident that we have selected a professional and well-regarded management company with a wide portfolio of mutuals under its management.

One of the key decisions for the Board each year is to determine the level of financial provision for future claims relating to prior underwriting years. An annual actuarial review by the managers informs this decision and it is prudent to seek an independent review on a risk based frequency. The change of managers coincided with a decision to seek our first independent actuarial review. This is major piece of work and forms an important mitigation against a number of the Mutual's key financial risks. I am pleased to advise that the recommendations do not materially differ from previous and after careful scrutiny and consideration the Board has accepted the review in full, the results of which are reflected in these financial statements.

The Mutual's Director and former Chair Mike Clayton has served on the Board since the company's formation. As my fellow Directors will attest, his dedication and contribution to the Board and various committees over the years have been invaluable.

Chair's Statement

I must also thank my fellow Directors for their unwavering support through such a demanding year and our gratitude to our new managers at Thomas Miller, chairs from The Livery Companies' Mutual and Activities Industry Mutual and Holman Fenwick Willan LLP. As always we are grateful for the continuing support of you, our Members. Your Mutual continues to grow and remains in a healthy state. With our new managers, we are confident that we are well placed to meet the challenges of the future.



S Nugent
8 March 2023

Report of the Directors

for the year ended 31 October 2022

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2022.

Principal activities and review of the business

Fire & Rescue Indemnity Company Limited was established to provide risk protection and claims handling services to fire and rescue authorities. The principal activity is the provision of discretionary indemnities to its members on a mutual basis. The Company has contracted for the provision of management and claims handling services for the mutual and the member fire and rescue authorities. The Company offers cover for motor, property and liability risks.

Results

The surplus for the year is £234,935 (2021: £354,863).

Future developments

Membership of the Company is open to all fire and rescue authorities and the Directors are confident that membership will continue to grow as authorities recognise the benefits that the Company offers. The Company works closely with the Fire and Rescue Risk Group to promote risk management utilising the claims data for the member authorities as an indicator of key risks.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risks and uncertainties are monitored and assessed by the Board on a regular basis. Underwriting related risks are managed by purchasing excess and stop loss insurance in order to protect its reserves against single high value claims or an accumulation of claims. The Company has limited exposure to interest rate risk and credit risk. The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances. The bank balances are held with highly rated financial institutions. Liquidity risk is managed through contractual arrangements with its clients and through regular cash flow monitoring.

Covid-19

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Directors have considered the impact on the mutual in the immediate and longer term. After careful review of the business forecasts and considering the impact on existing members and the direct costs associated with this, the Directors are satisfied that the cashflow forecasts support that there is no material uncertainty in relation to going concern. The mutual has not taken up any of the support measures offered by the Government, to assist businesses through the pandemic. Nevertheless, the Directors are committed to carrying out regular reviews of the Company's cash flows to monitor the ongoing situation and take further steps as required.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are shown on page 1.

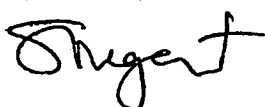
Director liability insurance

The Company maintains insurance policies on behalf of all the Directors against liability arising from negligence, breach of duty and breach of trust in relation to the Company.

Independent auditor

The auditor, Goodman Jones LLP, is deemed to be re-appointed under s487 of the Companies Act 2006.

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



S Nugent
8 March 2023

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the year ended 31 October 2022

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the surplus or deficit of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on a 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, 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.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware. 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 October 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fire and Rescue Indemnity Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position 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 October 2022 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other

Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 October 2022

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 our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 October 2022

Based on our understanding of the company, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to industry sector regulations and unethical and prohibited business practices, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax Legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls). Appropriate audit procedures in response to these risks were carried out. These procedures included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and reading correspondence from legal and regulatory bodies including HMRC;
- Identifying and testing journal entries;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members; and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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



Amit Sharma (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

Goodman Jones LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

9 March 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 October 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Income			
Gross contributions	1 (c)	5,727,474	5,684,929
Insurance premiums	1 (d)	(2,630,423)	(2,607,185)
Total income	3	3,097,051	3,077,744
Expenditure			
Incurred claims	1 (e)	(1,585,256)	(1,637,020)
Net contributions and claims		1,511,795	1,440,724
Administrative expenses		(1,334,404)	(1,102,882)
Operating surplus	4	177,391	337,842
Interest income	5	71,042	21,014
Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation		248,433	358,856
Taxation	6	(13,498)	(3,993)
Surplus on ordinary activities for the financial year	11	234,935	354,863
Comprehensive income		234,935	354,863

All activities are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

There are no items of other comprehensive income.

The Company has not presented a Statement of Changes in Equity because there are no equity holders in the Company as it is a mutual organisation.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 October 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Current assets			
Investments	7	4,400,000	2,000,000
Receivables	8	148,221	284,757
Cash at bank		3,907,588	5,189,753
		<u>8,455,809</u>	<u>7,474,510</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(893,295)	(1,155,143)
		<u>(893,295)</u>	<u>(1,155,143)</u>
Net current assets		<u>7,562,514</u>	<u>6,319,367</u>
Provision for liabilities	10	(5,221,360)	(4,015,851)
Net Assets		<u><u>2,341,154</u></u>	<u><u>2,303,516</u></u>
Members' funds	11	<u><u>2,341,154</u></u>	<u><u>2,303,516</u></u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A – small entities. The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of Fire & Rescue Indemnity Company Limited (registered number 09653373) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2 March 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:



MB Clayton
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 October 2022

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year.

(a) General information and basis of accounting

Fire & Rescue Indemnity Company Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act on 23 June 2015. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Report of the Directors on page 4.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by Section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

The discretionary protection covers provided by the Company are not contracts of insurance as the Company has absolute discretion as to whether any benefit is provided to its members, however for accounting purposes, the discretionary protection provided by the Company operates in a similar way to insurance and so the accounting principles in Financial Reporting Standard 103 (FRS 103) have been applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency.

(b) Going concern

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Directors have considered the impact on the mutual in the immediate and longer term. After careful review of the business forecasts and considering the impact on existing members and the direct costs associated with this, the Directors are satisfied that the cashflow forecasts support that there is no material uncertainty in relation to going concern.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

(c) Contributions

Contributions are recognised as earned in full on the basis of risks attaching during the year. Where contributions are received in advance of the risk period, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of the creditors due within one year.

(d) Insurance premiums

The Company purchases excess and stop loss insurance in order to protect its reserves against single high value claims and an accumulation of claims. Insurance premiums are recognised as written at the date of inception of the policy.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 October 2022

(e) Incurred claims

Incurred claims comprise claims and related claims handling costs paid in the year and provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and related claims handling costs. Liability for reported claims is recognised upon notification at the discretion of the Board. The Mutual engages professional loss adjustors and legal advisors to advise on the estimated reserves in respect of significant claims. Due to the lack of historical data for the period to 31 October 2022 a loss ratio equivalent to the expected liability, gross of insurance recoveries, under the insurance arrangements, has been used to estimate ultimate claims expense. The expected recoveries under the insurance programme have then been deducted to arrive at the net ultimate claims expense. The ultimate liability may vary as a result of subsequent information and events.

(f) Liability adequacy tests

Liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of claims reserves. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses are used. Any deficiency is immediately charged to the income statement by establishing an unexpired risk reserve.

(g) Interest income

Interest income derives from cash on short-term bank deposits. Interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

(h) Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and includes bank balances and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less. The carrying amount approximates to fair value because of the short-term maturity of these investments.

(i) Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) on non-mutual income using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(j) Financial Instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 October 2022

Basic Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on all factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

No critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements were made by the Directors in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Key source of estimation uncertainty – claims reserving

Provision is made at the year-end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, including the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) to the Company. The estimate of the cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, gross of insurance recoveries. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims' exposures, including the reported claims' circumstances, any information available from loss adjustors and legal advisors and information on the cost of settling similar claims in previous periods. The estimate of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimate of the cost of settling claims already notified to the Company because more information about the known claim event is usually available. Allowance is made for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in underlying statistics and might cause the cost of unsettled claims to increase or decrease compared with statistics from previous periods, including changes in the legal environment and inflation. Given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the estimated liability initially provided.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 October 2022

3. Total income

Total income comprises contributions for discretionary protection. Income is derived entirely from activities in the United Kingdom.

4. Operating surplus

	2022	2021
	£	£
The operating surplus is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration (including irrecoverable VAT)		
Audit-related assurance services	8,435	8,880
Other non-audit services	325	350
	<u>8,760</u>	<u>9,230</u>

Staff numbers and costs

The day-to-day management of the Company is carried out by the managers, Thomas Miller Discretionary Mutual Management. There was one (2021: one) executive director and six (2021: six) non-executive directors in the period. The Company has no pension schemes.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Directors' remuneration		
Emoluments	<u>26,067</u>	<u>15,731</u>

5. Interest income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank interest	71,042	21,014
	<u>71,042</u>	<u>21,014</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 October 2022

6. Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
The tax charge comprises:		
UK Corporation tax	<u>13,498</u>	<u>3,993</u>

The Company is subject to UK corporation tax on its non-mutual income, which comprises entirely interest income. The Company is not subject to UK corporation tax on mutual income earned from its members.

The tax charge for the financial year is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax. The differences are explained below.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Surplus on ordinary activities before tax	<u>248,433</u>	<u>358,856</u>
Tax charge at 19%	47,202	68,183
Effect of income and expenses not subject to corporation tax	(33,704)	(64,190)
Tax for the year	<u>13,498</u>	<u>3,993</u>

7. Current asset investments

These relate to short term deposits held for investment purposes.

8. Receivables

	2022	2021
	£	£
Due within one year:		
Amounts due from Members	11,991	47,437
Prepayments	-	192,291
Insurance recoveries	61,900	-
Other debtors	74,330	45,029
	<u>148,221</u>	<u>284,757</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 October 2022

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade payables	51,902	70,441
Outstanding claims	782,298	1,031,085
Accruals	45,597	49,624
Corporation tax	13,498	3,993
	<u>893,295</u>	<u>1,155,143</u>

10. Provision for liabilities

	2022	2021
	£	£
Provision for claims incurred but not yet reported	5,221,360	4,015,851
	<u>5,221,360</u>	<u>4,015,851</u>

11. Members' funds

	£
At 1 November 2021	2,303,516
Surplus for the period	234,935
Distribution of reserves	<u>(197,297)</u>
At 31 October 2022	<u>2,341,154</u>

12. Members' limited liability

Fire & Rescue Indemnity Company Limited is a company limited by guarantee. In accordance with the Articles of Association, each member's liability in the event of the Company being wound up is restricted to no more than £100.