

Important information about Syndicate Reports and Accounts

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Everest Syndicate 2786

Syndicate Annual Report and Accounts
31 December 2016

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Directors and Administration

Managing Agent

Asta Managing Agency Ltd

Directors

T A Riddell (Chairman)*
C V Barley
L Harfitt
A J Hubbard*
D J G Hunt
M D Mohn*
D F C Murphy*
S P A Norton
J W Ramage*
K Shah*
J M Tighe

Non Executive Directors*

Company Secretary

C Chow

Managing Agent's Registered Office

5th Floor
Camomile Court
23 Camomile Street
London
EC3A 7LL

Managing Agent's Registered Number

1918744

Active Underwriter

P Kneafsey

Bankers

Lloyds Bank
Citibank NA
RBC Dexia

Registered Auditors

PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Managing Agent's report

The Syndicate's Managing Agent is a company registered in England and Wales. The directors of the Managing Agent present their report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

This annual report is prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("Lloyd's Regulations 2008").

Results

The result for calendar year 2016 is a loss of £9,570,881.

The Syndicate has presented its results under FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. In accordance with FRS102, the Syndicate has identified its insurance contracts and accounted for them in accordance with FRS103.

Principal activity and review of the business

The Syndicate's principal activity continues to be the underwriting of direct insurance and reinsurance business in the Lloyd's market.

Gross written premium income by class of business for the calendar year was as follows;

	2016
	£'000
Accident and Health	89
Fire and other damage of Property	2,884
Third party liability	24,450
Pecuniary Loss	2,821
Reinsurance	28,277
	<hr/> 58,521 <hr/>

The Syndicate's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows;

	2016
	£'000
Gross written premiums	58,521
Loss for the financial year	(9,571)
Combined ratio	146.2%

The performance of the Syndicate has been assessed by measuring, as a percentage of underwriting capacity, the 36 month result on a funded accounting basis for a "closed" underwriting year of account.

Managing Agent's report continued

	2016 YOA Open
Capacity (£'000)	71,000
Result/forecast (£'000)	(7,019)
Return/forecast return on capacity (%)	(9.9%)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Syndicate sets risk appetite annually, which is approved by the Agency as part of the Syndicate's business planning and Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR') process. The Agency Risk Committee meets quarterly to oversee the risk management framework. The Syndicate Board reviews the risk profile and monitors performance against risk appetite using a series of key risk indicators. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Syndicate are as follows:

Insurance risk

Insurance risk includes the risks that a policy will be written for too low a premium or provide inappropriate cover (underwriting risk), that the frequency or severity of insured events will be higher than expected (claims risk), or that estimates of claims subsequently prove to be insufficient (reserving risk). The Syndicate Board manages insurance risk through the approved business plan, which sets out targets for volumes, pricing, line sizes and retention by class of business. The Syndicate Board then monitors performance against the business plan through the year. Reserve adequacy is monitored through quarterly review by the Syndicate actuary and the Reserving Committee. It is also reviewed by an independent firm of actuaries.

Credit risk

The key aspect of credit risk is the risk of default by one or more of the Syndicate's reinsurers and intermediaries. The Syndicate Board's policy is that the Syndicate will only reinsure with approved reinsurers, supported by collateralisation, where required. The Agency Reinsurance Security Committee monitors reinsurer ratings and is required to approve all new reinsurers before business is placed with them.

Market risk

Market risk exposure impacting the Syndicate relates to fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates. The Syndicate is exposed to foreign exchange movements as a result of mismatches between the currencies in which assets and liabilities are denominated. The Agency's policy is to maintain received income or incurred expenditure in the core currencies in which they were received or paid. Any surplus or deficit in a core currency would be subject to review by the Syndicate Board, a sub-committee of the Agency Board.

Managing Agent's report continued

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Syndicate will not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, owing to a shortfall in cash. To mitigate this risk the Syndicate Board reviews cash flow projections regularly.

Operational risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes, systems and external events lead to losses to the Syndicate. The Agency seeks to manage this risk through the use of detailed procedures manuals and a structured programme of testing of processes and systems by internal audit. Business continuity and disaster recovery plans are in place and are regularly updated and tested.

Regulatory risk is the risk of loss owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to regulatory change. The Agency is required to comply with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) and Lloyd's. Lloyd's requirements include those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US situs business. The Agency has a compliance officer who manages a team of three that monitor business activity and regulatory developments and assesses any effects on the Agency.

The Syndicate has no appetite for failing to treat customers fairly. The Syndicate manages and monitors its conduct risk through a suite of risk indicators and reporting metrics as part of its documented conduct risk framework.

Group / strategic risk

This is the risk of contagion that arises from being associated with key stakeholders and the impact that activities and events that occur within other connected or third parties has on the business.

Strategic risk covers the risks faced by the Syndicate due to changes in underlying strategy of the business or that of its key stakeholders (including strategic conflicts of interest).

Future developments

The Syndicate will continue to transact the current classes of general direct insurance and reinsurance business. If opportunities arise to write new classes of business, these will be investigated at the appropriate time.

The capacity for the 2017 year of account is £101.0m (2016 year of account £71.0m)

The risks to UK economic growth remain significant not least because of the UK's decision to leave the European Union ("EU") ("Brexit"). There is significant change and associated uncertainty ahead for the market which is difficult to anticipate as the terms of the UK's exit from the EU remain unclear. Until that happens, the market will need to plan carefully for all possible scenarios to mitigate the impact of Brexit on Lloyd's businesses.

EU membership and access to the single market has enabled underwriters at Lloyd's to underwrite insurance and reinsurance from all the other 27 member states on a cross-boarder basis. The underwriters operate under a "passport" system, which allows them to conduct business throughout the EU while being regulated and supervised by the PRA.

Managing Agent's report continued

It is expected that Lloyd's will publish its final Brexit plan in the first quarter of 2017. Lloyd's has a dedicated team putting forward the argument to the UK government on behalf of the marketplace for retaining EU passporting, but has yet to decide on how this is achieved; either by a single insurance company or a branch solution.

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

Directors

Details of the Directors of the Managing Agent that were serving at the year end and up to the date of signing of the financial statements are provided on page 1. Changes to directors during the year were as follows:-

C V Barley	Appointed 27 April 2016
M D Mohn	Appointed 16 May 2016
K Shah	Appointed 1 October 2016
Y A Lancaster (nee Bouman)	Resigned 12 February 2016
G M J Erulin	Resigned 31 March 2016

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director of the Managing Agent at the date of approving the report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the Syndicate auditor in connection with the auditor's report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors of the Agency and the Syndicate's Auditors, each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director to become aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditors

The Managing Agent appointed PwC as the Syndicate's auditors.

Syndicate Annual General Meeting

In accordance with the Syndicate Meetings (Amendment No 1) Byelaw (No 18 of 2000) the Managing Agent does not propose holding an annual meeting this year; objections to this proposal or the intention to reappoint the auditors for a further 12 months can be made by Syndicate members before 25 April 2017.

On behalf of the Board



C Chow
Company Secretary
17 March 2017

Statement of Managing Agent's responsibilities

The Managing Agent is responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 require the managing agent to prepare financial statements at 31 December each year in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The Financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate as at that date and of its profit or loss for that year.

In preparing the financial statements, the managing agent is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently subject to changes arising on the adoption of new accounting standards in the year;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the notes to the Syndicate accounts; and
- Prepare the Syndicate accounts on the basis that the Syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Syndicate will do so.

The Managing Agent is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Syndicate and enable it to comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Managing Agent is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the business' website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 2786

Report on the syndicate annual accounts

Our Opinion

In our opinion, Syndicate 2786's annual accounts (the "syndicate annual accounts"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its loss and cash flows 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 Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

What we have audited

The syndicate annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2016, included within Annual Report, comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2016;
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the Managing Agent has made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008

In our opinion the information given in the Managing Agent's Report for the financial year for which the syndicate annual accounts are prepared is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts.

Other Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

Independent auditor's report continued

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Managing Agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- the syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the Managing Agent

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 6, the Managing Agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the syndicate annual accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's members as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of syndicate annual accounts involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the syndicate annual accounts sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the syndicate annual accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the syndicate's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Managing Agent; and
- the overall presentation of the syndicate annual accounts.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the Managing Agent's judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the syndicate annual accounts.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

Independent auditor's report continued

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited syndicate annual accounts and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Philip Watson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
17 March 2017

Income statement

Technical account - General business

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000
Gross premiums written	3	58,521
Outward reinsurance premiums		<u>(15,610)</u>
Net written premiums		42,911
Change in the provision for unearned premiums		
Gross amount		(33,159)
Reinsurers' share		<u>11,537</u>
	4	(21,622)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		21,289
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		3
Claims paid		
Gross amount		(396)
Reinsurers' share		<u>23</u>
		(373)
Changes in the provision for claims outstanding		
Gross amount		(18,864)
Reinsurers' share		<u>4,412</u>
		(14,452)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(14,825)
Net operating expenses	5	<u>(16,308)</u>
Balance on technical account – general business		<u>(9,841)</u>

All the amounts above are in respect of continuing operations. The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Income statement continued

Non-technical account - General business

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000
Balance on technical account – general business		(9,841)
Investment income		3
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(3)
Exchange gains and losses		<u>270</u>
Loss for the financial year		<u>(9,571)</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses in the year other than those reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss and hence no Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has been presented.

All the amounts above are in respect of continuing operations. The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000
ASSETS		
<i>Investments</i>		
Other financial investments	9	1,181
<i>Reinsurers' share of technical provisions</i>		
Provision for unearned premiums	4	11,537
Claims outstanding	4	<u>4,414</u>
		15,951
<i>Debtors</i>		
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	10	18,767
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	11	19,867
Other debtors		<u>352</u>
		38,986
<i>Cash and other assets</i>		
Cash at bank and in hand	14	4,257
Other assets	15	<u>218</u>
		4,475
<i>Prepayments and accrued income</i>		
Deferred acquisition costs	4	<u>12,069</u>
		<u>12,069</u>
<i>Total assets</i>		<u>72,662</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position continued

As at 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000
MEMBERS' BALANCE AND LIABILITIES		
<i>Capital and reserves</i>		
Members' balances		(9,571)
<i>Liabilities</i>		
<i>Technical provisions</i>		
Provision for unearned premiums	4	37,143
Claims outstanding	4	<u>20,968</u>
		58,111
<i>Creditors</i>		
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	12	3,317
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	13	8,638
Other creditors		<u>4,768</u>
		16,723
<i>Accruals and deferred income</i>		<u>7,399</u>
<i>Total liabilities</i>		<u>82,233</u>
<i>Total members' balances and liabilities</i>		<u>72,662</u>

The notes on pages 15 to 37 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 37 were approved by board of directors on 15 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:



D J G Hunt
Director
17 March 2017

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities	
<i>Loss on ordinary activities</i>	(9,571)
Increase/(decrease) in gross technical provisions	58,111
(Increase)/decrease in reinsurers' share of gross technical provisions	(15,951)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(38,986)
Increase/decrease in creditors	16,723
Movement in other asset/liabilities	(4,888)
Changes to market value and currency	-
Investment Return	(3)
	<hr/>
<i>Net cash inflow from operating activities</i>	5,435
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of other financial investments	-
Sale of other financial investments	-
Investment income received	3
(Increase)/decrease in overseas deposits	-
	<hr/>
<i>Net cash inflow from investing activities</i>	5,438
Cash flows from financing activities	
Payments of profit to members' personal reserve fund	-
Members' agents fee advances	-
	<hr/>
<i>Net cash inflow from financing activities</i>	-
	<hr/>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,438
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-
	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>5,438</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and FRS 102 and FRS 103, being applicable UK GAAP accounting standards, and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations relating to insurance companies.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are prepared in GBP which is the functional and presentational currency of the Syndicate and rounded to the nearest £'000.

As permitted by FRS 103 the Syndicate continues to apply the existing accounting policies that were applied prior to this standard for its insurance contracts.

The Syndicate has elected to early-apply the March 2016 amendments to FRS 102, *Fair value hierarchy disclosures*. As a result, the fair value hierarchy disclosures, including comparatives, shown in Note 9 are now prepared on a basis consistent with the measurement of the financial instruments.

2. Accounting policies

Use of estimates

In preparing these financial statements, the directors of the Managing Agent have made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Syndicate's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The measurement of the provision for claims outstanding involves judgements and assumptions about the future that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual accounts.

The provision for claims outstanding comprises the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the balance sheet date, whether reported or not. This is a judgemental and complex area due to the subjectivity inherent in estimating the impact of claims events that have occurred but for which the eventual outcome remains uncertain. In particular, judgement is applied when estimating the value of amounts that should be provided for claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported (IBNR) to the Syndicate.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated using a range of techniques including actuarial and statistical projections, benchmarking, case by case review and judgement. Statistical techniques assume that past claims development experience can be used as a basis to project ultimate claims costs. Judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future. Case estimates are generally set by skilled claims technicians applying their experience and knowledge to the circumstances of individual claims.

Accounting policies continued

Whilst the Directors consider that the gross provision for claims and the related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated based on the information currently available to them, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events.

Significant accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Syndicate's financial statements.

Gross premiums

Gross written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts entered into during the reporting period, regardless of whether these are wholly due for payment in the reporting period, together with any adjustments arising in the reporting period to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior reporting periods. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Gross written premiums are stated gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

For certain insurance contracts, premium is initially recognised based on estimates of ultimate premiums. These estimates, primarily relating to binder business, are judgemental and could result in misstatements of revenue recorded in the financial statements.

The main assumption underlying future premium, is that past premium development can be used to project future premium development.

Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance written premiums comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period, including portfolio premiums payable, and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods.

Outwards reinsurance premiums are accounted for and earned in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related direct or inwards business being reinsured.

Claims incurred

Claims incurred comprise claims and settlement expenses (both internal and external) paid in the year and the movement in provision for outstanding claims and settlement expenses, including an allowance for the cost of claims incurred by the balance sheet date, but not reported until after the year end.

The provision for claims comprises amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred, but not yet reported (IBNR).

The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by external consulting actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience of the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be

Accounting policies continued

based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

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

Accordingly, the two most critical assumptions as regards claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development and that the rating and other models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The directors consider that the provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. 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 the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Provisions for unearned premiums

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. In respect of general insurance business, written premiums are recognised as earned over the period of the policy on a time apportionment basis having regard where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses-occurring contracts.

Unexpired risks

A provision for unexpired risks is made where claims and related expenses are 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.

The provision for unexpired risks is calculated separately by reference to classes of business which are managed together, after taking into account relevant investment return.

At the 31 December 2016 the Syndicate had £386,219 of gross unexpired risk provision and £13,438 of net unexpired risk provision.

Accounting policies continued

Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise costs arising from the conclusion of insurance contracts. They include both direct costs, such as intermediary commissions or the cost of drawing up the insurance document or including the insurance contract in the portfolio, and indirect costs, such as the advertising costs or the administrative expenses connected with the processing of proposals and the issuing of policies.

Deferred acquisition costs are costs arising from conclusion of insurance contracts that are incurred during the reporting period but which relate to a subsequent reporting period and which are carried forward to subsequent reporting periods.

Deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

Reinsurance assets

The Syndicate cedes insurance risk in the normal course of. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Syndicate may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Syndicate will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the income statement.

Gains or losses on buying reinsurance are recognised in the income statement immediately at the date of purchase and are not amortised. There were no such gains recognised in 2016.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Syndicate from its obligations to policyholders.

Insurance receivables

Insurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the income statement.

Insurance receivables are not recognised when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

Accounting policies continued

Insurance payables

Insurance payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Insurance payables are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is settled, cancelled or expired.

Foreign currencies

The Syndicate's functional currency and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities (which include all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts including unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs) denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling on the reporting date.

Exchange differences are recorded in the non-technical account.

The following balance sheet rates of exchange have been used in the preparation of these accounts:

	2016
	Year End
USD	1.24
CAD	1.66
EUR	1.17
AUD	1.71
HKD	9.59
JPY	144.20
SGD	1.79

Financial assets and liabilities

In applying FRS 102, the Syndicate has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (as adopted for use in the EU).

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss comprise financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and those designated as such on initial recognition. Investments in shares and other variable yield securities, units in unit trusts, and debt and other fixed income securities are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, as they are managed on a fair value basis in accordance with the Syndicate's investment strategy.

Accounting policies continued

Financial instruments are recognised when the Syndicate becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Syndicate's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Syndicate transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control of substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. A financial liability is derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Syndicate commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with fair value changes recognised immediately in the income statement. Net gains or net losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss includes foreign exchange gains/losses arising on their translation to the functional currency, but excludes interest and dividend income.

At each reporting date the Syndicate assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of an asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Syndicate about any significant financial difficulty of the issuer, or significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

An impairment loss recognised reduces directly the carrying amount of the impaired asset. All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value, and are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short-term commitments.

Accounting policies continued

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

Fair value measurement of investments

Financial instruments that are classified as fair value through the profit or loss account are assigned a level using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in these measurements.

The Syndicate uses the following hierarchy for determining the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 financial instruments comprise government bonds that are regularly traded, deposits with credit institutions and collective investment schemes which comprise Money Market Funds.

- Bonds have been valued at fair value using quoted prices in an active market.
- Deposits with credit institutions are included at cost plus accrued income.
- Money Market Funds are valued on a stable net asset value (NAV) basis. Money Market Funds are readily convertible into cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value, and are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short-term commitments.

Level 2 financial instruments are less regularly traded government and agency bonds, supranational bonds, corporate bonds, currency derivatives, bond futures, and fund investments.

- Bonds are included in the balance sheet at bid price using prices supplied by the custodian or by the investment managers, who obtain market data from numerous independent pricing services. The prices used are reconciled against a common market pricing source.
- Currency derivatives and bond futures are included at market price.
- Investments in regulated collective investment schemes are valued on the NAVs of each of the individual funds as published publicly by the managers.
- Investments in pooled investments in unregulated investment schemes (hedge funds) are valued based on the underlying NAVs of each of the individual funds. Hedge fund NAVs are provided by the administrators of the schemes.
- Investments in investment pools are valued on the valuations supplied by the investment manager (Lloyd's).

Level 3 financial instruments have a fair value derived from inputs that are not based on observable market data. The Syndicate does not currently hold any level 3 financial instruments.

Accounting policies continued

Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 managing agents are not required to deduct basic rate income tax from trading income. In addition, all UK basic rate income tax (currently at 20%) deducted from Syndicate investment income is recoverable by managing agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agents is gross of tax. Capital appreciation falls within trading income and is also distributed gross of tax.

No provision has been made for any other overseas tax payable by members on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year have been included in the balance sheet under the heading 'other debtors'.

Pension costs

The Managing Agent operates a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions to Syndicate staff are charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

Syndicate operating expenses

Where expenses are incurred by the Managing Agent or on behalf of the Managing Agent on the administration of managed Syndicates, these expenses are apportioned using various methods depending on the type of expense. Expenses which are incurred jointly for the Managing Agent and managed Syndicates are apportioned between the Managing Agent and the Syndicates depending on the amount of work performed, resources used and volume of business transacted.

3. Segmental analysis

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return is set out below:

2016	Gross written premiums	Gross premium earned	Gross claims incurred	Net operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Direct insurance:						
Accident and Health	89	16	(9)	(10)	-	(3)
Fire and other damage of property	2,884	817	(544)	(517)	(1)	(245)
Third-party liability	24,450	8,567	(4,980)	(5,857)	(498)	(2,768)
Pecuniary Loss	2,821	1,856	(1,602)	(1,099)	(76)	(921)
	30,244	11,256	(7,135)	(7,483)	(575)	(3,937)
Reinsurance	28,277	14,106	(12,125)	(8,825)	937	(5,907)
Total	58,521	25,362	(19,260)	(16,308)	362	(9,844)

Commissions on direct insurance gross premiums earned during 2016 were £8.8 million.

All premiums were concluded in the UK (59%) and China (41%).

4. Technical provisions

	Gross provisions £'000	2016 Reinsurance assets £'000	Net £'000
Claims outstanding			
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-
Change in claims outstanding	18,864	(4,412)	14,452
Effect of movements in exchange rates	2,104	(2)	2,102
Balance at 31 December	20,968	(4,414)	16,554
Claims notified	4,344	(1,974)	2,370
Claims incurred but not reported	16,624	(2,440)	14,184
Balance at 31 December	20,968	(4,414)	16,554
Unearned premiums			
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-
Change in unearned premiums	33,159	(11,537)	21,622
Effect of movements in exchange rates	3,984	-	3,984
Balance at 31 December	37,143	(11,537)	25,606
Deferred acquisition costs			
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-
Change in deferred acquisition costs	10,597	(5,188)	5,409
Effect of movements in exchange rates	1,472	-	1,472
Balance at 31 December	12,069	(5,188)	6,881

5. Net operating expenses

	2016 £000
Acquisition costs	(18,934)
Change in deferred acquisition costs	10,597
RI Acquisition costs	6,857
Change in RI deferred acquisition costs	(5,188)
Administration expenses	(9,640)
Net operating expenses	<u>(16,308)</u>

Members' standard personal expenses amounting to £1,957,244 are included in administrative expenses. Members' standard personal expenses include Lloyd's subscriptions, New Central Fund contributions, Managing Agent's fees and profit commission.

6. Staff costs

	2016
	£000
Wages and salaries	3,426
Social security costs	286
Other pension costs	101
	<hr/>
	3,813

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2016
	£000
Audit of the Financial statements	25
Other services pursuant to Regulations and Lloyd's Byelaws	55
	<hr/>
	80

Auditor's remuneration is included as part of the administrative expenses in note 5 to the financial statements.

8. Emoluments of the directors of Asta Managing Agency Ltd

The aggregate emoluments of the Directors and staff of the Managing Agency are met by Asta Managing Agency Ltd and are disclosed within the financial statements of that company, with the exception of J. M. Tighe, S.P.A. Norton, D.J.G. Hunt and L Harfitt. J.M. Tighe and S.P.A Norton's remuneration is disclosed in the financial statements of Asta Capital Ltd and the remuneration of D.J.G. Hunt and L Harfitt is disclosed in the financial statements of Asta Insurance Markets Ltd and were all charged in the accounts of Asta Managing Agency Ltd.

No emoluments of the Directors or staff of Asta Managing Agency Ltd were directly charged to the Syndicate. The emoluments of the Active Underwriter are borne by Everest and are not separately identifiable from the fee charged by Everest to the Syndicate.

No other compensation was payable to key management personnel.

9. Financial investments

	2016	
	Carrying value	Purchase price
	£000	£000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts		
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	1,181	1,181
Debt securities and other fixed income securities		
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
	1,181	1,181

Amounts included within Shares and other variable securities include CIS where funds are invested in a single vehicle which invests in investments.

There was no material change in fair value for financial instruments held at fair value (other than derivatives) attributable to own credit risk in the current or comparative period.

The following table shows financial investments recorded at fair value analysed between the three levels in the fair value hierarchy.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
31 December 2016				
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	-	1,181	-	1,181
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,181	-	1,181

Included in the level 1 category are financial assets that are measured by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Syndicate, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Included in the level 2 category are financial assets measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions. For example, assets for which pricing is obtained via pricing services but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Syndicate's own models whereby the significant inputs into the assumptions are market observable.

Financial investments continued

Included in the level 3 category, are financial assets measured using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the Syndicate's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are developed based on the best information available, which might include the Syndicate's own data.

The main asset classes in the level 3 category are unlisted equities, structured bond-type debt products and interest rate swaps.

- For unlisted equities, the non-observable inputs relate to assumptions regarding the price/equity ratio of the investee compared to those of comparable listed entities together with an illiquidity adjustment which typically ranges between 10-20%.
- For structured bond-type debt products, these are valued using an internally developed cash flow model using a discount rate with a non-observable illiquidity adjustment of between 5-10%.
- For interest rate swaps, these are valued from broker quotes which include non-observable discount rates based on the credit rating of the counterparty.

10. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2016
	£000
Due from intermediaries (within one year)	<u>18,767</u>
	<u>18,767</u>

11. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2016
	£000
Due from intermediaries (within one year)	<u>19,867</u>
	<u>19,867</u>

12. Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2016
	£000
Direct Business - Intermediaries (within one year)	<u>3,317</u>
	<u>3,317</u>

13. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2016
	£000
Reinsurance ceded (within one year)	8,638
	<hr/>
	8,638

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016
	£000
Cash at bank and in hand	4,257
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	4,257

15. Other assets

Other assets comprise overseas deposits which are lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries.

16. Related parties

Asta provides services and support to Syndicate 2786 in its capacity as Managing Agent. During the year, managing agency fees of £1,140,600 were charged to the Syndicate. Asta also recharged £1,774,093 worth of service charges in the year and as at 31 December 2016 an amount of £308,667 was owed to Asta in respect of this service.

From time to time, Syndicates managed by Asta enter into (re)insurance contracts with one another. All such transactions are subject to Asta's internal controls which ensure that all are compliant with Lloyd's Related Party Bylaw provisions. All transactions are entered into on an arms length basis.

17. Disclosure of interests

Managing Agent's interest

During 2016 Asta was the managing agent for eight Syndicates and three Special Purpose Arrangements. Syndicate 1686, 1729, 1897, 1910, 2357, 2525, 2786 and 4242 as well as Special Purpose Arrangements 6117, 6123 and 6126 were managed on behalf of third party capital providers.

On 7 February 2017, Syndicates 1910 and 6117 migrated to Argo Managing Agency Limited.

On 1 January 2017 Asta took on management of Syndicate 2689 and Syndicate 5886.

The agency also provides administrative services to Syndicates and undertakes a number of ancillary roles for clients.

The Financial Statements of the Managing Agency can be obtained by application to the Registered Office (see page 1).

18. Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's (FAL). These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where Syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's based on PRA requirements and resource criteria. FAL has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since FAL is not under the management of the managing agent, no amount has been shown in these financial statements by way of such capital resources. However, the managing agent is able to make a call on the members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

19. Off-balance sheet items

The Syndicate has not been party to an arrangement, which is not reflected in its statement of financial position, where material risks and benefits arise for the Syndicate.

20. Risk management

a) Governance framework

The Syndicate's risk and financial management framework aims to protect the Syndicate's members capital from events that might otherwise prevent the Syndicate from meeting its policyholder obligations, while maximising the returns to its members. The directors recognise the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

Asta maintains a risk management function for the Syndicate with clear terms of reference from the Syndicate Board, its committees and sub committees. Asta supplements this with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the main Asta managing agency board to the Syndicate who perform the underwriting activities. Lastly, the Syndicate policy framework sets its risk management and control and business conduct standards for operations. Asta reviews and monitors each policy to ensure compliance with the policy throughout the Syndicate.

The Syndicate board approves the risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies. These policies define the identification of risk and its interpretation to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the Syndicate goals, and specify reporting requirements. The Syndicate board places significant emphasis on the assessment and documentation of risks and controls, including the articulation of the Syndicate's risk appetite.

b) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

Capital framework at Lloyd's

The Society of Lloyd's (Lloyd's) is a regulated undertaking and subject to the supervision of the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Risk management continued

Within the supervisory framework, Lloyd's applies capital requirements at member level and centrally to ensure that Lloyd's complies with Solvency II capital requirements, and beyond that to meet its own financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

Although Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at Syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only respectively, not at Syndicate level. Accordingly the capital requirement in respect of 2786 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

Lloyd's capital setting process

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, each Syndicate is required to calculate its Solvency 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.

A Syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the Syndicate on which it participating 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'. Where a member participates on more than one Syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2017 was 35% of the member's SCR 'to ultimate'.

Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (funds at Lloyd's), held within and managed within a Syndicate (funds in Syndicate) or as the member's share of the members' balances on each Syndicate on which it participates. Accordingly, the ending members balances reported on the statement of financial position on page 12, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

c) Insurance risk

The principal risk the Syndicate faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Syndicate is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

Risk management continued

The Syndicate purchases reinsurance as part of its risks mitigation programme. Reinsurance ceded is placed on a non-proportional basis. Non-proportional reinsurance is excess-of-loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the Syndicate's net exposure to large losses. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. The Syndicate's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

Sub committees of the Syndicate board oversee the management of reserving risk. The use of standardised and internal modelling techniques, as well as benchmarking and the review of claims development are key in mitigating reserving risk.

The purpose of these underwriting, reinsurance and reserving strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes or large losses based on the Syndicate's risk appetite as decided by the Syndicate board.

The Syndicate uses both its own and commercially available risk management software to assess catastrophe exposure. However, there is always a risk that the assumptions and techniques used in these models are unreliable or that claims arising from an un-modelled event are greater than those arising from a modelled event.

As a further guide to the level of catastrophe exposure written by the Syndicate, the following table shows hypothetical claims arising out of the RDS on the Syndicates in-force exposure at 31 December 2016.

	Estimated Gross Loss £'000	Estimated Net Loss £'000
Liability – Internal Scenario 1	(40,541)	(16,216)
Liability – Internal Scenario 2	(40,541)	(12,162)
Marine – Marine Collision in Prince William Sand	(40,541)	(10,208)
A&H Tour Bus Crash	(27,027)	(10,208)
AEP Loss 30 Year Return Period – EU WS	(12,880)	(10,208)
Marine – Sunk/Damaged Cruise Liner	(20,270)	(10,135)

Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each underwriting year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: once-off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming; economic conditions; as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgement is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates.

Risk management continued

Sensitivities

The claim liabilities are sensitive to the key assumptions that follow. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on net liabilities, profit and members' balances. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear.

	2016
Gross	£'000
Five percent increase in claim liabilities	1,049
Five percent decrease in claim liabilities	(1,049)
Net	
Five percent increase in claim liabilities	824
Five percent decrease in claim liabilities	(824)

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions did not change from the previous period.

Claims development table

The tables below show the Syndicate's cumulative incurred claims development, including both claims notified and IBNR for each underwriting year, together with the cumulative payments to date on a gross and net of reinsurance basis at the balance sheet date.

The Syndicate has elected to translate estimated claims and claims payments at a consistent rate of exchange as determined by the balance sheet date.

Underwriting year	2016
	£'000
Estimate of cumulative gross claims incurred:	
At end of first underwriting year	21,344
Less cumulative gross paid	<u>(376)</u>
Total gross outstanding claims (all years)	<u>20,968</u>

Risk management continued

Underwriting year	2016
	£'000
Estimate of cumulative net claims incurred:	
At end of first underwriting year	16,907
Less cumulative net paid	<u>(353)</u>
Total net outstanding claims (all years)	<u>16,554</u>

The uncertainty associated with the ultimate claims experience of an underwriting year is greatest when the underwriting year is at an early stage of development and the margin for future experience potentially being more adverse than assumed is at its highest. As claims develop, and the ultimate cost of the claims becomes more certain, the relative level of margin should decrease. Due, however, to the uncertainty inherent in the claims estimation process, initial reserves may not always be in a surplus.

d) Financial risk

The focus of financial risk management for the Syndicate is ensuring that the proceeds from its financial assets are sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The goal of the investment management process is to optimise the risk-adjusted investment income and risk-adjusted total return by investing in a diversified portfolio of securities, whilst ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed on a cash flow and duration basis.

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss by failing to discharge an obligation.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the exposure to credit risk:

- Investment guidelines are established setting out the quality of investments to be included within the Syndicates portfolio. The policy is monitored by the Investment Committee and/or Syndicate Board.
- Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits. If the counterparty is downgraded or does not have a good credit rating, then collateral is sought to mitigate any risk. This is monitored by the Reinsurance Security Committee, a sub committee of the Syndicate Board.

Risk management continued

The tables below show the maximum exposure to credit risk (including an analysis of financial assets exposed to credit risk) for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through collateral agreements and the use of credit derivatives.

2016	£'000			Total
	Neither past due or impaired	Past due	Impaired	
Shares and other variable yield securities	1,181	-	-	1,181
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Overseas Deposits	218	-	-	218
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	4,414	-	-	4,414
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	18,767	-	-	18,767
Debtors arising out of reinsurance insurance operations	23	-	-	23
Other debtors	43,802	-	-	43,802
Cash and cash equivalents	4,257	-	-	4,257
Total	72,662	-	-	72,662

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Syndicate at 31 December 2016 by classifying assets according to independent credit ratings of the counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade and have not been rated, Debtors, other than amounts due from reinsurers, have been excluded from the table as these are not rated.

2016	£'000						Total
	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BBB or less	Not Rated	
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	-	1,181	-	-	-	1,181
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Deposits	138	46	22	12	-	-	218
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	-	-	4,414	-	-	-	4,414
Debtors arising out of reinsurance insurance operations	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,257	-	-	-	4,257
Total	138	46	9,897	12	-	-	10,093

Risk management continued

Maximum credit exposure

It is the Syndicate's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across its credit portfolio. This enables management to focus on the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business.

During the year, no credit exposure limits were exceeded.

2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Syndicate may not have enough cash to pay insurance claims and other liabilities. The Syndicate tries to reduce this risk by reviewing its expected cash obligations on a quarterly basis and keeping adequate cash on deposit to meet those obligations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Syndicate's financial liabilities based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations, including interest payable and outstanding claim liabilities based on the estimated timing of claim payments resulting from recognised insurance liabilities. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

2016	£'000					Total
	No stated maturity	0-1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 years	
Creditors	-	11,955	4,768	-	-	16,723
Claims Outstanding	-	20,968	-	-	-	20,968
Total	-	32,923	4,768	-	-	37,691

3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The nature of the Syndicate exposures to market risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing market risk have not changed significantly from the prior year.

a) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Syndicate's functional currency is GBP and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to transactions in Euro, US, Canadian and Australian dollars. The Syndicate seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency. Forward currency contracts are in place to eliminate the currency exposure on individual foreign transactions.

Risk management continued

The table below summarises the exposure of the financial assets and liabilities to foreign currency exchange risk at the reporting date, as follows:

2016

	GBP	USD	EUR	CAD	AUD	OTH	Total
Total Assets	25,322	28,326	8,255	1,452	9,285	22	72,662
Total Liabilities	(33,035)	(28,897)	(9,897)	(1,230)	(9,153)	(21)	(82,233)
Net Assets	(7,713)	(571)	(1,642)	222	132	1	(9,571)

The Syndicate matches its currency position so holds net assets across a number of currencies. The Syndicate takes into consideration the underlying currency of the Syndicate's required capital and invests its assets proportionately across these currencies so as to protect the solvency of the Syndicate, against variation in foreign exchange rates. As a result, the Syndicate holds a significant proportion of its assets in foreign currency adjustments.

Sensitivity to changes

The table below gives an indication of the impact on profit of a percentage change in the relative strength of Sterling against the value of the US dollar, Canadian dollar, Australian dollar and Euro simultaneously. The analysis is based on the information as at 31st December 2016.

Impact on profit and member's balance

	2016
	£'000
Sterling weakens	
10% against other currencies	(86)
20% against other currencies	(172)
Sterling strengthens	
10% against other currencies	86
20% against other currencies	172

b) Interest rate risk

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

Floating rate instruments expose the Syndicate to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed rate instruments expose the Syndicate to fair value interest risk.

The Syndicate has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

Risk management continued

Insurance liabilities are not discounted and therefore not exposed to interest rate risk.

	2016
	£'000
Interest Rate Risk	
Impact of 50 basis point increase on result	(15)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on result	-
Impact of 50 basis point increase on net assets	(15)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on net assets	-

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

21. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events to disclose.