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StarStone Syndicate 2008

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Syndicate 2008 Annual report and accounts 31 December 2016

Contents

STARSTONE

Part of the Enstar Group

Directors and Administration

Managing Agent:

StarStone Underwriting Limited

Directors

The directors named below held office for the period January 1st 2016 to December 31st 2016.

E Gilmour (Chairman and Non-Executive)

D Smith

N Barton (Non-Executive)

A Cliff (Non-Executive, appointed 16th November 2016)

R Delhaise (appointed 1st November 2016)

T Fillingham (Chief Executive Officer, appointed 1st March 2017)

R Grainger (appointed 17th October 2016)

D Message

R Phinn

D Truman

J Wardrop (Non-Executive)

Former directors who served during the year

A Alecock (resigned 22nd September 2016)

P O'Shea (resigned 1st November 2016)

P Tiernan (resigned 31st December 2016)

T Wilkes (Non-Executive, resigned 1st November 2016)

STARSTONE
Part of the Enstar Group

Directors and Administration (continued)

Managing agent's secretary

C Traxler

S Hextall

Managing agent's registered office

88 Leadenhall Street

London, EC3A 3BP

United Kingdom

Managing agent's registered number

08039754

Syndicate:

Active underwriter

A Elliott

Bankers

CitiBank, Barclays, Royal Bank of Canada

Investment managers

Amundi Asset Management, Ltd

Registered auditor

KPMG LLP

Consulting Actuary

Ernst & Young LLP

Report of the directors of the managing agent

The directors of the managing agent present their managing agent's 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 and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ('FRS102') and Financial Reporting Standard 103: Insurance Contracts ('FRS103'). The corporate member on the 2013 year of account, SGL 1, has exercised its right to waive the requirement to prepare separate accounts for this closed underwriting year of account.

Results

The result for year ended 31 December 2016 is a profit of £10.5 million (2015: £1.9 million).

	2014 £m	2015 £m	2016 £m	All Years £m
Net premiums earned	1.9	0.4	-	**2.3**
Total technical charges	8.9	3.1	0.7	**12.7**
Technical profit	**10.8**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**15.0**
Investment income	3.1	0.5	-	**3.6**
Profit/(Loss) on exchange	4.1	1.0	-	**5.1**
Net expenses	(8.3)	(2.6)	(2.3)	**(13.2)**
Net profit	**9.7**	**2.4**	**(1.6)**	**10.5**

The syndicate recorded a £10.5m profit for the 2016 financial year across all years of account. Technical profit of £15.0m, investment income of £3.6m and profit on foreign exchange of £5.1m was offset by expenses of £13.2m.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the business of syndicate 2008 ("the syndicate") is to provide finality solutions for Lloyd's run off business through either reinsurance to close or quota share agreements.

Business review

At 1 January 2008, the syndicate was successful in providing reinsurance to close in respect of Lloyd's syndicates 205, 588, 861 and 1236. The following syndicates were subsequently reinsured to close:

As at 1 January 2009: syndicate 1121.

As at 1 January 2010: syndicates 53 and 991, and as at 1 July 2010: syndicate 529.

As at 1 January 2011: syndicates 5500, 1243, 6101 and 6102.

Effective 31 December 2012, the syndicate entered into a 100% quota share reinsurance agreement with syndicate 1200 in respect of the majority of the reserves of the 2009 and prior underwriting years of account. The quota share has been novated and replaced with a traditional RITC arrangement with effect from 1 January 2014.

As at 1 January 2013: syndicate 1231's 2009 and prior years of account were reinsured, and there was a 100% quota share reinsurance agreement with syndicate 5820 in respect its motor book on the 2010 underwriting year.

As at 1 January 2014: syndicate 1110's 2011 and prior years of account were reinsured.

As at 1 January 2015: syndicate 1965's 2011 and prior years of account and syndicate 2243's 2012 and prior years of account were reinsured.

Report of the directors of the managing agent (continued)

Business review (continued)

As at 1 January 2016: syndicate 2468's 2007 and prior years of account were reinsured and a 100% quota share agreement on its 2008 Italian Public Hospital (IPH) liabilities was written.

The 2016 year of account (YOA) includes the results of RITC syndicate 2468. Total net reserves taken on equate to the RITC premiums paid to the syndicate and amounted to £127.0m. The 2016 YOA generated a loss of £1.6m which was offset by profits on the 2015 and 2014 YOA's of £2.5m and £9.6m respectively.

The syndicate continues to maintain a conservative approach to the valuation of its reinsurance asset.

Syndicates 861 and 588 are fully reinsured and, as a result, any gross or net technical movements do not impact the syndicate's result.

Risk review

A description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Syndicate is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Future developments

The intention of the board is to continue to pursue reinsurance to close opportunities and other Lloyd's closure solutions as they arise, and to manage the ongoing liabilities of the syndicate as economically and efficiently as possible.

Directors

The current directors of the managing agent are set out on page 3.

None of the directors participate directly on the syndicate.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors of the managing agent who held office at the date of approval of this managing agent's report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Syndicate's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Pursuant to Section 14(2) of Schedule 1 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Syndicate Meeting

The managing agent confirms that it does not propose to hold an annual general meeting of the members of the syndicate.

T Fillingham
Chief Executive Officer
For and on behalf of the board

21 March 2017

STARSTONE
Part of the Enstar Group

Statement of managing agent's directors responsibilities

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for preparing the Syndicate financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires the directors of the Managing Agent to prepare their Syndicates financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 the directors of the managing agent 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 Syndicate and of the profit or loss of the Syndicate for that period. In preparing the syndicate financial statements, the directors of the managing agent are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements assuming there are no uncertainties surrounding the Syndicate's ability to continue to perform activities to run-off the existing books, and continues to participate in RITC activities in the future as required to provide a true and fair view

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Syndicate's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Syndicate and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Syndicate and financial information included on the Syndicate's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

T Fillingham
Chief Executive Officer
For and on behalf of the board

21 March 2017

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 2008

We have audited the financial statements of Syndicate 2008 for the year ended 31 December 2016, as set out on pages 9 to 41. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

This report is made solely to the members of the syndicate, as a body, in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the syndicate's members those matters we are required to state 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 syndicate and the syndicate's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the managing agent and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 7, the Managing Agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate's financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the syndicate's financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK 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.

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 Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Jonathan Bell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square London, E14 5GL
21 March 2017

STARSTONE
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Income Statement: Technical account – General Business

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2015 £'000
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance					
Gross premiums written	*5*	**129,641**		68,388	
Outwards reinsurance premiums		**(396)**		(9,341)	
			129,245		59,047
Change in the provision for unearned premiums					
Gross amount		**2,304**		(6,484)	
Reinsurers' share		**(2,305)**		6,556	
			(1)		72
			129,244		59,119
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	*10*		**3,601**		530
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	*5,6*				
Claims paid					
Gross amount		**(57,070)**		(63,993)	
Reinsurers' share		**11,328**		20,228	
			(45,742)		(43,765)
Change in the provision for claims					
Gross amount		**(78,413)**		(13,192)	
Reinsurers' share		**9,876**		12,589	
			(68,537)		(603)
Net operating expenses	*7*		**(13,228)**		(10,402)
Balance on the technical account – general business			**5,339**		4,879

All operations relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 15 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Income Statement - Non-technical account

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Balance on the technical account – general business		**5,339**	4,879
Investment income	*10*	**2,353**	1,850
Unrealised gains on investments	*10*	**2,669**	614
Investment expenses and charges	*10*	**(205)**	(231)
Unrealised losses on investments	*10*	**(1,215)**	(1,703)
Allocated investment return transferred to technical account	*10*	**(3,601)**	(530)
Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange		**5,134**	(3,017)
Profit for the financial year		**10,472**	1,862

All operations relate to continuing activities.

There are no items of other comprehensive income in the accounting period, therefore no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 15 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position – Assets

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016		2015	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Investments					
Other financial investments	*11*		**245,549**		226,959
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	*15*				
Provision for unearned premiums		**5,233**		6,654	
Claims outstanding		**125,453**		98,307	
			130,686		104,961
Debtors					
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	*12*	**5,138**		7,725	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	*13*	**10,134**		6,899	
Other debtors		**79,285**		9,776	
			94,557		24,400
Other assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	*17*		**54,482**		20,943
Total assets			**525,273**		377,263

The notes on pages 15 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STARSTONE
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Statement of Financial Position - Liabilities

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2015 £'000
Capital and reserves					
Members' balances			**10,224**		2,001
Technical provisions	*14,15*				
Provision for unearned premiums		**5,233**		6,654	
Claims outstanding		**451,287**		327,927	
			456,519		334,581
Deposits received from reinsurers			**41,184**		28,887
Creditors					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		**5,010**		4,768	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		**896**		4,196	
Other creditors		**10,574**		2,764	
	16		**16,480**		11,728
Accruals and deferred income			**865**		66
Total liabilities and equity			**525,273**		377,263

The notes on pages 15 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Syndicate financial statements on pages 9 to 41 were approved by the board of StarStone Underwriting Limited on 14 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Richard Phinn
Finance Director

21 March 2017

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Statement of Changes in Members' Balances

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Members' balances brought forward at 1 January	**2,001**	12,263
Profit for the year	**10,472**	1,862
Payments of profit to members' personal reserve fund	**(2,249)**	(12,124)
Members' balances carried forward at 31 December	**10,224**	2,001

The notes on pages 15 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Members participate on Syndicates by reference to years of account (YOA) and their ultimate result, assets and liabilities are assessed with reference to policies incepting in that year of account in respect of their membership of a particular year.

STARSTONE
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Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	£'000	2015 £'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year		**10,472**		1,862	
Adjustments:					
Increase in technical provisions		**121,938**		26,443	
Increase in reinsurers share of technical provisions		**(25,725)**		(23,382)	
Increase in debtors		**(69,170)**		(12,381)	
Increase in creditors		**5,553**		8,033	
Net interest and dividends receivable		**(3,601)**		(530)	
Movement in other assets/liabilities		**11,310**		656	
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses		**(1,150)**		2,050	
Net cash inflow from operating activities			**49,627**		2,751
Cash flow from investing activities					
Acquisitions of financial instruments		**(98,499)**		(86,623)	
Proceeds from sales of financial instruments		**109,649**		91,280	
Interest received		**2,147**		1,619	
Decrease in deposits with credit institutions		**1,200**		20,249	
Decrease in overseas deposits		**3,976**		740	
Foreign exchange gains		**(33,462)**		(3,775)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities			**(14,989)**		23,490
Net cash flow from financing activities:					
Transfer to members in respect of underwriting participations		**(1,692)**		(13,898)	
Net cash outflow from financing activities			**(1,692)**		(13,898)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			**32,946**		12,343
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January			**20,943**		8,657
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			**593**		(57)
Cash at bank in hand			**54,482**		20,943

The notes on pages 15 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STARSTONE
Part of the Enstar Group

Notes
(forming part of the financial statements)

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014, and Financial Reporting Standard 103 *Insurance Contracts* ("FRS 103") as issued in March 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling ("GBP"), which is the syndicate's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

The managing agent has prepared the financial statements on the expectation that continued capital support will be in place such that the syndicate will continue to write new RITC business in future underwriting years of account.

2. Use of judgements and 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.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The measurement of the provision for claims outstanding involves judgments and assumptions about the future that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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, judgment 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 amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by the Syndicate Managing Agent's external actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time in view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs.

In arriving at the level of claims provisions no margin is applied over and above the actuarial best estimate.

Further information about the risk that the provision for claims outstanding could be materially different from the ultimate cost of claims settlement is included in note 4.

3. 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.

Premiums written

Premiums written comprise the reinsurance to close premiums on contracts incepted during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums written in prior accounting periods by the reinsured syndicates. Premiums exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

Notes (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Unearned premiums

Written premiums are recognised as earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the statement of financial position date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

Claims provisions and related recoveries

Claims incurred comprise claims and claims handling expenses (both internal and external) paid in the year and the movement in provision for outstanding claims and settlement expenses.

Outstanding claims include an allowance for the cost of claims incurred by the balance sheet date but not reported until after the year end (IBNR). Anticipated salvage and subrogation and other recoveries are recognised as other assets.

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, the claims experience for the year and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. A number of statistical techniques are used to assist in making these estimates.

Reinsurance assets are assessed for impairment at each balance sheet date. A reinsurance asset is deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Syndicate may not recover all amounts due, and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amount that the Syndicate will receive from the reinsurer. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the impairment loss is recognised.

Foreign currencies

The syndicate has adopted Pounds Sterling as both its presentational and functional currency. As such, no differences arise on conversion between the two.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the average rates of exchange for the period. The Syndicate's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange at the statement of financial position date. For the purposes of foreign currency translation, unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs are treated as if they are monetary items.

Differences arising on translation of foreign currency amounts relating to the insurance operations of the Syndicate are included in the non-technical account.

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).

Classification

The accounting classification of financial assets and liabilities determines the way in which they are measured and changes in those values are presented in the income statement. Financial assets and liabilities are classified on their initial recognition. Subsequent reclassifications are permitted only in restricted circumstances.

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.

Deposits with credit institutions, debtors, and accrued interest are classified as loans and receivables.

Notes (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Recognition

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.

Measurement

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.

Loans and receivables and non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Syndicate assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not 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 the income statement. 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 the income statement.

Off-setting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Syndicate currently has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Investment return

Investment income comprises interest income, dividends receivable and realised investment gains. Investment return comprises investment income and movements in unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, less investment management expenses, interest payable, realised losses and impairment losses.

Notes (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Investment return (continued)

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest method. For the purpose of separately presenting investment income and unrealised gains and losses for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, interest income is recognised as it accrues on the next coupon payment.

For investments at fair value through profit or loss, realised gains and losses represent the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the purchase price. For investments measured at amortised cost, realised gains and losses represents the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the latest carrying value (or if acquired after the last reporting date, the purchase price).

Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the fair value at the statement of financial position date and their purchase price. Movements in unrealised investment gains and losses comprise the increase/decrease in the reporting period in the value of the investments held at the reporting date and the reversal of unrealised investment gains and losses recognised in earlier reporting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current period, or the valuation at the beginning of the year; as well as the reversal of previously recognised unrealised gains and losses in respect of investment disposed of in the current period.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. The return is transferred in full to the general business technical account to reflect the investment return on funds supporting underwriting business.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

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 United States Federal Income Tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year have been included in the statement of financial position under the heading 'other debtors'.

No provision has been made for any other overseas tax payable by members on underwriting results.

Pension costs

Enstar (EU) Limited, which employs the staff utilised by SUL, operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Pension costs relating to staff performing syndicate duties are charged to the syndicate and included within "net operating expenses".

Managing Agent's Fee

In 2016, a fixed fee of £521,724 was charged to the syndicate by the managing agent StarStone Underwriting Limited. The fee was based upon syndicate FAL was agreed upon by the directors. This amount is included in "net operating expenses".

Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management

Introduction and overview

This note presents information about the nature and extent of insurance and financial risks to which the Syndicate is exposed, the Managing Agent's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing insurance and financial risks, and for managing the Syndicate's capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of SUL sets the risk appetite annually as part of the syndicate's business planning and Individual Capital Assessment process. The Board of the managing agent has established procedures to review and update the risk register regularly and to monitor performance against the 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). Given that the business of the syndicate is reinsuring syndicates in run-off, the remaining insurance risk is primarily claims and reserving risk. Reserve adequacy is monitored through quarterly review.

Concentration of insurance risk

The Syndicate's exposure to insurance risk is well diversified. The following table provides an analysis of the geographical breakdown of its gross and net claims reserves by class of business.

2016 Gross	Accident and Health	Marine, aviation and transport	Fire and other damage to property	Third party liability	Reinsurance	Total £'000
United States	28,279	41,661	32,688	73,379	33,882	209,890
United Kingdom	1,274	4,001	5,577	36,756	4,236	51,844
Other EEA	517	6,310	3,998	118,686	3,749	133,260
Other Non-EEA	97	1,777	5,516	5,605	5,819	18,814
Australia & New Zealand	6	17	298	14,014	3,330	17,663
Canada	5	269	1,544	17,904	95	19,816
Total	30,177	54,036	49,621	266,343	51,110	451,287

Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Concentration of insurance risk (continued)

2015 Gross	Accident and Health	Marine, aviation and transport	Fire and other damage to property	Third party liability	Reinsurance	Total £0
United States	25,638	29,598	37,797	33,569	30,084	156,686
United Kingdom	807	8,060	6,227	23,537	4,665	43,296
Other EEA	882	7,691	6,127	48,206	4,364	67,270
Other Non-EEA	105	10,250	7,166	7,266	6,977	31,764
Australia & New Zealand	6	178	211	9,441	4,632	14,468
Canada	6	164	1,332	12,848	93	14,443
Total	27,444	55,941	58,860	134,867	50,815	327,927

2016 Net	Accident and Health	Marine, aviation and transport	Fire and other damage to property	Third party liability	Reinsurance	Total £'000
United States	**14,474**	**11,636**	**19,264**	**64,284**	**19,771**	**129,429**
United Kingdom	**(252)**	**3,432**	**2,116**	**22,750**	**1,960**	**30,006**
Other EEA	**516**	**4,729**	**3,179**	**105,046**	**2,888**	**116,358**
Other Non-EEA	**97**	**1,095**	**5,511**	**1,306**	**5,716**	**13,725**
Australia & New Zealand	**6**	**16**	**272**	**13,820**	**3,160**	**17,274**
Canada	**1**	**128**	**1,446**	**17,393**	**74**	**19,042**
Total	**14,842**	**21,036**	**31,788**	**224,599**	**33,569**	**325,834**

2015 Net	Accident and Health	Marine, aviation and transport	Fire and other damage to property	Third party liability	Reinsurance	Total £'000
United States	14,589	3,235	27,477	27,279	19,729	92,309
United Kingdom	(557)	5,254	494	19,708	(170)	24,729
Other EEA	864	5,300	5,089	43,061	3,404	57,718
Other Non-EEA	105	9,554	7,162	3,630	6,834	27,285
Australia & New Zealand	5	128	161	8,828	4,472	13,594
Canada	3	109	1,148	12,643	82	13,985
Total	15,009	23,580	41,531	115,149	34,351	229,620

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4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Sensitivity to insurance risk

The liabilities established could be significantly lower or higher than the ultimate cost of settling the claims arising. This level of uncertainty varies between the classes of business and the nature of the risk being underwritten and can arise from developments in case reserving for large losses and catastrophes, or from changes in estimates of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). A five per cent increase or decrease in the ultimate cost of settling claims arising is considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date.

A five percent increase or decrease in total claims liabilities would have the following effect on profit or loss and equity:

	2016		2015	
	5 per cent increase	5 per cent decrease	5 per cent increase	5 per cent decrease
Accident and health	**(742)**	**742**	(1,088)	1,088
Marine, aviation and transport	**(1,052)**	**1,052**	(3,268)	3,268
Fire and other damage to property	**(1,589)**	**1,589**	(2,751)	2,751
Third party liability	**(11,230)**	**11,230**	(4,374)	4,374
Total	**(14,613)**	**14,613**	(11,481)	11,481

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.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Syndicate if a counterparty fails to discharge a contractual obligation. The Syndicate is exposed to credit risk in respect of the following:

- debt securities;
- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- amounts due from intermediaries;
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of settled claims;
- cash and cash equivalents; and
- other debtors and accrued interest.

The nature of the Syndicate's exposures to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing credit risk have not changed significantly from the prior year.

Management of credit risk

The Syndicate's credit risk in respect of debt securities is managed by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, by reference to the credit rating of the counterparty. Financial assets are graded according to current credit ratings issued by rating agencies such as Standard and Poor's.

The Syndicate limits the amount of cash and cash equivalents that can be deposited with a single counterparty, and maintains an authorised list of acceptable cash counterparties.

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

The Syndicate's exposure to intermediaries and reinsurance counterparties is monitored by the individual business units as part of their credit control processes. The impact of reinsurer default is regularly assessed and managed accordingly.

All intermediaries must meet minimum requirements established by the Syndicate. The credit ratings and payment histories of intermediaries are monitored on a regular basis.

The Syndicate assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers by reviewing public rating information and by internal investigations.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets and reinsurance assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The Syndicate does not hold any collateral as security or purchase any credit enhancements (such as guarantees, credit derivatives and netting arrangements that do not qualify for offset).

The syndicate has inherited the reinsurance programs of the reinsured syndicates, so the risk is largely the exposure to reinsurers on past reinsurance rather than new purchases of reinsurance. Intra-group reinsurance arrangements are in place in relation to one portfolio (syndicates 588/861) and are collateralised 100% on a funds withheld basis. Any new purchase of reinsurance may only be carried out with the Board's prior approval of the related security.

The following table analyses the credit rating by investment grade of financial investments, reinsurers' share of technical provisions, debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations, cash at bank and in hand, and other debtors and accrued interest that are neither past due, nor impaired.

2016	AAA £'000	AA £'000	A £'000	BBB £'000	<BBB £'000	Not rated £'000	Total £'000
Financial investments							
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	2,810	8,909	12,819	3,003	1,169	9,005	37,714
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	61,111	34,600	60,029	30,820	-	-	186,560
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	7,367	-	-	-	7,367
Overseas deposits as investments	6,827	1,607	1,424	666	15	3,368	13,907
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	-	15,923	107,913	1,158	62	398	125,453
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	54,482	-	-	-	54,482
Total	70,748	61,038	244,033	35,647	1,246	12,771	425,484

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4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Exposure to credit risk (continued)

2015	AAA £'000	AA £'000	A £'000	BBB £'000	<BBB £'000	Not rated £'000	Total £'000
Financial investments							
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	-	4,216	1,622	-	-	20,507	26,345
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	64,390	44,725	45,206	21,618	-	746	176,685
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	7,272	-	-	-	7,272
Overseas deposits as investments	-	-	16,657	-	-	-	16,657
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	-	13,482	80,302	3,356	-	1,167	98,307
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	20,943	-	-	-	20,943
Total	64,390	62,423	172,002	24,974	-	22,420	346,209

Financial assets that are past due or impaired

The Syndicate has debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations that are past due but not impaired at the reporting date. The Syndicate does not consider these debtors to be impaired on the basis of stage of collection of amounts owed to the Syndicate.

These debtors have been individually assessed for impairment by considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the counterparty's financial position, patterns of historical payment information and disputes with counterparties.

An analysis of the carrying amounts of past due or impaired debtors is presented in the table below.

2016	Debtors arising from direct insurance operations £'000	Debtors arising from reinsurance operations £'000
Past due but not impaired financial assets:		
Past due by:		
Up to 3 months	-	5,623
Three to Six Months	-	0
Six Months to one year	-	(99)
Greater than one year	-	(1,701)
Past due but not impaired financial assets	-	3,823
Impaired financial assets	-	-
Gross value of past due and impaired financial assets	-	3,823
Less: individually assessed impairment allowances	-	-
Net carrying value of past due and impaired financial assets	-	3,823
Neither past due nor impaired financial assets	5,138	-
Net carrying value	5,138	3,823

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4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Financial assets that are past due or impaired (continued)

2015	Debtors arising from direct insurance operations £'000	Debtors arising from reinsurance operations £'000
Past due but not impaired financial assets:		
Past due by:		
Up to 3 months	-	4,510
Three to Six Months	-	-
Six Months to one year	-	100
Greater than one year	-	2,289
Past due but not impaired financial assets	-	6,899
Impaired financial assets	-	-
Gross value of past due and impaired financial assets	-	6,899
Less: individually assessed impairment allowances	-	-
Net carrying value of past due and impaired financial assets	-	6,899
Neither past due nor impaired financial assets	7,725	-
Net carrying value	7,725	6,899

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Syndicate will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from its insurance contracts and financial liabilities. The Syndicate is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts.

The nature of the Syndicate's exposures to liquidity risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing liquidity risk have not changed significantly from the prior year.

Management of liquidity risk

The Syndicate's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Syndicate's reputation. The Investment Committee review cash flow forecasts quarterly. The only source of additional funds currently available to the syndicate is cash call though other options may be investigated in due course.

The maturity analysis presented in the table below shows the remaining contractual maturities for the Syndicate's insurance contracts and financial instruments. For insurance contracts, the contractual maturity is the estimated date when the gross undiscounted contractually required cash flows will occur. For financial assets and liabilities it is the earliest date on which the gross undiscounted cash flows (including contractual interest payments) could be paid assuming conditions are consistent with those at the reporting date.

Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Management of liquidity risk (continued)

2016	Carrying amount £'000	Total cash flows £'000	Undiscounted net cash flows: Less than 1 year £'000	1-2 years £'000	2-5 years £'000	More than 5 years £'000
Financial investments:						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**37,714**	**37,714**	**37,714**	-	-	-
Debt securities	**186,560**	**186,560**	**64,175**	**58,899**	**48,087**	**15,399**
Deposits with credit institutions	**21,274**	**21,274**	**21,274**	-	-	-
Reinsurers share of technical provisions	**125,453**	**125,453**	**31,154**	**28,233**	**29,115**	**36,951**
Debtors and accrued interest	**94,557**	**94,557**	**94,557**	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	**54,482**	**54,482**	**54,482**	-	-	-
Total assets	**520,041**	**520,041**	**272,203**	**87,132**	**77,202**	**52,350**
Technical provisions	**451,287**	**451,287**	**112,069**	**101,563**	**104,733**	**132,922**
Creditors	**16,480**	**16,480**	**16,480**	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**467,767**	**467,767**	**128,549**	**101,563**	**104,733**	**132,922**

2015	Carrying amount £'000	Total cash flows £'000	Undiscounted net cash flows: Less than 1 year £'000	1-2 years £'000	2-5 years £'000	More than 5 years £'000
Financial investments:						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	26,344	26,344	26,344			
Debt securities	176,685	176,685	45,332	68,708	46,866	15,779
Deposits with credit institutions	7,272	7,272	7,272	-	-	-
Reinsurers share of technical provisions	98,307	98,307	30,619	15,962	25,807	25,919
Debtors and accrued interest	41,057	41,057	41,057	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	20,943	20,943	20,943	-	-	-
Total assets	370,608	370,608	171,567	84,670	72,673	41,698
Technical provisions	327,927	327,927	102,134	53,247	86,087	86,459
Creditors	11,727	11,727	11,727	-	-	-
Total liabilities	339,654	339,654	113,861	53,247	86,087	86,459

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Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Management of liquidity risk (continued)

In the above tables, equity investments, which have no contractually required cash flows, but which are actively traded, are included in the 'less than one year' column. In practice cash could be realised through the sale of these equity investments, and through the sale the syndicate's investments in debt securities, the majority of which are actively traded. The disclosure does not take account of premiums received from new business written which can be used to pay claims arising.

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.

Management of market risks

The agency's Investment Committee meets quarterly to review the performance of the investments held and the return achieved on the syndicate's cash deposits. Amundi (UK) Limited were appointed in 2009 and is an investment manager acting on behalf of the syndicate. The other key aspect of market risk is that the syndicate could incur losses on foreign exchange movements as a result of mismatches between the currencies in which assets and liabilities are denominated. This has been mitigated by the currency matching of assets and liabilities as far as can be achieved allowing for regulatory funding restrictions.

In line with group policy, as at 31 December 2016, the syndicate had no currency forward contracts.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from the syndicate's financial investments, cash and overseas deposits. The risk of changes in the fair value of these assets is managed by primarily investing in short-duration financial investments and cash and cash equivalents. The StarStone Investment Committee monitors the duration of these assets on a regular basis.

Currency risk

The Syndicate writes business primarily in Sterling, Euro and US dollar and is therefore exposed to currency risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates of Sterling against these currencies.

The foreign exchange policy is to maintain assets in the currency in which the cash flows from liabilities are to be settled.

Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

The table below summarises the carrying value of the syndicate's assets and liabilities, at the reporting date:

2016	Sterling	Euro	US dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial investments	33,789	49,508	125,324	23,021	-	231,642
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	22,668	22,050	78,221	849	6,898	130,686
Insurance and Reinsurance receivables	2,636	2,575	9,072	99	890	15,273
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,088	41,597	1,797	-	-	54,482
Overseas Deposits	7,205	-	3,508	3,195	-	13,907
Other assets	7,570	26,022	35,957	2,422	7,314	79,285
Total assets	84,956	141,751	253,879	29,585	15,102	525,273
Technical provisions	48,032	127,987	229,371	18,480	32,650	456,519
Insurance and reinsurance payables	621	1,656	2,968	239	422	5,906
Other Creditors	7,585	16,612	20,728	7,699	0	52,624
Total liabilities	56,238	146,255	253,066	26,418	33,073	515,049
Net assets	28,718	(4,503)	812	3,168	(17,971)	10,224

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Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

2015	Sterling £'000	Euro £'000	US dollar £'000	Canadian Dollar £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Financial investments	42,222	38,283	111,299	18,498	-	210,302
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	26,201	7,793	68,970	1,997	-	104,961
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	3,651	1,086	9,609	278	-	14,624
Cash and cash equivalents	7,301	4,737	8,766	140	-	20,943
Overseas Deposits	10,156	-	3,246	3,254	-	16,657
Other assets	2,080	578	4,537	2,581	-	9,776
Total assets	91,611	52,477	206,427	26,748	-	377,263
Technical provisions	77,274	45,699	196,743	14,865	-	334,581
Insurance and reinsurance payables	2,070	1,224	5,271	398	-	8,963
Other Creditors	6,494	7,433	11,810	5,981	-	31,718
Total liabilities	85,838	54,356	213,824	21,244	-	375,262
Net assets	5,773	(1,879)	(7,397)	5,504	-	2,001

Sensitivity analysis to market risks

An analysis of the syndicate's sensitivity to interest rate, currency and other price risk is presented in the table below. The table shows the effect on profit or loss of reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variable, assuming that all other variables remain constant, if that change had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures at that date.

Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Sensitivity analysis to market risks (continued)

	2016 Profit or loss for the year £'000	2015 Profit or loss for the year £'000
Interest rate risk		
+ 50 basis points shift in yield curves	**(1,252)**	(1,075)
- 50 basis points shift in yield curves	**1,252**	1,075
Currency risk		
10 percent increase in GBP/euro exchange rate	**450**	(89)
10 percent decrease in GBP/euro exchange rate	**(450)**	89
10 percent increase in GBP/US dollar exchange rate	**(81)**	(352)
10 percent decrease in GBP/US dollar exchange rate	**81**	352
Equity price risk		
5 percent increase in equity prices	**354**	187
5 percent decrease in equity prices	**(354)**	(187)

The impact of the reasonably possible changes in the risk variables on Members' balances would be the same, since the Syndicate recognises all changes in recognised assets and liabilities in the income statement.

A 10% increase/decrease in exchange rates, 5% increase/decrease in equity prices and a 50 basis point increase/decrease in yield curves have been selected on the basis that these are considered to be reasonably possible changes in these risk variables over the following year.

The sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect of a change in a key variable while other assumptions remain unchanged. However, the occurrence of a change in a single market factor may lead to changes in other market factors as a result of correlations.

The sensitivity analyses do not take into consideration that the Syndicate's financial investments are actively managed. Additionally, the sensitivity analysis is based on the Syndicate's financial position at the reporting date and may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. As investment markets move past pre-determined trigger points, action would be taken which would alter the Syndicate's position.

Operational Risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes or systems lead to losses to the syndicate. The agency seeks to manage this risk through the use of detailed procedure manuals and a structured programme of compliance testing of processes and systems, including those of sub-contractors used.

Group risk

This is the risk that changes in group strategy or the fortunes of other group companies will lead to losses to the syndicate. This risk is reviewed quarterly as part of the regular review processes.

Notes (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Regulatory Risk

The managing agent is required to comply with the requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority, the Financial Conduct Authority and Lloyd's. Lloyd's requirements include minimum standards and those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US situs business. Regulatory risk is the risk of loss owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to a regulatory change. The agency monitors regulatory developments and assesses their impact on agency policy and procedures. In addition, the agency carries out a compliance monitoring programme.

Capital management

Capital framework at Lloyd's

The Society of Lloyd's (Lloyd's) is a regulated undertaking and subject to supervision by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, and in accordance with the Solvency II Framework.

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

Although, as described below, 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 Syndicate 2008 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 syndicates on which it is participating but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirements 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 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), assets held 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 all of the assets less liabilities of the syndicate, as represented in the members' balances reported on the statement of financial position on pages 11 and 12, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

Notes (continued)

5. Analysis of underwriting result

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return is presented in the table below:

2016	Gross premiums written £'000	Gross premiums earned £'000	Gross claims incurred £'000	Gross operating expenses £'000	Reinsurance balance £'000	Net Technical Result £'000
Accident and health	**128**	**238**	**936**	**(939)**	**(165)**	**70**
Motor (third party liability)	**0**	**0**	**79**	**(79)**	**(3)**	**(3)**
Motor (other classes)	**11**	**20**	**73**	**(73)**	**(14)**	**6**
Marine, aviation and transport	**(1)**	**(1)**	**1,020**	**(1,022)**	**(38)**	**(42)**
Fire and other damage to property	**1,104**	**2,056**	**1,191**	**(1,194)**	**(1,161)**	**892**
Third party liability	**23**	**43**	**7,230**	**(7,248)**	**(301)**	**(276)**
Other	**128,094**	**129,064**	**(147,579)**	**(1,101)**	**20,531**	**914**
Total Direct	**129,359**	**131,419**	**(137,051)**	**(11,656)**	**18,849**	**1,561**
Reinsurance	**283**	**527**	**1,568**	**(1,572)**	**(346)**	**177**
Total	**129,641**	**131,945**	**(135,483)**	**(13,228)**	**18,503**	**1,737**

2015	Gross premiums written £'000	Gross premiums earned £'000	Gross claims incurred £'000	Gross operating expenses £'000	Reinsurance balance £'000	Net Technical Result £'000
Accident and health	(78)	(232)	762	(1,154)	882	258
Motor (third party liability)	(6)	(17)	95	(145)	101	34
Motor (other classes)	3	10	180	(273)	155	72
Marine, aviation and transport	1,971	5,862	1,719	(2,603)	(3,367)	1,611
Fire and other damage to property	424	1,261	963	(1,457)	(190)	577
Third party liability	143	426	3,064	(4,638)	2,407	1,259
Miscellaneous	65,830	54,295	(85,227)	1,773	29,161	2
Total Direct	68,287	61,605	(78,444)	(8,497)	29,149	3,813
Reinsurance	101	299	1,259	(1,905)	883	536
Total	68,388	61,904	(77,185)	(10,402)	30,032	4,349

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Notes (continued)

6. Claims

Favourable movements of £15.1 million, (2015: £16.0 million), in the past year's provision for claims outstanding, net of expected reinsurance recoveries, are included in claims incurred, net of reinsurance. These arose in respect of the following classes of business:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Accident and health	**1,171**	1,802
Marine, aviation and transport	**1,275**	226
Fire and other damage to property	**1,489**	426
Third party liability	**9,038**	4,064
Miscellaneous	**190**	2,276
Reinsurance	**1,960**	7,243
	15,123	16,037

7. Net operating expenses

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Acquisition costs:		
Brokerage and commissions	**316**	(932)
Administrative expenses	**12,912**	11,334
Net operating expenses	**13,228**	10,402

Administrative expenses include:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Auditors' remuneration:		
- fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor for the audit of these financial statements	**189**	183
- fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor and its associates in respect of other services pursuant to legislation	**60**	93
Fee Paid to Managing Agent	**522**	401
Management Fee	**6,031**	8,147

Notes (continued)

8. Key management personnel compensation

The directors of StarStone Underwriting Limited received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Directors' emoluments	**684**	457
Contribution to pension schemes	**20**	11
	704	468

The active underwriter, during the year, received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the syndicate:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Emoluments	**296**	331
Contribution to pension scheme	**0**	6
	296	337

No other compensation was payable to key management personnel.

9. Staff numbers and costs

During 2016, all staff continued to be employed on behalf of StarStone Underwriting Limited ("SUL") by Enstar EU Limited ("EEUL"). EEUL charged a management fee that covered all salary, pension, accommodation, computer and other costs as a single amount. SUL recharges to the syndicate all of the management fee. The total amount of EEUL management fees recharged to the syndicate amounts to £6,005,156 (2015 - £8,146,467).

	2016	2015
Administration and finance	**12**	12
Underwriting	**1**	1
Claims	**13**	14
	26	27

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Notes (continued)

10. Investment return

The investment return transferred to the technical account from the non-technical account comprises the following:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Investment income:		
Interest and dividend income	**3,378**	4,330
Realised gains/(losses)	**(1,026)**	(2,480)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments	**1,454**	(1,089)
Investment management expenses, including interest	**(205)**	(231)
Investment return transferred to the technical account from the non-technical account	**3,601**	530
Total investment return	**3,601**	530

The total income, expenses, net gains or losses, including changes in fair value, recognised on all financial assets and financial liabilities comprises the following:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**428**	(3,569)
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Interest income	**3,378**	4,330
Impairment losses on debtors	**-**	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Interest expense	**-**	-
Investment management expenses, excluding interest	**(205)**	(231)
Total investment return	**3,601**	530

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Notes (continued)

10. Investment return (continued)

The table below presents the average amounts of funds in the year per currency and analyses by major currency the average investment yields in the year.

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Average amount of syndicate funds available for investment during the year		
Sterling	**52,584**	58,881
Euro	**53,800**	45,044
US dollar	**124,077**	116,850
Canadian Dollar	**23,489**	32,574
Total funds available for investment, in Sterling	**253,949**	253,349
Total investment return	**3,601**	530
Annual investment yield		
Sterling	**1.27%**	-1.22%
Euro	**0.74%**	0.24%
US dollar	**1.86%**	0.49%
Canadian Dollar	**0.98%**	1.77%
Total annual investment yield, in Sterling	**1.42%**	0.21%

11. Financial investments

	Carrying value		Cost	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**37,714**	26,344	**36,475**	26,344
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**186,560**	176,686	**186,078**	177,107
Overseas Deposits	**13,907**	16,657	**13,907**	16,657
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	**7,367**	7,272	**7,367**	7,272
Total financial investments	**245,549**	226,959	**243,827**	227,380

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Notes (continued)

11. Financial investments (continued)

The table below presents an analysis of financial investments by their measurement classification.

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**245,549**	226,959
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	-
Total financial investments	**245,549**	226,959

The Syndicate classifies its financial instruments held at fair value in its statement of financial position using a fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Prices based on recent transactions in identical assets (either unadjusted or adjusted)
- Level 3 – Prices determined using a valuation technique

The table below analyses financial instruments held at fair value in the Syndicate's statement of financial position at the reporting date by its level in the fair value hierarchy.

2016	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**12,483**	**25,232**	-	**37,714**
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**32,662**	**153,898**	-	**186,560**
Overseas Deposits	**5,587**	**8,320**	-	**13,907**
Total	**50,732**	**187,450**	-	**238,182**

2015	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	26,344	-	-	26,344
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	55,963	120,722	-	176,685
Overseas Deposits	9,864	6,793	-	16,657
Total	92,171	127,515	-	219,686

Information on the methods and assumptions used to determine fair values for each major category of financial instrument measured at fair value is provided below.

Equity instruments listed on a recognised exchange are valued using prices sourced from the primary exchange on which they are listed. Units in unit trusts are valued using the latest unit price or share price provided by the unit trust. Shares and other variable securities and units in unit trusts are generally categorised as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy except where they are not actively traded, in which case they are generally measured on prices of recent transactions in the same instrument. The syndicate has no exposure to hedge funds.

Notes (continued)

11. Financial investments (continued)

Debt securities are generally valued using prices provided by external pricing vendors. Pricing vendors will often determine prices by consolidating prices of recent trades for identical or similar securities obtained from a panel of market makers into a composite price. The pricing service may make adjustments for the elapsed time from a trade date to the valuation date to take into account available market information. Lacking recently reported trades, pricing vendors will use modelling techniques to determine a security price.

Some government and supranational securities are listed on recognised exchanges and are generally classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Those that are not listed on a recognised exchange are generally based on composite prices of recent trades in the same instrument and are generally classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate bonds, including asset backed securities, that are not listed on a recognised exchange or are traded in an established over-the-counter market are also mainly valued using composite prices. Where prices are based on multiple quotes and those quotes are based on actual recent transactions in the same instrument the securities are classified as level 2, otherwise they are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values for all securities in the fixed maturity investments portfolio are independently provided by the investment accounting service providers, investment managers and investment custodians, each of which utilize internationally recognized independent pricing services. Enstar Group record the unadjusted price provided by the investment accounting service providers, investment managers or investment custodians and validate this price through a process that includes, but is not limited to:

(i) comparison of prices against alternative pricing sources;

(ii) quantitative analysis (e.g. comparing the quarterly return for each managed portfolio to its target benchmark);

(iii) evaluation of methodologies used by external parties to estimate fair value, including a review of the inputs used for pricing;

(iv) comparing the price to Enstar Group's knowledge of the current investment market.

Enstar Group have on-going due diligence processes with respect to the other investments carried at fair value and their managers. These processes are designed to assist in assessing the quality of information provided by, or on behalf of, each fund and in determining whether such information continues to be reliable or whether further review is warranted. Certain funds do not provide full transparency of their underlying holdings; however, Enstar Group obtain the audited financial statements for funds annually, and regularly review and discuss the fund performance with the fund managers to corroborate the reasonableness of the reported net asset values.

At the reporting date all debt instruments were valued using valuation techniques based on observable market data

12. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts due from intermediaries:		
Due within one year	**5,138**	7,725
Due after one year	**-**	-
	5,138	7,725

13. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts due within one year	**10,134**	6,899
Amounts due after one year	-	-
	10,134	6,899

14. Claims development

Claims development is shown in the tables below, both gross and net of reinsurance ceded, on an underwriting year basis. Balances have been translated at exchange rates prevailing at 31 December 2016 in all cases.

Pure underwriting year - Gross	2011 £'000	2012 £'000	2013 £'000	2014 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	Total £'000
Estimate of ultimate gross claims							-
at end of underwriting year							-
one year later							-
two years later							-
three years later	38,012	71,167					**109,179**
four years later	193,351	73,089					**266,439**
five years later	188,416						**188,416**
Less gross claims paid	162,404	51,689					**214,093**
Gross ultimate claims reserve	26,012	21,399					**47,411**
Gross ultimate claims reserve for 2010 and prior years	403,876						**403,876**
Gross unearned portion of ultimate claims	429,888	21,399					**451,287**
Gross claims reserves	429,888	21,399					451,287

Pure underwriting year - Net	2011 £'000	2012 £'000	2013 £'000	2014 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	Total £'000
Estimate of ultimate net claims							-
at end of underwriting year							-
one year later							-
two years later							-
three years later	26,181	40,063					**66,244**
four years later	113,488	41,144					**154,632**
five years later	110,631						**110,631**
Less net claims paid	95,373	29,098					**124,471**
Net ultimate claims reserve	15,258	12,046					**27,305**
Net ultimate claims reserve for 2010 and prior years	298,529						**298,529**
Net unearned portion of ultimate claims	313,787	12,046					**325,834**
Net claims reserves	313,787	12,046					325,834

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Notes (continued)

14. Claims development (continued)

The tables above show the claims development subsequent to the reinsurance to close of syndicates to syndicate 2008. The majority of outstanding claims reserves are in respect of the 2010 and prior underwriting years and on syndicates which have RITC'd up to and including 2016. The 2011 and 2012 pure underwriting years are in respect of syndicates which RITC'd in 2014 and 2015. The large increase in ultimate claims between three and four years later for the 2011 pure underwriting year is predominantly due to the RITC's of syndicates 1965 and 2243 in 2015.

15. Technical provisions

	2016			2015		
	Gross provisions £'000	Reinsurance assets £'000	Net £'000	Gross provisions £'000	Reinsurance assets £'000	Net £'000
Incurred claims outstanding:						
Claims notified	**265,097**	**(90,699)**	**174,398**	255,793	(76,579)	179,214
Claims incurred but not reported	**62,860**	**(7,608)**	**55,222**	52,345	(5,000)	47,345
Balance at 1 January	**327,957**	**(98,307)**	**229,620**	308,138	(81,579)	226,559
RITC take on reserves	**148,677**	**(21,710)**	**126,967**	85,227	(25,564)	59,663
Change in prior year provisions	**(12,896)**	**(2,227)**	**(15,123)**	(8,228)	(7,808)	(16,036)
Claims paid during the year	**(57,070)**	**11,328**	**(45,742)**	(63,993)	20,228	(43,765)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**44,618**	**(14,538)**	**30,081**	6,783	(3,586)	3,198
Balance at 31 December	**451,287**	**(125,453)**	**325,804**	327,927	(98,309)	229,619
Claims notified	**335,777**	**(112,113)**	**223,664**	265,097	(90,699)	174,398
Claims incurred but not reported	**115,510**	**(13,340)**	**102,170**	62,860	(7,608)	55,222
Balance at 31 December	**451,287**	**(125,453)**	**325,834**	327,957	(98,307)	229,620
Unearned premiums						
Balance at 1 January	**6,428**	**(6,428)**	**-**	-	-	-
Premiums written during the year	**129,641**	**(396)**	**129,245**	11,461	(11,461)	-
Premiums earned during the year	**(131,945)**	**2,700**	**(129,245)**	(5,033)	5,033	-
Effect of movements in exchange rate	**1,108**	**(1,108)**	**-**	226	(226)	-
Balance at 31 December	**5,233**	**(5,233)**	**-**	6,654	(6,654)	-

The table above shows changes in the insurance contract liabilities and assets from the beginning of the period to the end of the period.

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Notes (continued)

16. Financial liabilities at amortised cost

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	**5,010**	4,768
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	**896**	4,196
Other Creditors	**10,574**	2,764
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**16,480**	11,728

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Short term deposits with credit institutions	**8,099**	7,499
Cash at bank and in hand	**46,383**	13,444
Total cash and cash equivalents	**54,482**	20,943

Only deposits with credit institutions with maturities of three months or less that are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short-term commitments are included in cash and cash equivalents.

18. Related parties

The ultimate parent company of SUL is Enstar Group Limited (59%) in conjunction with Stone Point Capital (39.3%) and Dowling Capital Partners (1.7%). Enstar Group Limited is a company registered in Bermuda under number 30916. Copies of the ultimate parent company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from The Secretary, Enstar Group Limited, Windsor Place, 3rd Floor, 22 Queen Street, Hamilton, HM11, Bermuda.

The main component of operating expenses was the Enstar EU limited management fees of £6.0m (2015 - £8.1m) as shown in note 8.

At 31 December 2016 syndicate 2008 owed SUL £0.16m in respect of expenses (2015 – £nil). This is included in "other creditors" in the statement of financial position. No amount of profit commission (2015 - £Nil) is due to SUL at 31 December 2016.

A Turner, P Thomas and R Phinn are directors of SGL No.1 Limited which provides 100% (£10.0m) of the nominal stamp capacity of the syndicate.

In 2008 the syndicate ceded to Fitzwilliam (SAC) Insurance Limited ("FW") a 100% quota share in respect of the reinsurance to close of syndicates 588 and 861. No reinsurance premiums were ceded during 2016 (2015 - £nil) and the amount owing to FW at 31 December 2015 is £2.2m (owing from FW at 31 December 2014 - £4.7m). This amount is collateralised on a "funds withheld" basis.

The syndicate cedes 100% of all profits or losses in relation to the unexpired risks on sub-syndicate 2243 to StarStone Insurance SE.

19. Foreign exchange rates

The following currency exchange rates have been used for principal foreign currency transactions

	2016		2015	
	Year-end rate	Average rate	Year-end rate	Average rate
Euro	**1.1705**	**1.2246**	1.3560	1.3769
US dollar	**1.2345**	**1.3554**	1.4734	1.5283
Canadian dollar	**1.6604**	**1.7960**	2.0374	1.9550
Australian Dollar	**1.7105**	**1.8217**	2.0211	2.0319

20. Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyds ("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 Prudential Regulatory Authority requirements and resource criteria. The determination of 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.