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TOKIO MARINE
KILN

Annual Report and Accounts 2017

Syndicate 1880
Managed by Tokio Marine Kiln
Syndicates Limited

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Directors, Active Underwriter and administration

Managing agent

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited

Directors

Richard Bennison (Chairman)	
Richard Bucknall (Non-executive)	
David Constable (Non-executive)	
Paul Culham	
James Dover	
Charles Franks (Chief Executive Officer)	
Denise Garland	Resigned 31/12/2017
Rosemary Harris (Non-executive)	
Brian Heffernan	Appointed 13/02/2018
Andrew Hitchcox	Resigned 31/10/2017
Anthony Hulse (Non-executive)	
Vivek Syal	Appointed 29/11/2017
Shinji Urano	

Company Secretary

Fiona Molloy

Active Underwriter

Satoshi Naganuma (to 4 April 2017)
Paul Culham (from 5 April 2017)

Registered office

20 Fenchurch Street
London EC3M 3BY

Registered number

729671

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
Citibank, N.A.
Lloyds Bank plc
Royal Bank of Canada

Investment managers

BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL

New England Asset Management Limited
The Oval-Block 3, Ballsbridge
Dublin 4, Ireland

Statutory auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
7 More London Riverside
London SE1 2RT

Report of the directors of the managing agent

The directors of the managing agent present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017 under UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP). This report covers Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicate 1880 (Syndicate 1880), managed by Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited.

The annual report for the managed syndicate 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 (the 2008 Regulations).

Syndicate underwriting year accounts have not been prepared for the closed 2015 year of account in accordance with the exemption available under Regulation 6(1) of the 2008 Regulations.

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited also manages Syndicates 510, 557 and 308, the annual report and accounts for which are presented in a separate document.

Results

The result for the 2017 calendar year is a loss of £24.5m (2016: profit of £18.3m) against gross written premium of £246.5m (2016: £230.4m) and net earned premium of £188.6m (2016: £175.7m).

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the syndicate remains the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business on a worldwide basis in the Lloyd's market.

The syndicate is managed by Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited, with capital provided on an aligned basis by Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

The syndicate currently performs four key roles:

- to underwrite property and engineering insurance, where the syndicate has dedicated underwriting resources developing these lines as part of its strategy to grow them internationally;
- to provide products and capacity to support the group with strategic growth into new markets;
- to provide additional capacity for third party business; and
- to reinsure Tokio Marine Kiln-managed entities.

Syndicate 1880 reported an increase in gross written premium, and although a large part of this was attributable to the depreciation of the pound, underlying growth was achieved despite the continued difficult market conditions in 2017. This primarily came through the engineering book, as well as US-based coverholder WNC. Tokio Marine Kiln (TMK) has had a 49 per cent investment in WNC since June 2011 and recently completed the acquisition of the remaining share, making the coverholder our first wholly owned operation in the US and an area where we expect to see strong growth over the coming years.

Outlook

Looking forward in to 2018, the syndicate will continue to develop and grow its cyber and engineering classes of business as well as its existing strategic partnerships. Global crop reinsurance was also recently added to our portfolio. 2018 marks the second year since the underwriting restructure, whereby the business written by Syndicate 1880 has become more closely aligned with that written by TMK's combined Syndicate 510, and growth opportunities are sought alongside Syndicate 510 where market conditions allow. To support the underwriting teams in seeking new opportunities, Syndicate 1880 launched an incubator division from the start of 2018, to foster new product development and capture areas outside of our well established risk classes. The types of risks under review through the incubator division include nano-technology, supply chain and on-demand solutions, reflecting the changing risk profiles of our clients.

The syndicate's key financial performance indicators (KPIs) during the year are as follows:

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Gross written premium	246,484	230,378
Net earned premium	188,586	175,742
Result for the financial year	(24,475)	18,339
Claims ratio	77%	52%
Combined ratio	114%	90%

Note: The claims ratio is the proportion of net claims incurred to net premiums earned and the combined ratio is the proportion of net claims incurred, net operating expenses (including personal expenses) and profit or loss on exchange to net premiums earned. In each case, a lower combined ratio represents a better performance. Excluding profit or loss on exchange the combined ratio is 114% (2016: 95%).

The net claims ratio reflects the impact of the significant hurricane activity experienced by the market in late 2017, with Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria resulting in substantial losses for the syndicate, as well as a higher incidence of large losses. The Board of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited approved a call of US\$6,527,500 and US\$53,256,562 from the member of the 2016 year of account and the 2017 year of account respectively. In comparison, the prior year incurred lower scale losses on Hurricane Matthew and the Canadian Wildfires, and was relatively free of large losses.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Our business model remains consistent: we are specialist underwriters, providing a wide variety of products tailored to our clients' changing risk profile. This is supported by a comprehensive, enterprise wide framework for the management of risk across the whole of TMK. We focus largely on specialist lines of insurance and reinsurance business where we know that a loss has occurred relatively quickly, and so are able to make more immediate reliable estimates regarding the extent of the losses we might expect. We are substantially exposed to catastrophe related business and have detailed knowledge of the risks we underwrite.

It is our policy to confine exposure to risk primarily to core areas of expertise: the underwriting of specialist insurance and reinsurance risks. This approach means that we are prudent in all areas of financial risk management, such as investment management and reserving. This allows us to protect our capital on the balance sheet and focus our risk appetite on underwriting.

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 complies with 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 1880 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(s) on which it is participating but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirements that Lloyd's set for each member operate on a similar basis. Each member's total SCR is therefore determined by the share of each syndicate's SCR 'to ultimate' on which they participate. 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.

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) or as the member's share of the member's balances on each syndicate on which it participates.

Accordingly all of the assets less liabilities of the syndicate, as represented in the member's balances reported on the balance sheet on page 18, represent resources available to meet member's and Lloyd's capital requirements. The capital uplift applied for 2018 is 35% of the member's SCR 'to ultimate'.

Capital allocation

We have an approved internal model which is used to calculate capital requirements, allocate capital to business lines and risk categories and assess the value of different business and reinsurance strategies. The calculations are based upon sophisticated mathematical models that reflect the key risks in the business, allowing for the probability of occurrence, the potential impact should losses occur and the interactions between the different risk types.

The results of the modelling confirm that the majority of the capital is required to support the insurance underwriting risk, and that the amount of capital required for non-insurance risk is modest.

Risk management and risk appetite

We have a comprehensive, enterprise wide risk management framework in place for the management of risk across the whole of TMK. A key element of this is the risk appetite framework which is approved by the board each year and lays out the agreed appetite for each area of risk the business is exposed to.

The risk appetite framework ensures that risk taking is aligned to the business strategy by including a set of risk preferences. These are strategic choices taken by the business to deliver the best result to its stakeholders. These preferences change over time as the strategy develops, ensuring we remain relevant to our clients, whilst adapting to market conditions.

As a business, we are exposed to a number of types of risk and have developed a strategy for categorising, managing and reporting these different risks. This high level categorisation is called the TMK Risk Universe. We define the risk universe as 'the complete view of all possible types of risk that the firm may face, reflecting the risk profile of the business'. The universe includes risks that could positively or negatively impact the business.

Insurance risk

This is the risk of loss arising from the inherent uncertainties as to the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities.

Insurance risk is sub-divided into several categories which include underwriting risk, reinsurance risk and reserving risk.

Due to the cyclical nature of insurance business, there is a risk that future earnings are lower or more volatile than expected with fluctuations in capacity, competition and the frequency and severity of losses, as a result of both man-made and natural disasters.

Underwriting risk

This is the risk arising from fluctuations in the frequency and severity of financial losses incurred as a result of the acceptance of the insurance portfolio of business.

Insurance risk is managed by agreeing the syndicate's appetite annually through the risk appetite framework and the business plan, which sets out targets for volumes, pricing, line sizes and retention by class of business. Volume and price performance is monitored against the syndicate business plan monthly, and all of the components of the insurance result and risk appetite quarterly. Catastrophe modelling software is used to model maximum probable losses from catastrophe-exposed business and as part of the realistic disaster scenario (RDS) process. We have adopted a cyber aggregate monitoring tool to manage the growing exposures in this area.

A significant proportion of the syndicate's business is written through delegated authorities. A dedicated Delegated Authorities team provides operational and regulatory oversight of our coverholders, carrying out annual due diligence, an ongoing schedule of audits and management of regulatory requirements.

Reinsurance risk

This is the risk that reinsurance purchased to protect the gross account does not respond as intended due to, inter alia: mismatch with gross losses; poorly worded contracts; reinsurer counterparty risk; or exhaustion of reinsurance limits. The risk is heightened if there is a lack of reinsurance or retrocession availability in the market.

Reinsurance is used to protect capital against underwriting risk volatility, either as a result of large catastrophes or from the severity of losses on individual policies. Reinsurance security is overseen by the Reinsurance Security Committee.

Reserving risk

This is the risk of loss arising from claims reserves already in the balance sheet being understated, i.e. the risk that reserves are inadequate due to the inherent uncertainty of knowing the ultimate timing and quantum of liabilities incurred.

Claims provisions represent estimates, based on both the underwriters' informed knowledge and judgement and on the Internal Reserving Actuary's statistical projections, of the expectation of the ultimate settlement and administration costs of claims incurred. A variety of estimation techniques are used, generally based upon statistical analyses of historical loss development patterns, to assist in the establishment of appropriate claims reserves.

In addition, the estimates are subject to independent review by external actuaries, who sign an annual Statement of Actuarial Opinion on the sufficiency of the reserves for the syndicate. Our policy is to reserve on a consistent basis with a reasonable

margin for prudence. Claims run-off tables are used to monitor the history of reserve adequacy, and these show a trend of predominantly positive run-off since they were first prepared in 2001.

Credit risk

This is the risk of loss if another party fails to meet its financial obligations, including failure to meet them in a timely manner.

We are exposed to three types of credit risk: reinsurer credit risk; broker/coverholder credit risk; and investment credit risk. Credit exposure and aggregate exposure to reinsurers are managed by the Reinsurance Security Committee. It assesses, and is required to approve, all new reinsurers before business is placed with them, and it monitors the credit ratings of all reinsurers used. The performance of premium debtors, from brokers and coverholders, is monitored quarterly by the Credit Control Committee. The Investment Committee regularly tracks and reviews our investment portfolio, which is outsourced to two investment managers.

Market risk

This is the risk that arises from fluctuations in values of, or income from, assets, interest rates or exchange rates.

Investments are held as a result of underwriting activities either in premium trust funds or as capital support. The investment policy is set to protect the capital, and not to manage it as a separate profit centre. Funds managed by our investment managers are subject to set guidelines, and the on-going investment strategy and investment objectives that are agreed by the Investment Committee. These include the requirement to comply with the prudent person principle as outlined in the Solvency II Directive text. Additionally, we meet regularly with our fund managers to review performance.

We regularly review our balance of assets and liabilities. The syndicate maintains a diversified investment portfolio (including an immaterial exposure to equities through investment in an absolute return fund) to restrict the concentration of assets.

Overall, the level of market risk is currently heightened following increased uncertainty in financial markets following Brexit, US protectionism and other events impacting the wider geopolitical environment.

Liquidity risk

This is the risk of the syndicate being unable to meet liabilities in a timely manner due to the lack of liquid resources.

To mitigate liquidity risk, the Finance Group reviews syndicate cash flow projections quarterly, and also stress tests them against RDSs. In the event of a catastrophe loss of a significant size, Syndicate 1880 has the ability to take advantage of outstanding claims advances from its major reinsurers. The syndicate also has the ability to make cash calls on its member in order to manage liquidity.

Operational risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes or systems lead to losses to the managed syndicate.

We seek to manage this risk by the recruitment of high calibre staff and providing them with ongoing, high quality training. Operational risk forms a significant part of the syndicate's risk register. Risks are reviewed on a regular basis with departmental heads responsible for identifying, assessing and controlling operational risks effectively. To assist with this, all departments have in place an internal control framework, documenting their controls. These controls are independently assessed on an annual basis by the Risk Management team.

There is a strong risk reporting and risk governance system in place to ensure effective risk management of operational risk. The Executive Risk Committee and the Risk & Compliance Committee reviews the most material elements of the operational risk profile quarterly, in line with our risk management framework. Particular attention is paid to how the risks from cyber security threats are managed by the Information Security Group.

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited is aware of its fiduciary responsibilities to capital providers across each of its four syndicates and is careful to ensure equity between them. As a dual platform business, with an integrated underwriting function, we manage potential conflicts of interest between capital providers using TMK's Underwriting Acceptance Protocols.

These protocols, which have been shared with the member's agent, govern business not constrained by licence or customer preference. Any proposed exceptions to the protocols must be approved by TMK's Conflicts Committee before a risk is bound.

Regulatory risk

This is the risk of loss owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to regulatory change.

The managing agent is required to comply with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), PRA and Lloyd's, including those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US Situs business. The Compliance function is responsible for monitoring compliance with regulation and monitoring of regulatory change. The Compliance framework outlines the broad regulatory and compliance structure that applies to all staff.

The nature of its business exposes the managing agent to controls and sanctions which regulate international trade. Processes and controls are in place to screen and monitor transactions against relevant requirements to ensure compliance with them.

Conduct risk

This is an important element of regulatory risk and is the risk of financial and/or service detriment which adversely affects our customers due to failings in the customer value chain.

Our conduct objective is to build, maintain and enjoy long-term relationships with our customers whether they be directly or indirectly via a third party. This culture of partnership is fundamental to our dealings with our customers, and comes regardless of the complexity of the risk, the sophistication of the buyer, or the length of the supply chain to the end customer.

The conduct objective is owned by the board and cascaded throughout the organisation. It is central in achieving delivery of the six consumer outcomes (as set out by the FCA), which are at the heart of our business.

The board aims to embed a culture, from the top down, where the conduct risk arising from the execution of the business plan and strategy is appropriately monitored and managed to ensure good outcomes for all our customers. The management of conduct risk applies to all business, regardless of product lines and customer types, across both open market and delegated underwriting and is achieved through the application of the conduct risk framework. The framework is applied in a proportionate, risk-based way which takes account of the different inherent conduct risk across products, distribution and customer types.

The underwriters, with the support of all teams across TMK, take day-to-day ownership of conduct risk as they are the ones empowered to make decisions which commit us to relationships with our customers and business partners. Conduct risk and our treatment of customers is managed and monitored by the Conduct Risk Committee, a sub-committee of the board.

Reputational risk

This is the risk that negative publicity regarding an institution's business practices will lead to a loss of revenue or litigation.

In the modern digital era, reputational risk and the subsequent threat to our strong brand is becoming more significant. Loss of confidence from customers, regulators or capital providers could cause long-term harm to the business.

In light of this, all staff are made aware of their responsibilities to clients and other stakeholders. Reputational risk is included as a specific category in the syndicate's risk register and forms part of the regular risk assessment process, facilitated by the Risk Management team. It is reported on a quarterly basis as part of the ORSA process to the Executive Risk Committee and the Risk & Compliance Committee.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk refers to the risk associated with the achievement of the business' strategic objectives. A key element of strategic risk is the risk of making poor business decisions in the context of the internal and external market environment in which we operate.

Strategic risk is managed via the board which is ultimately responsible for setting and monitoring our strategic direction. Below the board, various sub-committees discuss and challenge the businesses strategy. The Risk Management team facilitates our risk assessment process, including identification, assessment and mitigation of strategic risks. Reporting on these risks is included in the quarterly ORSA process to the Executive Risk Committee and the Risk & Compliance Committee.

Emerging risk

We define an emerging risk as an issue that is perceived to be potentially significant but which may not be fully understood or allowed for in insurance terms and conditions, pricing, reserving or capital setting, and may relate to issues which are changing rapidly or are uncertain.

We are committed to the continual research and identification of emerging risks and actively undertake research independently, and via Lloyd's as a representative on the Lloyd's Emerging Risks Special Interest Group. Emerging risk analysis is included in the TMK quarterly and annual ORSA process. Through the effective management of emerging risks we are able to identify external trends and threats, and improve risk selection and knowledge of future risk exposures. Emerging risks may present both threats and opportunities to the business and, as we have done in the past, we will readily capitalise on identified opportunities in this area.

Directors

The directors of the managing agent who served during the year ended 31 December 2017, as well as any subsequent changes, are listed under the section 'Directors, Active Underwriter and administration' on page 3.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

As far as each person who was a director of the managing agent at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, which is information needed by the auditors in connection with its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors of the managing agent and the syndicate's auditors, each director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors

The board approved the reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors for the current year and on an ongoing basis for the managed syndicates, managing agent and other Tokio Marine Kiln Group entities.

Approved by the Board of directors

Charles Franks

Chief Executive Officer

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited

15 March 2018

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The managing agent is responsible for preparing the syndicate annual report and annual accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ('2008 Regulations') requires the managing agent to prepare syndicate annual accounts at 31 December each year, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The annual accounts 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 syndicate's annual accounts, the managing agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the annual accounts; and
- prepare the annual 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the syndicate annual accounts comply with the 2008 Regulations. 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 its website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The directors of the managing agent confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the syndicate annual accounts.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Syndicate 1880 - Report on the syndicate annual accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, 1880's syndicate annual accounts (the "syndicate annual accounts"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2017 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, (United Kingdom Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Annual Report and accounts 2017 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in member's balances and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and other applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the syndicate in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the syndicate annual accounts in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the managing agent's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts is not appropriate; or
- the managing agent has not disclosed in the syndicate annual accounts any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the syndicate's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the syndicate annual accounts are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the syndicate annual accounts and our auditors' report thereon. The managing agent is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the syndicate annual accounts does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the syndicate annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate annual accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the syndicate annual accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Managing Agent's Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Managing Agent's Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Managing Agent's Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the syndicate and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Managing Agent's Report.

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the managing agent for the syndicate annual accounts

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 11, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The managing agent is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the syndicate annual accounts, the managing agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended for the syndicate to cease operations, or it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's member as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 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.

Other required reporting

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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
- certain disclosures of managing agent remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Deepti Vohra

Senior Statutory Auditor

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

15 March 2018

Statement of comprehensive income: technical account - general business for the year ended 31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£'000s	£'000s
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	2	246,484	230,378
Outward reinsurance premiums		(41,098)	(46,800)
Net premiums written		205,386	183,578
Change in the provision for unearned premiums:			
Gross amount		(8,294)	(17,916)
Reinsurers' share		(8,506)	10,080
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums		(16,800)	(7,836)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		188,586	175,742
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		2,255	658
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid:			
Gross amount		(125,025)	(61,990)
Reinsurers' share		14,869	4,081
Net claims paid		(110,156)	(57,909)
Change in the provision for claims:			
Gross amount		(51,728)	(37,331)
Reinsurers' share		17,371	4,097
Change in the net provision for claims		(34,357)	(33,234)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(144,513)	(91,143)
Member's standard personal expenses		(5,479)	(9,208)
Net operating expenses	3,4,5	(65,318)	(66,219)
Balance on the technical account for general business		(24,469)	9,830

All operations are continuing.

Statement of comprehensive income: non-technical account for the year ended 31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£'000s	£'000s
Balance on the general business technical account		(24,469)	9,830
Investment income	6	3,024	2,433
Investment expenses and charges	6	(293)	(426)
Net unrealised losses on investments	6	(476)	(1,349)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account	6,7	(2,255)	(658)
(Loss)/profit on exchange		(6)	8,509
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(24,475)	18,339

There is no other comprehensive income.

Balance sheet: assets as at 31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£'000s	£'000s
Investments			
Other financial investments	8	120,471	186,142
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9	15,292	25,221
Claims outstanding	9,10	42,094	27,482
		57,386	52,703
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	11	75,927	65,643
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		164,470	118,821
Other debtors		3,836	4,032
		244,233	188,496
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		4,668	3,923
Overseas deposits	12	17,924	16,069
		22,592	19,992
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs	13	37,755	35,752
Other prepayments and accrued income		190	767
		37,945	36,519
Total assets		482,627	483,852

Balance sheet: liabilities as at 31 December 2017

		2017	2016
	Note	£'000s	£'000s
Capital and reserves			
Member's balances		(37,109)	23,232
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9	126,689	127,543
Claims outstanding	9,10	267,622	232,724
		394,311	360,267
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	14	9,675	6,732
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		104,432	73,647
Other creditors	15	5,762	11,274
		119,869	91,653
Accruals and deferred income			
Reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs	13	5,504	8,700
Other accruals and deferred income		52	-
		5,556	8,700
Total liabilities		482,627	483,852

The annual accounts, which comprise pages 15 to 41 and include the notes and principal accounting policies, were approved by the board of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited on 13 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by

James Dover

Chief Financial Officer

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited

15 March 2018

Statement of changes in member's balances for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Member's balances brought forward at 1 January	23,232	10,905
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(24,475)	18,339
Payments of profit to member's personal reserve funds	(35,866)	(5,990)
Funds in Syndicate	-	(22)
Member's balances carried forward at 31 December	(37,109)	23,232

The member participates on the syndicate by reference to years of account and ultimate results, assets and liabilities are assessed with reference to policies incepting in that year of account in respect of its membership of a particular year.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000s	2016 £'000s
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Operating (loss)/profit on ordinary activities		(24,475)	18,339
Increase in gross technical provisions		34,044	98,989
(Increase) in reinsurers' share of technical provisions		(4,683)	(20,475)
(Increase) in debtors		(57,163)	(70,047)
Increase in creditors		25,072	41,922
Unrealised foreign currency losses/(gains)		15,570	(23,886)
Investment return		(2,255)	(658)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		(13,890)	44,184
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Sale of shares and other variable yield securities		10,093	5,714
Purchase of debt securities and other fixed income securities		(76,994)	(262,814)
Sale of debt securities and other fixed income securities		115,095	226,928
Purchase of derivatives		-	(80)
Sale of derivatives		5	-
Investment income received		2,826	2,124
Other		(570)	(1,466)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		50,455	(29,594)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Transfer to member in respect of underwriting participations		(35,866)	(5,990)
Funds in Syndicate released to member		-	(22)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		(35,866)	(6,012)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		699	8,578
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		22,102	12,917
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains on cash and cash equivalents		(209)	607
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		22,592	22,102
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:			
Cash at bank and in hand		4,668	3,923
Overseas deposits	12	17,924	16,069
Short-term deposits presented within other financial investments		-	2,110
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		22,592	22,102

Notes to the accounts and principal accounting policies as at 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies and use of critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Statement of compliance

These annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with Regulation 5 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103, 'Insurance Contracts' (FRS 103). The general business results are determined on the annual basis of accounting.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

b) Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and is known as Funds at Lloyd's (FAL). These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating member's 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 annual accounts by way of such capital resources. However, the managing agent is able to make a call on the member's FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

c) Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the syndicate's annual accounts requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the syndicate's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are those listed below. The judgements and estimation uncertainty are disclosed within the individual accounting policies:

- Premiums written
- Earned premiums
- Claims provisions and related recoveries
- Investments

d) Going concern

Having assessed the principal risks, the directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

e) Premiums written

Inwards premiums written comprise premiums on contracts incepting during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums on contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Premiums in respect of insurance contracts underwritten under facilities such as binding authorities, lineslips or consortium arrangements are estimated based on information provided by the broker, past underwriting experience and prevailing market conditions. The estimates are updated on a regular basis. It is assumed that the risks incept in general evenly across the period of the facility and therefore only the proportion of risks incepted at the year-end date are reported as written. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums on a risk by risk basis, representing the difference between the written and signed premium, which is held on the balance sheet as an asset.

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

f) Earned premiums

Inwards and outwards earned premium represents the amount of written premium deemed to have been exposed to loss according to defined earnings patterns. The earning patterns are based primarily on time apportionment, with an adjustment for the risk profile of certain classes of business, particularly those exposed to seasonal weather related events. The provision for unearned premium comprises the proportion of gross premiums written which is estimated to be earned after the balance sheet date.

Reinstatement premiums arise on both inwards and outwards policies when a loss has been incurred on a policy and there is a clause which requires the reinstatement of the policy with the payment of a further premium by the policyholder. They are recognised as written and earned in full at the date of the event giving rise to the reinstatement premium. Outwards reinstatement premiums payable in the event of a claim being made are charged to the same year of account as that to which the recovery is credited.

g) Claims provisions and related recoveries

Gross claims incurred comprise the estimated cost of all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, including related direct and indirect claims handling costs and adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Provision is made at the year-end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the balance sheet date, including outstanding claims estimated on a case by case basis and also the cost of claims Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR). The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims. All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the appropriate information regarding claims exposures is obtained. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. All claims provisions are reported on an undiscounted basis.

The estimation of claims IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the syndicate, where more information about the claim event is generally available. Claims IBNR may often not be apparent to the insurer until many years after the event giving rise to the claim has occurred. Classes of business where the IBNR proportion of the total reserves is high will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these reserves. Classes of business where claims are typically reported relatively quickly after the claim event tend to display lower levels of volatility. In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims a variety of estimation techniques are used, generally based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of the current claims will be consistent with past experience.

Allowance is made however, for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in the underlying statistics or which might cause the cost of unsettled claims to increase or reduce when compared with the cost of previously settled claims including:

- changes in syndicate processes which might accelerate or slow down the development and/or recording of paid or incurred claims compared with the statistics from previous periods;
- changes in the legal and regulatory environment;
- the effects of inflation;
- changes in the mix of business;
- the impact of large losses; and
- movements in industry benchmarks.

A component of these estimation techniques is usually the estimation of the cost of notified but not paid claims. In estimating the cost of these, regard is given to the claim circumstance as reported, any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods.

Large claims affecting each relevant business class are generally assessed separately, either measured on a case by case basis or projected separately, in order to allow for the possible distorting effect of the development and incidence of these large claims.

Where possible, multiple techniques are adopted in order to estimate the required level of provisions. This assists in giving greater understanding of the trends inherent in the data being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in setting the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year. The amount of salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and, where material, reported as an asset.

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, the 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 annual accounts for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Provisions are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries. A separate estimate is made of the amounts that will be recoverable from reinsurers based upon the gross provisions and having due regard to collectability.

An estimate of the future cost of indirect claims handling is calculated as a percentage of the gross claims reserves held at the balance sheet date.

Syndicate 1880 writes reinsurance, property, construction, engineering, accident and health, marine, liability and aviation business. These business areas are predominantly short-tail, in that there is not a significant delay between the occurrence of the claim and the claim being reported. The costs of claims notified to the syndicate at the balance sheet date are estimated on a case by case basis to reflect the individual circumstances of each claim. The ultimate expected cost of claims is projected from this data by reference to statistics which show how estimates of claims incurred in previous periods have developed over time to reflect changes in the underlying estimates of the cost of notified claims and late notifications.

h) Provision for unexpired risks

Provision is made for any deficiencies arising when unearned premiums, net of associated acquisition costs, are insufficient to meet expected claims and expenses after taking into account future investment return on the investments supporting the unearned premiums provision. The expected claims are calculated having regard only to events that have occurred prior to the balance sheet date. The need for an unexpired risk provision is assessed on a 'managed together' basis. Unexpired risk surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and a provision is made if an aggregate deficit arises.

i) Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the balance sheet date. Where inwards business is ceded to an outwards proportional reinsurance treaty, an estimate of the relevant proportion of the inwards acquisition costs is calculated and deferred in line with the outwards unearned premium at the balance sheet date.

Deferred acquisition costs are reviewed by category of business at the end of each reporting period and are written off where they are no longer considered to be recoverable.

j) Foreign currencies**Functional currency**

Items included in the annual accounts are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the syndicate operates (the functional currency). The annual accounts are presented in pounds sterling which is also the functional currency of the syndicate.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or an appropriate average rate of exchange. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. For this purpose all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts (including unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs) are monetary items.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the measurement at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the non-technical account.

Exchange rates used are as follows:

	Average rate		Year-end rate	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
US dollar	1.29	1.35	1.35	1.24
Canadian dollar	1.67	1.79	1.70	1.66

The distributable result on closing a year of account, usually at 36 months, is calculated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of closure.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

l) Investments

The syndicate has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

The syndicate classifies its financial assets held for investment purposes (investments) into 'shares and other variable-yield securities', 'debt securities and other fixed-income securities' and 'deposits with credit institutions' – all at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this at every reporting date.

An investment is classified as fair value through profit or loss at inception if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term, if it forms part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking, or if so designated by management to minimise any measurement or recognition inconsistency with the associated liabilities.

Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to key management personnel. The investment strategy is to invest in listed government and corporate bonds, fixed and floating interest rate debt securities, bond exchange traded funds and absolute return funds designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss.

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted bid prices at the balance sheet date, and include interest accrued at that date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Net gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'unrealised gains on investments' or 'unrealised losses on investments' in the period in which they arise.

m) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

n) Investment return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses, charges and interest. Realised gains and losses on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and fair value at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price if acquired during the year. Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and the fair value at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price if acquired during the year.

Investment return on general business is initially recorded in the non-technical account and subsequently transferred to the technical account. Investment return on FIS assets is recorded and retained within the non-technical account and can only be distributed following a release test.

o) Investment yield

The calendar year investment yield is calculated as the ratio of 'aggregate investment return' to 'average funds available', expressed as a percentage. Aggregate investment return is the total amount of net appreciation, investment income and accrued interest received during the year, after deducting investment management costs but before deducting tax. Average funds available is the average value of all investments (including accrued interest), deposits and surplus cash at the beginning of the year and at each quarter end revalued at market prices.

p) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including receivables and cash at bank and in hand, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having

retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

q) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including payables, are initially recognised at transaction price.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

r) Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 the syndicate does not pay UK taxation, its profit being allocated and assessed to tax on its member in direct proportion to its capacity.

The syndicate pays various overseas direct and premium based taxes, the majority of which is allocable to its member and can be claimed by the member either as double tax relief or as an expense against its tax liability.

s) Pension costs

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited operates a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions relating to syndicate staff are charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

t) Profit commission

Profit commission is charged by the managing agent at a rate of 12.5% subject to the operation of a two year deficit clause. The syndicate's profit commission is calculated after the deduction of a 5% segmental profit share payable to underwriting staff, again subject to the operation of a segmental two year deficit clause. Profit commission is estimated on an ultimate basis for each year of account, and accrued by the syndicate based on the interim annual accounting results of the year of account under UK GAAP. Final settlement to the managing agent is made when the year of account closes; normally at 36 months. Segmental profit share does not become payable until after the appropriate year of account closes; normally at 36 months.

u) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when either it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the syndicate's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

2. Segmental analysis

An analysis of the result before investment return and profit or loss on exchange is set out below:

Year ended 31 December 2017	Gross premiums written £'000s	Gross premiums earned £'000s	Gross incurred claims £'000s	Gross operating expenses £'000s	Reinsurance balance £'000s	Total £'000s	Net technical provisions £'000s
Direct insurance:							
Accident and health	216	320	35	(145)	(22)	188	95
Marine, aviation and transport	4,295	5,716	(5,984)	(683)	(425)	(1,376)	9,531
Fire and other damage to property	147,269	139,337	(106,569)	(40,465)	(5,952)	(13,649)	182,056
Third party liability	27,523	24,909	(15,215)	(10,518)	(3,385)	(4,209)	25,127
	179,303	170,282	(127,733)	(51,811)	(9,784)	(19,046)	216,809
Reinsurance acceptances	67,181	67,908	(49,020)	(35,762)	9,196	(7,678)	120,116
	246,484	238,190	(176,753)	(87,573)	(588)	(26,724)	336,925

Year ended 31 December 2016	Gross premiums written £'000s	Gross premiums earned £'000s	Gross incurred claims £'000s	Gross operating expenses £'000s	Reinsurance balance £'000s	Total £'000s	Net technical provisions £'000s
Direct insurance:							
Accident and health	394	1,097	(613)	(473)	2	13	664
Marine, aviation and transport	5,742	5,705	(3,299)	(1,096)	(348)	962	9,030
Fire and other damage to property	129,026	118,627	(68,239)	(41,138)	(17,534)	(8,284)	159,971
Third party liability	22,960	21,587	(5,946)	(10,602)	(1,282)	3,757	19,978
	158,122	147,016	(78,097)	(53,309)	(19,162)	(3,552)	189,643
Reinsurance acceptances	72,256	65,446	(21,224)	(29,495)	(2,003)	12,724	117,921
	230,378	212,462	(99,321)	(82,804)	(21,165)	9,172	307,564

All business was concluded in the UK.

The total commission payable on direct business was £57,553,759 (2016: £47,379,562).

The geographical analysis of premium by location of the client is as follows.

	2017 £'000s	2016 £'000s
UK	16,447	15,142
Other EU countries	6,311	6,683
US	149,412	136,149
Canada	15,501	12,594
Other	58,813	59,810
	246,484	230,378

3. Net operating expenses

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Acquisition costs	74,339	65,123
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(4,611)	(4,725)
Administrative expenses	12,366	13,198
Gross operating expenses	82,094	73,596
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(16,776)	(7,377)
	65,318	66,219

Included within administrative expenses is auditors' remuneration:

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Audit services:		
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts	66	62
Other services:		
Other services pursuant to legislation	136	139
	202	201

The charge incurred for other services relates to the audit and review of the syndicate's regulatory returns and the provision of statements of actuarial opinion on the reserves.

4. Staff numbers and costs

Staff are employed by Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Services Limited. The following amounts were recharged to the syndicate in respect of salary costs and are included within administrative expenses:

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Wages and salaries	3,970	4,176
Social security costs	419	491
Other pension costs	238	239
	4,627	4,906

£45,507 (2016: £79,862) was paid as consulting fees to other Tokio Marine Group companies in respect of staff working on the syndicate with the remainder recharged to the syndicate by Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Services Limited.

The average number of full-time employees working for the syndicate during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
Administration and finance	33	31
Underwriting	5	10
Claims	4	4
	42	45

Where staff work for more than one syndicate, the time is allocated based on the proportion of time spent. The relevant percentage of full-time employees is applied in the table above. Of this number, 41 (2016: 44) are employed by Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Services Limited and the remainder by other Tokio Marine Group companies.

5. Emoluments of the directors and Active Underwriter

The Tokio Marine Kiln Group of companies operate a bonus pooling arrangement such that profit-related pay is generated from the managing agency profit commission, the group's share of the underwriting result through the corporate member Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited whose participations are managed by Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited. A considerable portion of the profit-related pay is therefore borne by other Tokio Marine Kiln Group entities. The directors of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited received the following aggregate remuneration in relation to their work on the syndicate:

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Emoluments	354	335
	354	335

Of the above amount £135,822 (2016: £174,656) was charged to the syndicate as an expense, with the remainder borne by other group entities.

The Active Underwriter received the following remuneration charged as a syndicate expense:

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Emoluments	180	55
	180	55

The above includes the emoluments for all individuals who held the role of Active Underwriter for the periods in which they held this role. For further details on the change, please refer to page 3.

The profit commission included within the emoluments is in relation to the 2014 year of account (2016: 2013 YOA), as the allocation to underwriters was only determined following its closure.

6. Investment income and expenses

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Investment income:		
Income from investments	2,726	2,134
Realised gains on investments	298	299
Unrealised gains on investments	137	36
Investment expenses:		
Investment management expenses, including interest	(95)	(117)
Realised losses on investments	(198)	(309)
Unrealised losses on investments	(613)	(1,385)
	2,255	658

7. Calendar year investment yield

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Average amount of syndicate funds during the year:		
Sterling fund	12,367	8,825
US dollar fund	119,037	142,140
Canadian dollar fund	22,441	20,083
Aggregate gross investment return:		
Before investment expenses	2,350	775
After investment expenses	2,255	658
Calendar year investment yield:	%	%
Before investment expenses	1.5	0.5
After investment expenses	1.5	0.4
Analysis of calendar year investment yield by fund:	%	%
Sterling fund	1.5	1.4
US dollar fund	1.7	0.3
Canadian dollar fund	0.1	0.2

The sterling fund balance includes investments held in all currencies other than US dollars and Canadian dollars.

8. Other financial investments

	Fair value		Purchase price	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Shares and other variable yield securities	14,970	27,062	14,970	27,062
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	105,401	158,965	105,444	159,897
Other investments	100	115	-	-
	120,471	186,142	120,414	186,959

All financial instruments are designated as fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

Other investments are comprised of forward currency contracts.

The syndicate manages the foreign exchange risks posed by writing insurance policies in certain regions by using forward currency contracts. The total notional value of these contracts at 31 December 2017 was £13,993,840 (2016: £11,566,546).

9. Reconciliation of insurance balances

The reconciliation of the opening and closing provision for unearned premiums is as follows:

	Gross		Reinsurers' share	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
At 1 January	127,543	93,330	(25,221)	(12,509)
Premium written during the year	246,484	230,378	(41,098)	(46,800)
Premium earned during the year	(238,190)	(212,462)	49,604	36,720
Foreign exchange adjustments	(9,148)	16,297	1,423	(2,632)
At 31 December	126,689	127,543	(15,292)	(25,221)

The reconciliation of the opening and closing provision for claims outstanding is as follows:

	Gross		Reinsurers' share	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
At 1 January	232,724	167,948	(27,482)	(19,719)
Claims incurred during the year	176,753	99,321	(32,240)	(8,178)
Claims paid during the year	(125,025)	(61,990)	14,869	4,081
Foreign exchange adjustments	(16,830)	27,445	2,759	(3,666)
At 31 December	267,622	232,724	(42,094)	(27,482)

10. Claims outstanding

Within the calendar year technical result, a deficit of £2.0m (2016: surplus of £15.6m) relates to the reassessment of net claims incurred for previous accident years.

The following table shows the development gross and net claims incurred including IBNR and the claims handling provision over the last seven years. The claims development tables are prepared on an underwriting year of account basis, and therefore reflect the pattern of earned premium and risk exposure over a number of years. All figures are shown converted at current year-end rates.

Gross of reinsurance

Year of Account	2010 and prior £m	2011 £m	2012 £m	2013 £m	2014 £m	2015 £m	2016 £m	2017 £m	Total £m
Year 1		580.4	168.0	67.6	55.4	48.0	76.4	107.2	
Year 2		585.6	192.6	93.1	91.5	85.3	136.7		
Year 3		523.7	194.9	96.0	88.1	89.2			
Year 4		517.7	192.2	92.6	91.3				
Year 5		511.3	190.2	90.3					
Year 6		505.0	188.1						
Year 7		504.3							
Cumulative claims paid		499.8	170.5	75.9	66.3	51.2	57.2	23.0	
Outstanding claims reserve	4.4	4.5	17.6	14.4	25.0	38.0	79.5	84.2	267.6

Net of reinsurance

Year of Account	2010 and prior £m	2011 £m	2012 £m	2013 £m	2014 £m	2015 £m	2016 £m	2017 £m	Total £m
Year 1		580.4	114.1	67.3	54.7	46.6	70.3	89.1	
Year 2		580.8	149.4	92.6	89.9	82.2	118.9		
Year 3		523.7	151.6	95.7	85.0	83.1			
Year 4		514.1	149.6	92.2	88.1				
Year 5		507.1	148.2	89.9					
Year 6		501.3	147.9						
Year 7		500.7							
Cumulative claims paid		496.2	136.2	75.7	65.6	50.1	51.7	21.0	
Outstanding claims reserve	4.4	4.4	11.7	14.2	22.5	33.0	67.2	68.1	225.5

11. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Amounts due from intermediaries within one year	75,746	65,548
Amounts due from intermediaries after one year	181	95
	75,927	65,643

12. Overseas deposits

Overseas deposits are lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries.

13. Reconciliation of deferred acquisition costs

The reconciliation of the opening and closing deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

	Gross		Reinsurers' share	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
At 1 January	35,752	26,571	(8,700)	(3,706)
Expenses for the acquisition of insurance contracts deferred during the year	74,339	65,123	(14,088)	(11,516)
Amortisation	(69,728)	(60,398)	16,776	7,377
Foreign exchange adjustments	(2,608)	4,456	508	(855)
At 31 December	37,755	35,752	(5,504)	(8,700)

14. Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Amounts due to intermediaries within one year	9,675	6,652
Amounts due to intermediaries after one year	-	80
	9,675	6,732

15. Other creditors

The following balances are included within other creditors:

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Forward currency contracts – held to maturity	17	9
	17	9

The syndicate manages the foreign exchange risks posed by writing insurance policies in certain regions by using forward currency contracts. The total notional value of these contracts at 31 December 2017 was £5,081,529 (2016: £5,647,349). The above balances are stated at fair value.

16. Related parties

The ultimate parent company of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited is Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc. incorporated in Japan, which is also the ultimate parent company of Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited, the corporate member of Syndicate 1880. A copy of the consolidated accounts is available from the registered office of Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc. at Tokio Marine Nichido Building Shinkan, 1-2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0005, Japan. Syndicate 1880 accepted inwards reinsurance business from, and placed outwards reinsurance with, other Tokio Marine Group entities, including Syndicate 510, that are deemed to be related parties of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited by virtue of the shareholding in Tokio Marine Kiln Group Limited, the parent of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited, by Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc. All transactions between these entities were conducted at arm's length and on normal commercial terms.

Syndicate 1880 accepted written premium from related parties in the 2017 calendar year of £12,678,799 (2016: £13,656,455). The outstanding claims, including an element of IBNR, were £30,534,498 (2016: £6,727,094). Written premiums ceded by Syndicate 1880 to related parties for the 2017 calendar year were £20,596,239 (2016: £8,983,167). Paid recoveries from related parties during the period were £9,207,619 (2016: £2,603,687). Unpaid recoveries at the period end amounted to £1,342,536 (2016: £669,161) and future recoveries on outstanding claims, including an element of IBNR, were £22,598,002 (2016: £18,624,102).

Treaty profit commission paid to related parties for the 2017 calendar year was £nil (2016: £nil) and treaty profit commission payable as at the balance sheet date was £nil (2016: £nil).

The syndicate received business through the following service companies whose investments are held ultimately by the managing agent: Tokio Marine Kiln Hong Kong Limited (100% owned) and Tokio Marine Kiln Singapore Pte Limited (100% owned).

The syndicate also received business through Tokio Marine Kiln Europe S.A. which was 100% owned by Tokio Marine Kiln Group Limited, WNC Insurance Services, Inc., whose parent WNC Holding Company, LP was 49% owned within the Tokio Marine Kiln Group (the remaining 51% share was purchased in January 2018) and NAS Insurance Services, Inc. which was 49% owned within the Tokio Marine Kiln Group as at 31 December 2017. Profit commission on inwards business of £2,117,904 was paid to related parties for the 2017 calendar year (2016: £2,429,480) and profit commission payable as at the balance sheet date was £1,645,391 (2016: £nil).

Profit commission of £1,158,152 was payable by the syndicate to Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited in respect of the 2017 calendar year (2016: £6,730,265). Profit commission is accrued by the syndicate based on the interim annual accounting results of each year of account under UK GAAP, and final settlement to the managing agent is paid when the year of account is closed after three years.

Managing agency fees of £2,700,000 (2016: £2,700,000) were paid by the syndicate to Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited. In addition to this, expenses of £9,947,353 (2016: £10,228,860) were paid to Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited for expenses paid on behalf of the syndicate.

17. Risk management

Details of the syndicate's risk management framework are given in the 'principal risks and uncertainties section' on pages 5 to 10.

(a) Insurance risk

Further details on the management of the syndicate's insurance risk are given on page 7.

Concentrations of insurance risk

The risks assumed in the syndicate's day-to-day business activities are subject to controls over aggregation of risk. Concentration of risk is monitored by line of business, geographical location and credit quality amongst other elements.

The following tables set out the concentration of gross claims provision and reinsurance recoveries by line of business.

	Gross claims provision	Reinsurance claims provision	Net claims provision
2017	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Direct insurance:			
Accident and health	76	(3)	73
Marine, aviation and Transport	9,353	(2,002)	7,351
Fire and other damage to property	132,906	(31,122)	101,784
Third party liability	15,650	-	15,650
	157,985	(33,127)	124,858
Reinsurance acceptances	109,637	(8,967)	100,670
	267,622	(42,094)	225,528

	Gross claims provision	Reinsurance claims provision	Net claims provision
2016	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Direct insurance:			
Accident and health	532	(1)	531
Marine, aviation and Transport	6,891	(2,052)	4,839
Fire and other damage to property	116,860	(17,826)	99,034
Third party liability	9,880	-	9,880
	134,163	(19,879)	114,284
Reinsurance acceptances	98,561	(7,603)	90,958
	232,724	(27,482)	205,242

The following table sets out the concentration of gross claims provision by geographical location.

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
UK	16,561	17,785
Other EU countries	10,306	8,441
US	139,871	119,132
Other	100,884	87,366
Gross claims provision	267,622	232,724

Earned premium sensitivity analysis

Earned premium is estimated based on assumptions of how each risk is earned according to its method of placement and class of business. Each risk falling within a class of business is earned according to the estimated pattern applying to that class of business, which takes into account the class characteristics including exposure to seasonal weather related events. This approach is applied consistently year-on-year.

A sensitivity analysis has been applied by adjusting the percentage earned of each open year of account by 1%. This indicates that an increase in earned premium of 1% would result in £2.4m (2016: £2.1m) more premium being reported (gross of acquisition costs), and applying the underlying attritional loss ratio would result in an estimated increase in the net result (after acquisition costs) of £0.5m (2016: £0.4m). A decrease of 1% would result in £2.4m (2016: £2.1m) less premium being reported and an estimated £0.5m (2016: £0.4m) reduction in the net result. The impact on the result is at the net level i.e. after the adjustment for the effect of profit commission.

Claims sensitivity analysis

The claims ratio for 2017 is 77% (2016: 52%). A sensitivity analysis has been applied by adjusting the claims ratio by 1%. This indicates that an increase in the claims ratio of 1% would result in claims increasing by £1.9m (2016: £1.8m) and the result reducing by £1.9m (2016: £1.8m).

(b) Financial risk

The syndicate is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets and financial liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies and investment contracts as they fall due. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and currency risk).

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risks that the syndicate primarily faces due to the nature of its investment and liabilities are interest rate risk and currency risk.

Credit risk

For details of the management of the syndicate's credit risk please refer to page 8.

The following table provides information regarding credit risk exposures of the syndicate by classifying assets according to the Standard & Poor's credit rating of the counterparties. Where a security has no credit rating, the rating of the issuer is used. During the year there were no material breaches in exposure limits. The basis of determining the credit rating was revised for the year ended 31 December 2017, and as such the prior year figures have been re-presented on a comparable basis.

	AAA £'000s	AA £'000s	A £'000s	<A £'000s	NR £'000s	Total £'000s
2017						
Financial investments:						
Other financial investments	36,512	47,963	25,569	5,136	5,291	120,471
Overseas deposits	3,586	1,917	1,323	11,091	7	17,924
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	4,668	-	-	4,668
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims including reinsurers' IBNR	-	2,837	31,947	-	7,310	42,094
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims neither due nor impaired	-	41	1,280	-	505	1,826
	40,098	52,758	64,787	16,227	13,113	186,983

	AAA £'000s	AA £'000s	A £'000s	<A £'000s	NR £'000s	Total £'000s
2016						
Financial investments:						
Other financial investments	62,654	68,841	37,341	11,742	5,564	186,142
Overseas deposits	3,759	2,424	1,037	8,847	2	16,069
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	3,923	-	-	3,923
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims including reinsurers' IBNR	-	1,720	24,122	-	1,640	27,482
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims neither due nor impaired	-	94	307	-	283	684
	66,413	73,079	66,730	20,589	7,489	234,300

In respect of the reinsurers' share of claims, there are collateralised reinsurers including ILS arrangements, which comprise trust accounts totalling \$45.9m (2016 re-presented: \$73.8m).

The largest potential reinsurer credit exposure to the syndicate at 31 December 2017 was 36.82% with Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., which is an A+ rated security (2016: 30.43% with Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., A+ rated security). The Reinsurance Security Committee of the managing agent reviews the level of this exposure and takes appropriate action where necessary. This includes requesting a letter of credit for all reinsurers, related parties included.

An aged analysis of financial assets past-due is shown below.

	Fully performing £'000s	Past due £'000s	Impairment £'000s	Total £'000s
2017				
Financial investments:				
Other financial investments	120,471	-	-	120,471
Overseas deposits	17,924	-	-	17,924
Cash at bank and in hand	4,668	-	-	4,668
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims including reinsurers' IBNR	42,094	-	-	42,094
Insurance debtors	64,670	11,257	-	75,927
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims	1,826	203	-	2,029
Other debtors	219,514	-	-	219,514
	471,167	11,460	-	482,627

2016	Fully performing £'000s	Past due £'000s	Impairment £'000s	Total £'000s
Financial investments:				
Other financial investments	186,142	-	-	186,142
Overseas deposits	16,069	-	-	16,069
Cash at bank and in hand	3,923	-	-	3,923
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims including reinsurers' IBNR	27,482	-	-	27,482
Insurance debtors	56,633	9,010	-	65,643
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims	684	552	-	1,236
Other debtors	183,357	-	-	183,357
	474,290	9,562	-	483,852

For assets to be classified as past-due the contractual payments are in arrears by more than 30 days. An impairment adjustment is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income for assets impaired. The syndicate operates mainly on a 'neither past-due nor impaired basis' and when evidence is available, sufficient collateral will be obtained for 'past-due and impaired' assets. An impairment assessment will also be performed if applicable.

Liquidity risk

For details of the management of the syndicate's liquidity risks please refer to page 8.

The syndicate writes a significant proportion of US Situs and Canadian business which requires the deposit of appropriate monies in specific trust funds. Some of these trust funds are regulated, requiring quarterly assessment of the adequacy of funding. Surplus funds or additional funding requirements are settled each quarter between the regulated and non-regulated trust funds. In exceptional circumstances, and with approval from Lloyd's, inter-fund settlement can take place outside the quarterly process. As at 31 December 2017 the balance held in these trust funds was US\$86.7m (2016: US\$72.5m) and Canadian \$32.1m (2016: Canadian \$27.6m).

The following table analyses the financial liabilities and claims outstanding into their relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the year-end date to their contractual maturities or expected settlement dates. The projected settlement of claims outstanding is modelled using actuarial techniques. These estimates assume that future claims settlement patterns will be broadly similar to those experienced in the past.

2017	Up to 1 year £'000s	1-3 years £'000s	3-5 years £'000s	Over 5 years £'000s	Total £'000s
Financial liabilities:					
Forward currency contracts	17	-	-	-	17
Creditors	115,945	3,907	-	-	119,852
	115,962	3,907	-	-	119,869
Claims outstanding	127,263	85,714	29,248	25,397	267,622
Financial Liabilities and claims outstanding	243,225	89,621	29,248	25,397	387,491

2016	Up to 1 year £'000s	1-3 years £'000s	3-5 years £'000s	Over 5 years £'000s	Total £'000s
Financial liabilities:					
Forward currency contracts	9	-	-	-	9
Creditors	90,679	965	-	-	91,644
	90,688	965	-	-	91,653
Claims outstanding	120,827	73,046	22,507	16,344	232,724
Financial liabilities and claims outstanding	211,515	74,011	22,507	16,344	324,377

Foreign currency market risk

For further details of the management of the syndicate's market risk please refer to page 8.

The syndicate maintains bank accounts, investment portfolios and claims reserves in pounds sterling, US dollars and Canadian dollars (the Lloyd's closing currencies). Additionally bank accounts and investment portfolios are maintained in Euros. Transactions arising in other currencies are translated to the Lloyd's closing currencies as they occur. Certain other currencies are held for regulatory purposes. The majority of the syndicate's financial assets are denominated in the same currencies as its insurance liabilities and thus the developing profit or loss that remains embedded within the syndicate gives rise to the main currency exposure. The profit or loss is distributed, or settled, in accordance with Lloyd's rules using a combination of pounds sterling and US dollars after deduction of the member level charges.

Foreign currency liquidity and exposure for the syndicate is the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer. Strategy is recommended by the Finance Group and agreed by the Investment Committee. The syndicate currency exposure and future cash flows are monitored by currency and potential exposures and shortfalls addressed by foreign currency transactions, hedges or cash calls on the member.

A substantial proportion of the syndicate's business is written in currencies other than pounds sterling, in particular US dollars. The syndicate's business is therefore exposed to changes in exchange rates and there is no assurance that foreign currency risk mitigation initiatives undertaken by the syndicate will be successful in preventing any losses due to such changes.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the syndicate's policies approved by the Investment Committee, which provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives. More information is available in the 'fair value estimation' in part (c) of this note.

Exchange rate sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for possible movements in key variables, with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on the result and net assets. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact. However, to isolate and demonstrate the effect due to changes in variables, each variable has been changed on an individual basis.

The following table gives an indication of the impact on the result and net assets or liabilities of a ten percent change in the relative strength of the pound sterling against the value of the US dollar and Canadian dollar, excluding the effects of hedges. The basis of determining the exchange rate sensitivity was revised for the year ended 31 December 2017, and as such the prior year figures have been re-presented on a comparable basis.

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Sterling strengthens 10% against US dollar	(1,546)	(7,758)
Sterling strengthens 10% against Canadian dollar	53	265
Sterling weakens 10% against US dollar	1,546	7,758
Sterling weakens 10% against Canadian dollar	(53)	(265)

Interest rate market risk

For further details of the management of the syndicate's market risk please refer to page 8.

The syndicate holds investments in its balance sheet and the performance of its investment portfolio may have an effect on the result. The income derived by the syndicate from its investments, and the capital value of its investments, may fall as well as rise. Therefore, changes in interest rates, credit ratings and other economic variables could substantially affect the syndicate's profitability.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the syndicate's policies approved by the Investment Committee, which provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives. More information is available in part (c) of this note.

Capital management

Disclosures on capital management can be found on page 6.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on the result. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

The table below shows the estimated impact on the result and net assets of a 50 basis point movement in interest rates on the market value of the syndicate's investments.

	2017	2016
	£'000s	£'000s
Impact of 50 basis point increase on result	(801)	(1,360)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on result	801	1,381
Impact of 50 basis point increase on net assets	(801)	(1,360)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on net assets	801	1,381

(c) Fair value estimation

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

- Level 1 financial instruments comprise government bonds and securities which have been valued at fair value using quoted prices in an active market.
- Level 2 financial instruments are less regularly traded government agency bonds, supranational bonds, corporate bonds, money market and open-ended funds. These fair values have been derived from market observable inputs.
- The fair value for level 3 financial instruments is derived from inputs that are not observable. Level 3 securities include securitised instruments the fair value of which are based on broker quotes and a pricing vendor model.

	£'000s			
2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative financial instruments:				
Forward currency derivatives – assets	100	-	-	100
Forward currency derivatives – liabilities	(17)	-	-	(17)
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	14,970	-	14,970
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	35,451	69,501	449	105,401
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	14,278	3,646	-	17,924
	49,812	88,117	449	138,378

	£'000s			
2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative financial instruments:				
Forward currency derivatives – assets	115	-	-	115
Forward currency derivatives – liabilities	(9)	-	-	(9)
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	27,062	-	27,062
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	46,123	111,258	1,584	158,965
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	12,390	3,679	-	16,069
	58,619	141,999	1,584	202,202

At 31 December 2017 the syndicate held forward currency contracts for which the fair value is a net asset of £83,627 (2016: £106,532) with the gain going through investment income in the statement of comprehensive income.

	2017	2016
Level 3 financial instruments	£'000s	£'000s
Opening Balance	1,584	553
Sales during the year	(1,584)	(371)
Purchases during the year	453	1,409
Losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(4)	(7)
Closing Balance	449	1,584

18. Subsequent events

The Board of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited approved a call of US\$6,527,500 and US\$53,256,562 from the member of the 2016 year of account and the 2017 year of account respectively pursuant to the requirements of the Lloyd's Agency Agreements Byelaw (No.8 of 1988). Both amounts were received in January 2018.