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MS Amlin Underwriting Limited

Syndicate 2001

Annual Report

31 December 2017

Contents

Five year financial highlights

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Syndicate allocated capacity	1,850.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,400.0
Gross premium written	2,082.2	1,830.7	1,653.9	1,537.9	1,471.7
Net premium written	1,533.9	1,357.6	1,217.6	1,135.0	1,043.7
Net earned premium	1,395.5	1,294.9	1,107.8	1,101.9	1,007.8
Net claims	(1,330.8)	(813.5)	(538.4)	(605.2)	(516.8)
Expenses	(641.1)	(571.1)	(479.4)	(425.2)	(407.5)
FX	6.1	16.3	11.5	(15.4)	(4.1)
Investment return	70.6	38.3	32.8	38.9	50.1
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(499.7)	(35.1)	134.3	95.0	129.5
Claims ratio	95%	63%	49%	55%	51%
Expense ratio	42%	40%	39%	37%	38%
Combined ratio	137%	103%	88%	92%	89%

The Syndicate performance data shown in the table above is presented on an annual accounting basis and in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts Regulations 2008) ("the Regulations"), and in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103, 'Insurance Contracts' (FRS 103). Year 2013 in the table above has not been restated for FRS 102 and FRS 103.

In calculating the expense and combined ratios, personal expenses payable to the managing agent of £43.3 million (2016: £34.9 million) have been excluded.

Directors and administration

Managing agent
MS Amlin Underwriting Limited

Directors
S C W Beale - Non-executive

G A M Bonvarlet - Independent non-executive

P J Calnan - Independent non-executive

T C Clementi - Chief Executive Officer

M R Clements

J A Collinson

P J Green - Chief Financial Officer

D G Peters

M B Rodden

M J Taffs

D Thornton - Independent non-executive

Active Underwriters
M R Clements
D G Peters
M J Taffs

Company Secretary
F Moule

Managing agent's registered office
The Leadenhall Building
122 Leadenhall Street
London EC3V 4AG

Managing agent's registered number
2323018

Report of the directors of the managing agent

The directors of the managing agent, MS Amlin Underwriting Limited (the managing agent), present their annual report for Syndicate 2001 ("the Syndicate") for the year ended 31 December 2017.
The annual report is prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations") and in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland", FRS 103 "Insurance Contracts" and applicable law).

The Syndicate is, through intermediate holding companies, a wholly aligned Syndicate of MS Amlin plc. The ultimate parent company is MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc.

From 1 January 2017, the underwriting business of Syndicate 3210 was renewed into Syndicate 2001 and Syndicate 3210's 2016 and prior years of account were placed in run-off. Syndicate 3210 is supported by MSI Corporate Capital Limited (MSICC) and as a result of the run-off, on-going underwriting has been consolidated into one member, MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited (MS ACM) from 1 January 2017. In December 2016, Funds at Lloyd's (FAL) were made inter-available between MSICC and MS ACM in order to allow the existing capital arrangements to continue supporting the open years of account for Syndicate 3210 in run-off and the 2017 year of account onwards for Syndicate 2001.

1. Strategic Report
Principal activity and review of the business
The principal activity of Syndicate 2001 remains the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business in the United Kingdom.

The total premium income capacity of the Syndicate for each of the years of account open during 2017 was as follows:

	£m
2015 year of account	1,400.0
2016 year of account	1,400.0
2017 year of account	1,850.0

The total premium income capacity of the syndicate in 2018 is £1,850 million.

The result for calendar year 2017 is a loss of £499.7 million (2016: £35.1 million loss).

Underwriting performance

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Gross written premiums	2,082.2	1,830.7
Net written premiums	1,533.9	1,357.6
Net earned premiums	1,395.5	1,294.9
Claims ratio %	95	63
Expense ratio %	42	40
Combined ratio %	137	103

The underwriting result is a loss of £576.4 million (balance on the technical account less allocated investment return) (2016: £89.7 million loss) with the overall combined ratio deteriorating to 137% (2016: 103%).

Gross written premiums increased to £2,082.2 million (2016: £1,830.7 million), an increase of 13.7% primarily driven by the acceptance of business formerly written by Syndicate 3210. Net earned premiums increased by £100.6 million to £1,395.5 million (2016: £1,294.9 million).
The Syndicate's claims ratio deteriorated significantly to 95% (2016: 63%), reflecting a large number of catastrophe losses experienced during the year, together with reserve strengthening and tough market conditions impacting the attritional claims experience. As a consequence of 2017 results management is undertaking a comprehensive review of many classes of business with a view to improving profitability.

The expense ratio is largely unchanged at 42% (2016: 40%). In calculating the expense and combined ratios personal expenses payable to the managing agency of £43.3 million (2016: £34.9 million) have been excluded.
The non-technical account includes a foreign exchange gain of £6.1 million in 2017 (2016: £16.3 million gain) arising from the translation of foreign currency net positions at closing rates of exchange.

Strategic Business Units (SBU) Performance
The Syndicate operations are managed across three Strategic Business Units; Reinsurance, Property and Casualty, and Marine and Aviation. This section analyses the underwriting performance by SBU.

It should be noted that included within the Syndicate result are certain group related activities which are not relevant to the performance of the SBUs and are therefore excluded from the following analysis.

Reinsurance	2017 £m	2016 £m
Gross written premiums	614.6	621.4
Net written premiums	371.4	407.3
Net earned premiums	398.6	368.0
Claims ratio %	99	54
Expense ratio %	36	38
Combined ratio %	135	92

Reinsurance generated £614.6 million of gross written premium, a decrease of £6.8 million on the prior year. Overall the business unit has benefitted from the positive impact of inwards reinstatement premiums of £51m emanating from the catastrophe events in Q3 and Q4, and £28 million of premium on behalf of LCP fronted by the Syndicate. Conversely the decrease reflects a shortfall in anticipated premium in the catastrophe classes and a one off negative adjustment to gross written premium of £39 million.

The claims ratio deteriorated to 99% (2016: 54%) primarily as a result of significant catastrophe activity specifically from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, the Mexican earthquake and the California wildfires, and a high volume of larger losses, partly offset by prior period reserve releases of £22 million reflecting a net improvement to previously booked large losses.

Marine and Aviation	2017 £m	2016 £m
Gross written premiums	435.0	356.0
Net written premiums	343.9	276.1
Net earned premiums	299.2	270.4
Claims ratio %	79	62
Expense ratio %	51	48
Combined ratio %	130	110

Marine and Aviation generated £435.0 million of gross written premium, an increase of £79.0 million on the prior year, driven by the inclusion of business formerly written by Syndicate 3210.

The claims ratio increased to 79% (2016: 62%) caused by a combination of catastrophe losses, adverse attritional experience, material large loss development and prior period reserve strengthening.

Property and Casualty	2017 £m	2016 £m
Gross written premiums	1,036.1	853.2
Net written premiums	822.1	676.1
Net earned premiums	706.8	655.4
Claims ratio %	99	71
Expense ratio %	48	43
Combined ratio %	147	114

Property and Casualty generated £1,036.1 million of gross written premium, an increase of £182.9 million on prior year (2016: £853.2 million) as a result of the inclusion of business formerly written by Syndicate 3210.

The claims ratio has deteriorated by 28% to 99% as a result of catastrophe losses, poor attritional experience in some classes and strengthening of prior years' reserves.

Investment performance

The Syndicate produced an investment return of £70.6 million in the year (2016: £38.3 million). Syndicate underwriting assets, predominantly bonds and overseas deposits, generated £14.0 million at a return of 0.9% (2016: £9.7 million and return of 1.0%). Corporate member capital generated a gain of £56.6 million at a return of 8.0% (2016: £28.6 million and return of 4.0%).

Risk assets have performed strongly over the year, supported by an accelerating and synchronised global economic backdrop and expectations of a US fiscal stimulus. This has allowed policymakers to discuss ending quantitative easing policies or, as in the US, normalising monetary policy. All assets classes contributed positively to returns with equity allocations proving to be the best performer for the year.

The growth outlook remains strong. Labour market tightness should ultimately lead to wage inflation, which in turn encourages higher bond yields. We retain our underweight duration stance.

At 31 December 2017, investments amounted to £2,189.3 million (2016: £1,817.2 million). Directly held bonds accounted for 26.2% of the portfolio (2016: 25.6%) with the residual of the portfolio held mostly in collective investment schemes and shares. The bond portfolio remains of a high quality with 20.7% of the portfolio government and government agency backed, 1.4% AA or A-rated non-government.

The principal risks and uncertainties of the business are addressed within the notes to the financial statements on pages 12 to 39.

2. Directors' Report

Future developments

Syndicate 2001's underwriting capacity for 2018 is £1,850 million (2017: £1,850 million). The Syndicate will continue to transact predominantly the current classes of general insurance and reinsurance business.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each director at the date of the approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Syndicate's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

The current directors of the managing agent are shown on page 3. Since 1 January 2017, the following changes to the Board of Directors have occurred:

Name	Date of resignation
C Forbes	31 January 2017
D Turner	7 March 2017
E Graham	22 March 2017
R Heppell	8 November 2017

Name	Date of appointment
J A Collinson	24 February 2017
P J Green	14 December 2017

The Syndicate has financial resources to meet its financial needs and manages a mature portfolio of insurance risk through an experienced and stable team. The directors believe that the Syndicate is well positioned to manage its business risks successfully in the current economic environment.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Syndicate has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Independent auditor

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

3. Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

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

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

Under Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 the directors of the managing agent must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate and of the profit or loss of the Syndicate for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors of the managing agent are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Assess the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- Use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to cease trading or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

T. Clementi

T C Clementi
Chief Executive Officer
16 March 2018

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 2001

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Syndicate 2001 for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss: Technical account - General business Statement of Profit or Loss: non-technical account, Balance Sheet – Assets, Balance Sheet – Liabilities, Statement of Changes in Members' Balances, Statement of Cash Flow, and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including 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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the syndicate in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the annual accounts. We have nothing to report in these respects.

Report of the directors of the Managing Agent

The directors are responsible for the Report of the directors of the Managing Agent. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Report of the directors of the Managing Agent and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in that report.

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibilities of the directors of the Managing Agent

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the directors of the Managing Agent are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to cease trading, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the syndicate's members, as a body, in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the syndicate's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the syndicate's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

T. Bu

Timothy Butchart (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London, E14 5GL

16 March 2018

Statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2017

Technical account – general business	Note	2017 £m	2016 £m
Earned premiums net of reinsurance			
Gross written premiums	2	2,082.2	1,830.7
Outward reinsurance premiums		(548.3)	(473.1)
Net written premiums		1,533.9	1,357.6
Change in the provision for unearned premiums			
Gross amount	9(c)	(155.7)	(72.0)
Reinsurers' share	9(c)	17.3	9.3
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums	9(c)	(138.4)	(62.7)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		1,395.5	1,294.9
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		14.0	9.7
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
Gross amount	9(a)	(1,191.9)	(831.3)
Reinsurers' share	9(a)	308.3	206.1
Net claims paid	9(a)	(883.6)	(625.2)
Change in the provision for claims			
Gross amount	9(a)	(966.3)	(258.2)
Reinsurers' share	9(a)	519.1	69.9
Change in the net provision for claims	9(a)	(447.2)	(188.3)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	9(a)	(1,330.8)	(813.5)
Net operating expenses	3	(641.1)	(571.1)
Balance on the technical account for general business		(562.4)	(80.0)

Non-technical account – general business	Note	2017 £m	2016 £m
Balance on the general business technical account		(562.4)	(80.0)
Investment income	6	22.7	21.0
Realised gains/(losses) on investments	6	74.3	(37.1)
Unrealised (losses)/gains on investments	6	(25.5)	56.1
Investment expenses and charges	6	(0.9)	(1.7)
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account		(14.0)	(9.7)
Foreign exchange gains		6.1	16.3
(Loss) for the financial year		(499.7)	(35.1)

All operations of the Syndicate are continuing.

There were no amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or preceding year other than those included in the Statement of profit or loss. Therefore no Statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 38 form part of these accounts

Statement of financial position
At 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £m	2016 £m
Investments			
Financial investments	8(b)	2,189.3	1,817.2
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9(c)	232.1	218.1
Claims outstanding	9(a)	944.5	486.1
		1,176.6	704.2
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations		393.8	356.7
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		875.0	792.0
Other debtors	8(c)	249.2	245.9
		1,518.0	1,394.6
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	8(a)	6.0	16.7
Overseas deposits	10	161.1	134.3
		167.1	151.0
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs	9(c)	311.3	280.3
Other prepayments and accrued income		34.0	36.3
		345.3	316.6
Total assets		5,396.3	4,383.6
Capital and reserves			
Member's balances		600.8	652.0
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9(c)	1,290.3	1,159.9
Claims outstanding	9(a)	2,911.3	2,068.0
		4,201.6	3,227.9
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		94.1	69.5
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		360.1	289.9
Other creditors	8(d)	139.7	144.3
		593.9	503.7
Total liabilities		5,396.3	4,383.6

The financial statements on pages 8 to 38 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of MS Amlin Underwriting Limited and signed on its behalf by:

P J Green
Chief Financial Officer
16 March 2018

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 38 form part of these accounts

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £m	2016 £m
Operating result		(499.7)	(35.1)
Increase in gross technical provisions		973.7	680.3
Increase in reinsurers' share technical provisions		(472.4)	(98.3)
Increase in debtors		(152.1)	(392.3)
Increase in creditors		90.2	115.1
Investment return		(70.6)	(38.3)
Foreign exchange		(63.1)	(166.6)
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities		(194.0)	64.8
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equity and debt instruments		(3,929.0)	(3,233.1)
Sale of equity and debt instruments		3,580.8	3,247.7
Investment income and movements in equity investments		54.7	31.6
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from investing activities		(293.5)	46.2
Cash flows from financing activities			
Distribution of profit		(27.3)	(107.0)
Cash Call		527.0	-
FIS additions		66.7	104.8
FIS released to member		(89.2)	(97.3)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		477.2	(99.5)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(10.3)	11.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		16.7	4.0
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents		(0.4)	1.2
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8(a)	6.0	16.7

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 38 form part of these accounts

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

	Note	2017 £m	2016 £m
At 1 January		(58.6)	112.1
Balance on technical account for the financial year		(562.4)	(80.0)
Foreign exchange gains recognised in non-technical account		6.1	16.3
Transfer from/ (to) member in respect of underwriting participations		500.3	(107.0)
At 31 December		(114.6)	(58.6)
Funds deposited by MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited			
At 1 January		710.6	655.6
Profit for the financial year		56.6	28.6
Funds deposited in financial year		(51.8)	26.4
Amounts owed to MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited	12	715.4	710.6
At 31 December		600.8	652.0

Members participate on Syndicates by reference to years of account and their ultimate result. Assets and liabilities are assessed with reference to policies incepting in that year of account in respect of their membership of a particular year. MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of MS Amlin plc.

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 38 form part of these accounts

1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets which are measured at their fair value, using the annual basis of accounting in accordance with Regulation 5 the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts Regulations 2008) (the Regulations), and in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" (FRS 103). FRS 102 and FRS 103 have been consistently applied to all years presented.

The managing agent's registered address is The Leadenhall Building, 122 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3V 4AG.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 and FRS 103 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 disclosed below. The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Insurance contract liabilities

The most significant estimate made in the financial statements relates to unpaid insurance claim reserves and related loss adjustment expenses of the Syndicate. The methods, assumptions and estimates used by the Syndicate to estimate the insurance contract liabilities are described in note 9(l).

Unpaid claims reserves are estimated on an undiscounted basis. Provisions are subject to a detailed quarterly review where forecast future cash flows and existing amounts provided are reviewed and reassessed. Any changes to the amounts held are adjusted through the statement of profit or loss.

Details of the Syndicate's outstanding claims reserves and claims development are given in note 9.

Insurance contract premium

The Accounting policy note Insurance Contracts premiums details how the Syndicate accounts for insurance premiums including the estimates made by the Syndicate. In addition to this further information is included below to aid in the understanding of the potential significance of the impact of these estimations to the Syndicate.

With over supply of capital, particularly in the reinsurance market, clients have increasingly requested multi-year placements of their reinsurance programme. A number of contracts include cancellation clauses which can be enforced by the client. Judgement is therefore required to be applied in calculating the estimated total premium at the inception of these contracts.

The calculation of EPI is inherently subjective and attained through a combination of underwriters' best estimates at a policy level and actuarial techniques at a portfolio level, based on observable historical trends. These estimates are reviewed on a quarterly basis by underwriters and independently assessed by the actuarial and finance teams. The estimation of earned premium uses judgement about the profile of risk over the coverage period of (re)insurance contracts.

Product classification

Insurance contracts are defined as those containing significant insurance risk if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to make significant additional payments in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance, at the inception of the contract.

Contracts entered into by the Syndicate with reinsurers under which the Syndicate is compensated for losses on contracts issued by the Syndicate and that meet the classification requirements for insurance contracts are classified as reinsurance contracts held. Insurance contracts underwritten by the Syndicate under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included within insurance contracts.

Based on the current assessment, all of the products underwritten by the Syndicate are insurance contracts within the scope of FRS 103.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company uses pricing vendor sources in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. Depending on the methods and assumptions used (for example, in the fair valuation of Level 2 and Level 3 financial assets), the fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities can be subject to estimation uncertainty. Details of these methods and assumptions are described in note 8.

Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have been applied consistently throughout the current and prior years.

Insurance contracts premiums

Gross written premiums comprise premiums on insurance contracts incepting during the financial year together with adjustments to premium written in previous accounting years. The estimated premium income in respect of facility contracts, for example binding authorities and line slips are deemed to be written in full at the inception of the contract.

Premiums are disclosed before the deduction of brokerage and exclude taxes or duties levied on them when these are payable by the Syndicate. Estimates are included for premiums receivable after the period end but not yet notified. Outward reinsurance premium is accounted for in the same accounting period as the related insurance or inward reinsurance business.

Premium is recognised as earned over the policy contract period. The earned element is calculated on a basis where the premium is apportioned over the period of risk. For premium written under facilities, the earned element is calculated based on the estimated inception date and coverage period of the underlying contracts.

The estimation of earned premium uses judgement about the profile of risk over the coverage period of (re)insurance contracts and reflects the seasonal nature of certain classes of business. This more closely aligns the earning of premium with the seasonal basis of reserving claims.

The proportion of premiums written, gross of commission payable, attributable to periods after the balance sheet date is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums. The change in this provision is

1.Basis of preparation - continued

taken to the income statement in order that revenue is recognised over the period of the risk. Under FRS 103, unearned premium are monetary liabilities. These are therefore valued at closing exchange rates at the reporting period end and any foreign currency gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise brokerage incurred on insurance contracts written during the financial year. They are incurred on the same basis as the earned proportions of the premiums they relate to. Deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the period in which the related revenues are earned. Deferred acquisition costs are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are impaired where they are no longer considered to be recoverable out of future margins in the related revenues. Under FRS 103, deferred acquisition costs are monetary assets. These are therefore valued at closing exchange rates at the reporting period end and any foreign currency gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Reinsurance premiums ceded

Reinsurance premium ceded comprise premium on reinsurance arrangements bought which incept during the financial year, together with adjustments to premium ceded in previous accounting years. The proportion of reinsurance premium ceded attributable to periods after the reporting date is deferred as reinsurers share of unearned premium. Reinsurance premium ceded is earned over the policy contract period in accordance with the terms of the reinsurance contract.

Insurance contracts liabilities: claims

Claims paid are defined as those claims transactions settled up to the balance sheet date including the internal and external claims settlement expenses allocated to those transactions.

Claims reserves are estimated on an undiscounted basis. Provisions are subject to a detailed quarterly review where forecast future cash flows and existing amounts provided are reviewed and reassessed.

Any changes to the amounts held are adjusted through the income statement. Provisions are established above an actuarial best estimate as an additional degree of caution.

Unpaid claims reserves are made for known or anticipated liabilities under insurance contracts which have not been settled up to the reporting date. Included within the provision is an allowance for the future costs of settling those claims. This is estimated based on past experience and current expectations of future cost levels.

The unpaid claims reserves also includes, where necessary, a reserve for unexpired risks where, at the reporting date, the estimated costs of future claims and related deferred acquisition costs are expected to exceed the unearned premiums provision. In determining the need for an unexpired risk provision the underwriting divisions within the Syndicate have been regarded as groups of business that are managed together.

Some insurance contracts permit the Syndicate to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (for example, salvage). The Syndicate may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example, subrogation). Estimates of salvage recoveries and subrogation reimbursements are included as allowances in the measurement of the insurance liability for unpaid claims, and recognised in insurance and reinsurance receivables when the liability is settled.

Although the claims provision is considered to be reasonable, having regard to previous claims experience (including the use of certain statistically based projections) and case by case reviews of notified losses, on the basis of information available at the date of determining the provision, the ultimate liabilities will vary as a result of subsequent information and events. These adjustments are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the related adjustments are made.

Reinsurance recoveries

The benefits to which the Syndicate is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets.

These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as longer-term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract.

Where there is objective evidence that a reinsurance asset is impaired, the Syndicate reduces the carrying amount of the reinsurance asset to its recoverable amount and recognises the impairment loss in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets

The Syndicate's financial assets are classified at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL). This classification requires all fair value changes to be recognised immediately within the investment return line in the statement of profit or loss.

Within the FVPL category, holdings in collective investment schemes, fixed income securities, equity securities, property funds and certain derivatives are classified as 'trading' as the Syndicate buys with the intention to resell.

All other assets at FVPL are classified as 'other than trading' within the FVPL category as they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a FVPL basis.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date the Syndicate commits to purchase or sell the assets. These are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently re-measured at fair value based on quoted bid prices. Transaction costs are recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss when incurred. Changes in the fair value of investments are included in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise. The uncertainty around valuation is discussed further in note 8.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments primarily include currency forwards. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into. They are subsequently measured at fair value, with their fair values obtained from quoted market prices or, where these are not available, by using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or option pricing models. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of derivatives held to hedge against unmatched foreign exchange exposure are included within other operating expenses where they offset foreign exchange gains and losses.

1 Basis of preparation - continued
The Syndicate documents at the inception of each hedging transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions.The Syndicate also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of hedged items.

Investment return
The investment return comprises investment income, investment gains less losses and is net of investment expenses and charges.

Realised gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the net sales proceeds and their purchase price in the financial year or their valuation at the commencement of the year. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the valuation of investments at the balance sheet date and their purchase price in the financial year or their valuation at the commencement of the year.

All of the investment return arising in the year is reported initially in the non-technical account. A transfer is then made from the non-technical account to the technical account to reallocate investment return relating to underwriting assets.

Taxation
No provision has been made in respect of UK income tax on trading income. It is the responsibility of the member to settle their tax liabilities. Overseas taxation comprises US Federal Income tax and Canadian Federal Income tax. The amounts charged to the member are collected centrally through Lloyd's Members' Services Unit as part of the member's distribution process. The ultimate tax liability is the responsibility of the underwriting member.

Foreign currencies
The Syndicate maintains seven separate currency funds, namely Sterling, US dollars, Euros, Canadian dollars, New Zealand dollars, Australian dollars and Japanese yen.

(a) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of the Syndicate are measured in Pounds Sterling (£) which is the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Syndicate operates. The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£).

(b) Transactions and balances
Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange at the reporting date (insurance balances are considered to be monetary assets). Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate prevailing on the date in which the asset or liability first arose or, where such items are revalued, at the latest valuation date. Exchange differences are recognised within the 'non-technical account'.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using an effective interest rate. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when there is evidence that the asset is impaired. These are reversed when the triggering event that caused the impairment is reversed.

Other payables
Other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. They represent liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied in the normal course of business, invoiced by the supplier before the year end, but for which payment has not yet been made.

Insurance debtors and creditors
In the normal course of business, for the majority of contracts, settlement is required to be made with Lloyd's Central Accounting, the market settlement bureau, on the basis of the net balance due to or from insurance brokers in total rather than the amounts due to or from the individual parties which they represent. The legal status of this practice of net settlement is uncertain and in the event of an insolvency it is generally abandoned. Accordingly, insurance debtors and creditors, as presented, in respect of both Lloyd's Central Accounting settled business and business that is settled direct with brokers and service companies, comprise respectively the totals of all the Syndicate's individual outstanding debit and credit transactions before any offset. The resultant totals give no indication of future net cash flows.

Syndicate operating expenses
Costs incurred by the managing agent exclusively for the Syndicate are charged to the Syndicate on an accruals basis.

Expenses incurred jointly by the managing agent and the Syndicate are charged to the Syndicate and reflect the costs of services provided and does not include any profit element. The managing agent charges a further management fee of 2.5% of syndicate capacity.

Retirement benefit costs
Pension contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss when due.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, highly liquid investments which are believed to be subject to insignificant risk of change in fair value.

2 Technical account analysis

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return and net technical provisions is set out below:

2017	Gross written premiums £m	Gross earned premiums £m	Gross claims incurred £m	Net operating expenses £m	Reinsurance balance £m	Total £m	Net technical provisions £m	Commissions on gross premiums earned £m
Direct insurance								
Accident and health	49.1	46.6	(27.9)	(18.3)	(6.1)	(5.7)	64.4	(8.8)
Motor (third party liability)	56.1	53.5	(54.6)	(17.6)	(0.7)	(19.4)	88.1	(10.1)
Motor (other classes)	217.7	201.0	(223.6)	(62.8)	(2.6)	(88.0)	340.8	(37.8)
Marine, aviation and transport	346.4	319.4	(349.1)	(99.3)	52.1	(76.9)	509.8	(60.1)
Fire and other damage to property	426.4	416.1	(323.9)	(166.9)	(52.4)	(127.1)	651	(78.2)
Third party liability	384.0	329.0	(242.9)	(134.9)	(43.5)	(92.3)	484.9	(61.8)
Miscellaneous	70.9	58.2	(27.3)	(22.4)	(11.1)	(2.6)	90.4	(11.0)
	1,550.60	1,423.80	(1,249.3)	(522.2)	(64.3)	(412.0)	2,229.40	(267.8)
Reinsurance	531.6	502.7	(908.8)	(118.9)	360.6	(164.4)	795.6	(94.6)
Total	2,082.20	1,926.50	(2,158.1)	(641.1)	296.3	(576.4)	3,025.00	(362.4)

2016	Gross written premiums £m	Gross earned premiums £m	Gross claims incurred £m	Net operating expenses £m	Reinsurance balance £m	Total £m	Net technical provisions £m	Commissions on gross premiums earned £m
Direct insurance								
Accident and health	26.4	29.7	(19.1)	(9.6)	(2.4)	(1.4)	39.0	(5.8)
Motor (third party liability)	46.7	42.7	(36.6)	(14.9)	0.9	(7.9)	61.7	(8.4)
Motor (other classes)	208.2	186.4	(169.4)	(65.0)	8.7	(39.3)	265.2	(36.6)
Marine, aviation and transport	211.3	210.9	(138.1)	(78.3)	(8.0)	(13.5)	284.0	(41.4)
Fire and other damage to property	241.3	242.4	(132.4)	(81.9)	(21.1)	7.0	331.7	(47.6)
Third party liability	281.0	269.9	(153.1)	(90.6)	(24.0)	2.2	368.6	(53.0)
Miscellaneous	65.3	73.3	(44.2)	(26.6)	(3.8)	(1.3)	98.5	(14.4)
	1,080.2	1,055.3	(692.9)	(366.9)	(49.7)	(54.2)	1,448.7	(207.2)
Reinsurance	750.5	703.4	(396.7)	(204.2)	(138.0)	(35.5)	794.7	(138.4)
Total	1,830.7	1,758.7	(1,089.6)	(571.1)	(187.7)	(89.7)	2,243.4	(345.6)

All premiums are concluded in the UK.

The geographical analysis of gross written premiums by location of client, as a proxy for risk location, is as follows:

	2017 £m	2016 £m
UK	648.2	389.2
Other EU countries	225.1	155.9
USA	575.8	824.8
Other	633.1	460.8
Total	2,082.2	1,830.7

3 Net operating expenses

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Acquisition costs	449.4	395.7
Change in deferred acquisition costs (note 9(d))	(39.3)	(12.5)
Administrative expenses	170.4	161.3
Managing agent's fees	43.3	34.9
Lloyd's charges	42.8	17.0
Reinsurance commission and profit participation	(25.5)	(25.3)
	641.1	571.1
Administrative expenses include:		
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor for:		
- Audit of the Syndicate's annual report	(0.4)	(0.5)
- Other audit-related services	(0.1)	(0.2)

Total commissions for direct insurance business for the year amounted to £331.7 million (2016: £245.9 million).

For MS Amlin Underwriting Limited the auditors' remuneration was £15,000 (2016: £21,000).

4 Staff numbers and costs

All staff are employed by MS Amlin Corporate Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of MS Amlin plc and the immediate parent company of the managing agent. The following amounts were recharged to the Syndicate in respect of salary costs:

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Wages and salaries	62.1	51.3
Social security costs	8.4	6.0
Other pension costs	8.4	4.1
	78.9	61.4

Pension costs reflect contributions paid to MS Amlin defined benefit scheme and defined contribution schemes. The defined benefit scheme covers a number of MS Amlin entities and is therefore expensed based on contributions paid.

The average number of employees employed by MS Amlin Corporate Services Limited who provided services to the Syndicate during the year was as follows:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Senior underwriters	95	90
Other underwriters	84	80
Underwriting support	274	244
Claims staff	63	51
Claims support	126	162
Operational	376	297
Operational support	138	178
	1,156	1,102

5 Directors' emoluments

Directors are also directors or employees of other companies within the MS Amlin Group. It is not practicable to allocate total emoluments between services as directors or employees of individual MS Amlin Group companies. The directors of MS Amlin Underwriting Limited received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Executive and non-executive director's emoluments and fees	5,968	7,001
Accrued defined benefit scheme pension	150	147
Defined contribution scheme	145	82
	6,263	7,230

5 Directors' emoluments continued

Payments were made to 4 directors (2016: 11) in respect of defined benefit pension schemes and to 5 directors (2016: 5) in respect of defined contribution schemes. 6 directors were members of long term incentive schemes (2016: 11).

Included in the executive and non-executive directors' emoluments is £Nil (2016: £0.7 million) relating to compensation to directors for loss of office.

The highest paid director of MS Amlin Underwriting Limited received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Director's emoluments	1,597	1,647
Defined contribution scheme	52	7
	1,649	1,654

The three (2016: three) active underwriters during the year received the following remuneration charged as a Syndicate expense for the period they were appointed:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Executive directors' emoluments	1,574	1,590
Accrued defined benefit scheme pension	30	25
Defined contribution scheme	87	34
	1,691	1,649

6 Investment return

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	0.5	0.5
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	22.2	20.5
Investment Income	22.7	21.0
Net realised gains/(losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	74.3	(37.1)
Net unrealised(losses)/ gains on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(25.5)	56.1
Investment expenses and charges	(0.9)	(1.7)
Total investment return	70.6	38.3

The above figures include investment return of £56.6 million (2016: £28.6 million) on cash, bonds, equity and property investments deposited by MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited into the Syndicate's Premium Trust Fund.

6.Investment return continued

Calendar year investment yield

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Average Syndicate funds available for investment during the year		
Sterling	118.5	171.6
Euro	120.0	106.7
US dollars	691.2	645.2
Canadian dollars	212.8	151.0
Australian dollars	73.7	46.3
New Zealand dollars	11.7	30.2
Japanese yen	17.3	9.6
Combined	1,245.2	1,160.6
Aggregate gross investment return on Syndicate investments for the year (excluding expenses and charges)	14.0	10.9
Gross calendar year investment yield:		
Sterling	0.5%	0.5%
Euro	0.5%	0.3%
US dollars	1.4%	0.9%
Canadian dollars	0.6%	0.9%
Australian dollars	2.3%	2.5%
New Zealand dollars	3.4%	3.4%
Japanese yen	0.7%	1.2%
Combined	1.2%	0.9%

The average amount of Syndicate funds available for investment has been calculated as the monthly average balance of investments and overseas deposits. The yield percentages exclude immaterial sources of income.

7.Foreign exchange risk
The Syndicate's functional and presentation currency is Sterling. The Syndicate holds assets and liability balances in major base currencies of Sterling, Euros, US dollars and Canadian dollars, and additional currencies of New Zealand dollars, Japanese yen and Australian dollars. The Syndicate attempts to match the value of the assets held in these currencies with the equivalent liabilities to minimise foreign exchange exposure.

Foreign exchange exposure arises when business is written in non-functional currencies. These transactions are translated into the functional currency Sterling at the prevailing spot rate once the premiums are received. Consequently there is exposure to currency movements between the exposure being written and the premiums being received. Payments in non-base currencies are converted back into the underlying currency at the time a claim is to be settled; therefore the Syndicate is exposed to exchange rate risk between the claim being made and its subsequent settlement.

The Syndicate will also occasionally transact currencies on a forward basis particularly when net monetary assets/liabilities exceed pre-agreed thresholds. All forward contracts are carried out with well-rated banks, so as to limit the counterparty risk. The investment managers also hold forward foreign exchange contracts in their portfolios at the year-end in order to hedge non-base currency investments. All forward contracts are marked to market in their valuations.

7.Foreign exchange risk continued

The table below presents the Syndicate's member's balances by major base currency before the effect of any hedging instruments. The amounts are stated in the sterling equivalent of the local currency using the exchange rates as disclosed in the Group Annual Report.

	31 December 2017							
Currency risk	Sterling £m	US$ £m	Euro £m	CAN$ £m	AUD$ £m	JPY £m	Other £m	Total £m
Financial investments	1,018.9	803.2	161.9	229.8	104.5	19.6	12.5	2,350.4
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	295.4	791.2	52.7	37.3	-	-	-	1,176.6
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	258.5	766.4	75.2	55.2	28.5	3.3	81.7	1,268.8
Cash at bank	1.8	2.1	0.3	-	0.1	1.4	0.3	6.0
Other assets	288.6	215.0	25.5	20.2	17.1	1.8	26.3	594.5
Technical provisions	(1,009.2)	(2,321.7)	(283.0)	(197.2)	(143.7)	(25.3)	(221.5)	(4,201.6)
Insurance and reinsurance payables	(113.9)	(295.9)	(25.7)	(18.7)	-	-	-	(454.2)
Other creditors	(95.4)	(32.7)	(8.9)	(2.7)	-	-	-	(139.7)
Net assets	644.7	(72.4)	(2.0)	123.9	6.5	0.8	(100.7)	600.8

	31 December 2016							
Currency risk	Sterling £m	US$ £m	Euro £m	CAN$ £m	AUD$ £m	JPY £m	Other £m	Total £m
Financial investments	804.4	745.6	115.6	198.3	52.4	22.2	13.0	1,951.5
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	275.0	359.3	39.3	30.6	–	–	–	704.2
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	246.3	681.6	94.2	48.4	18.2	3.8	56.2	1,148.7
Cash at bank	9.1	4.2	0.5	-	1.2	1.4	0.3	16.7
Other assets	260.8	234.6	24.3	14.5	9.7	1.2	17.4	562.5
Technical provisions	(935.8)	(1,587.0)	(225.7)	(166.0)	(96.0)	(28.4)	(189.0)	(3,227.9)
Insurance and reinsurance payables	(68.7)	(250.4)	(25.8)	(14.5)	–	–	–	(359.4)
Other creditors	(62.5)	(71.7)	(9.8)	(0.3)	–	–	–	(144.3)
Net assets	528.6	116.2	12.6	111.0	(14.5)	0.2	(102.1)	652.0

If the foreign currencies were to strengthen/weaken by 10% against Sterling, the movement in the monetary net assets and liabilities of the Syndicate would result in the following gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss at 31 December 2017:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
Currency	10% strengthening of currency against GBP £m	10% weakening of currency against GBP £m	10% strengthening of currency against GBP £m	10% weakening of currency against GBP £m
US dollars	(8.1)	6.6	12.8	(10.5)
Canadian dollars	13.8	(11.3)	12.3	(10.0)
Euro	(0.2)	0.2	1.4	(1.1)
	5.5	(4.5)	26.5	(21.6)

8.Financial assets and liabilities

a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Cash and cash in hand	6.0	16.7

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash at bank and in hand, short-term bank deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in fair value.

8 Financial assets and liabilities continued

b) Net financial investments

	At Valuation		At Cost	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	573.8	588.9	575.1	590.3
Shares and other variable yield securities	12.3	281.6	12.3	230.2
Participation in investment pools	126.8	201.3	126.8	201.2
Holdings in collective investment schemes	1,474.1	750.5	1,435.6	706.6
Other investments	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.4
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,190.6	1,825.6	2,153.4	1,731.7
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial instruments	(1.3)	(8.4)	-	–
Net financial investments	2,189.3	1,817.2	2,153.4	1,731.7
Listed investments included above:				
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	573.8	588.9	575.1	590.3
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	270.5	-	219.1

Underwriting liabilities are matched by bonds, investment pools, collective investment schemes and cash. Other more volatile assets, including equities, represent capital. Included above are funds of £706.5 million (2016: £694.3 million) deposited by MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited and held as capital assets (Funds in Syndicate (FIS)).

The reconciliation of opening and closing net financial investments is as follows.

	2017	2016
	£m	£m
At 1 January	1,817.2	1,673.1
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(51.7)	157.8
Net purchases/(sales)	375.0	(32.7)
Net realised gains/(losses) on assets	74.3	(37.1)
Net unrealised (losses)/gains on assets	(25.5)	56.1
At 31 December	2,189.3	1,817.2

c) Other debtors

	2017	2016
	£m	£m
Receivable from MS Amlin Group companies	235.4	210.0
Other	13.8	35.9
	249.2	245.9

Other debtors are all current.

d) Other creditors

	2017	2016
	£m	£m
Payable to MS Amlin Group companies	97.4	102.1
Accruals and deferred income	24.4	1.9
Other	17.9	40.3
	139.7	144.3

Other creditors include non-current balances of nil (2016: £0.1 million).

8. Financial assets and liabilities continued

e) Fair value hierarchy

For financial instruments carried at fair value the Syndicate has categorised the measurement basis into a fair value hierarchy as follows:
Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (ie developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (ie for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.
There were no changes to the valuation techniques during the year.

Shares and other variable yield securities
Listed equities traded on a primary exchange in an active market are classified as Level 1.

Debt and other fixed income securities
The fair value is based upon quotes from pricing services where available. These pricing services derive prices based on an average of quotes provided by brokers. Where multiple quotes are not available, the fair value is based upon evaluated pricing services, which typically use proprietary cash flow models and incorporate observable market inputs, such as credit spreads, benchmark quotes and other trade data. If such services do not provide coverage of the asset, then fair value is determined manually using indicative broker quotes, which are corroborated by recent market transactions in similar or identical assets.

Where there is an active market for these assets and their fair value is the unadjusted quoted market price, these are classified as Level 1. This is typically the case for government bonds. Level 1 also includes bond funds, where fair value is based upon quoted prices. Where the market is inactive or the price is adjusted, but significant market observable inputs having been used by the pricing sources, then these are considered to be Level 2. This is typically the case for government agency debt, corporate debt, mortgage and asset-backed securities and catastrophe bonds. Certain assets, for which prices or other market inputs are unobservable, are classified as Level 3.

Holdings in collective investment schemes
These represent investments in open-ended investment unit trusts. The fair value of the investment in unlisted open-ended investments is determined using an unadjusted net asset value, which results in a Level 2 valuation. The unadjusted net asset value is used as the units are redeemable at the reportable net asset value at the measurement date.

Participation in investment pools
These are units held in money market funds and the value is based upon unadjusted, quoted and executable prices provided by the fund manager and classified as Level 1.

Derivatives
Listed derivative contracts, such as futures, that are actively traded are valued using quoted prices from the relevant exchange and are classified as Level 1. Over the counter currency options are valued by the counterparty using quantitative models with multiple market inputs such as foreign exchange rate volatility. The market inputs are observable and the valuation can be validated through external sources. These are classified as Level 2.

8. Financial assets and liabilities continued

Net financial investments by fair value grouping.

	Fair value hierarchy				Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total 2017 £m	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total 2016 £m
Assets								
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss								
Debt and other fixed income securities	445.1	128.7	-	573.8	385.1	203.8	–	588.9
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	1.2	11.1	12.3	270.5	–	11.1	281.6
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Participation in investment pools	126.8	-	-	126.8	201.3	–	–	201.3
Holdings in collective investment schemes	0.9	1,275.4	197.8	1,474.1	606.0	–	144.5	750.5
Other	1.3	2.3	-	3.6	1.2	2.1	–	3.3
Total financial assets	574.1	1,407.6	208.9	2,190.6	1,464.1	205.9	155.6	1,825.6
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss								
Derivative financial instruments	-	(1.3)	-	(1.3)	–	(8.4)	–	(8.4)
Total financial liabilities	-	(1.3)	-	(1.3)	–	(8.4)		(8.4)
Net financial investments	574.1	1,406.3	208.9	2,189.3	1,464.1	197.5	155.6	1,817.2

The table above excludes the Syndicate's holdings of cash and cash equivalents of £6.0 million (2016: £16.7 million). These are measured at fair value and are categorised as Level 1.

The majority of the Syndicate's investments are valued based on quoted market information or other observable market data. The Syndicate holds 9.5% (2016: 8.5%) of its net financial investments at a fair value based on estimates and recorded as Level 3 investments. Level 3 investments in collective investment schemes are valued using net asset statements provided by independent third parties, and therefore no sensitivity analysis has been prepared. Where estimates are used, these are based on a combination of independent third party evidence and internally developed models, calibrated to market observable data where possible. While such valuations are sensitive to estimates, it is believed that changing one or more of the assumptions to reasonably possible alternative assumptions might result in a higher or lower fair value measurement, though this is unlikely to be significant. Therefore, no sensitivity analysis has been prepared.

There have been no transfers between the different levels during the year.

f) Financial risk management

The following section describes the Syndicate's investment risk management from a quantitative and qualitative perspective.

The Syndicate has two main categories of assets:

- Underwriting assets – premium received and held to meet future insurance claims.
- Capital assets – capital required by Lloyd's to support the underwriting business. These represent funds deposited by MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited as Funds in Syndicate (FIS) plus working capital and surplus funds. Apart from the outstanding borrowings, these assets do not have specific current liabilities attached to them.

8 Financial assets and liabilities continued

Investment governance
The managing agent manages the Syndicate's investments in accordance with the investment governance framework that is set by the Board of the managing agent. This framework determines investment governance and the investment risk tolerance. It is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that the Board's fiduciary and regulatory responsibilities are being met. Day-to-day management of the investments is delegated to the Investment Oversight Committee (IOC) or members of the executive, who are advised by MS Amlin Investment Management.

The IOC comprises the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Investment Officer and members of the managing agents executive. The IOC meets quarterly and supports the Risk & Solvency Committee in carrying out its delegated investment risk-related responsibilities. Day-to-day responsibility for investment is further delegated to the MS Amlin Investment Management team, led by the Chief Investment Officer. The IOC is kept updated on relevant issues. MS Amlin Investment Management is responsible for tactical asset allocation and the appointment of external investment managers and custodians.

Risk tolerance
Investment risk tolerances are set by the Risk & Solvency Committee. The investment process is driven from the risk tolerance which is determined by reference to factors such as the underwriting cycle and the requirements of the capital providers. In a hard underwriting market, capital preservation is paramount in order to support the insurance business and, therefore, the risk tolerance for the capital assets will be low. Conversely, the risk tolerance for the underwriting assets under these circumstances will be relatively high due to the strong cash flow. In a soft underwriting market the opposite applies.

Investment risk is monitored by MS Amlin Investment Management using a market-recognised third-party risk model. Risk reporting is generated by MS Amlin Investment Management and an independent review conducted by the Risk function. These reports are then circulated to the IOC and the Risk & Solvency Committee.

Strategic asset allocation
The managing agent has determined the Syndicate's strategic asset allocation which is set according to its risk tolerance and liabilities.

The strategic asset allocations for capital assets are set by using a Value at Risk (VaR) model to determine the optimum asset allocation for the current risk tolerance, which ensures that appropriate solvency levels are maintained.

The expected timescale for future cash flows in each currency is calculated by the Actuarial team; the average of these form the basis of our asset liability duration management.

Tactical ranges around these strategic asset allocations provide flexibility to ensure that an appropriate risk/reward balance is maintained in changing investment markets.

The IOC reviews the strategic asset allocation and tactical asset allocation ranges for appropriateness to optimise investment returns within the risk tolerances.

Investment management
Investments are run on a multi-asset, multi-manager basis. Exposure to the asset classes is achieved using physical holdings of the asset class or derivative instruments and may be managed by the Investment Team or by outsourced managers, on a segregated, pooled or commingled basis. Manager selection is based on a range of criteria that leads to the expectation that they will add value to the funds over the medium to long-term. The managers have discretion to manage the funds on a day-to-day basis within investment guidelines or prospectuses applicable to their funds that ensure that they comply with the investment frameworks. The managers' performance, compliance and risk are monitored on an ongoing basis.

8. Financial assets and liabilities continued

The asset allocation of the Syndicate's investments is set out below.

	31 December 2017				31 December 2016			
	Underwriting assets £m	Capital assets £m	Total assets £m	Total %	Underwriting assets £m	Capital assets £m	Total assets £m	Total %
Government securities	445.1	-	445.1	20.3	423.7	–	423.7	23.3
Government agencies/guaranteed bonds	30.2	-	30.2	1.4	20.9	–	20.9	1.1
Asset backed securities	2.5	-	2.5	0.1	0.3	–	0.3	–
Mortgage-backed securities – Prime	-	-	-	-	13.1	–	13.1	0.7
Corporate bonds	96.0	-	96.0	4.4	130.9	–	130.9	7.2
Total bonds	573.8	-	573.8	26.2	588.9	-	588.9	32.3
Equities	12.3	-	12.3	0.6	6.4	275.2	281.6	15.5
Pooled vehicles	767.7	508.6	1,276.3	58.3	350.1	255.9	606.0	33.4
Property funds	-	197.8	197.8	9.0	–	144.5	144.5	8.0
Other liquid investments & cash pooled vehicle	129.3	(0.2)	129.1	5.9	164.5	31.7	196.2	10.8
Total	1,483.1	706.2	2,189.3	100.0	1,109.9	707.3	1,817.2	100.0

g) Market risk

Market risk concerns the risks associated with valuation, interest rates, liquidity and counterparty credit. Foreign exchange risk is described in note 7.

Valuation risk
The Syndicate's earnings are directly affected by changes in the valuations of the investments held in the portfolios. These valuations vary according to the movements in the underlying markets. The Syndicate's assets are marked to market at bid price. Prices are supplied by the custodians, whose pricing processes are covered by their published annual audits. In accordance with their pricing policies, prices are sourced from market recognised pricing vendor sources. These pricing sources use closing trades, or where more appropriate in illiquid markets, pricing models. Property funds are based on the most recent price available, which in some instances may be a quarter in arrears. Where a property transaction has taken place the transaction price is used if it is the most recent price available.

The managing agent operates an established control framework with respect to fair value measurement which ensures the valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities meets the requirements of FRS 102. As part of this process, the managing agent reviews the valuation policies of the Syndicate's custodians along with the evidence provided by the custodians to support fair value measurement. The prices are also reconciled to the fund managers' records to check for reasonableness.

A review of stale prices was also conducted at 31 December 2017, though the impact of stale prices on the Syndicate's investment valuation is considered immaterial. Further details of the fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are included in note 8(e).

The valuation of investments is sensitive to equity risk. The impact on profit before tax of a 5% improvement/deterioration in the total market value of shares would be a £8.5 million gain/loss (2016: £5.2 million gain/loss) when applying a consistent methodology to the previous year.

Interest rate risk
Investors' expectations for interest rates will impact bond yields. The value of the Syndicate's bond holdings is therefore subject to fluctuation as bond yields rise and fall. If the yield falls the capital value will rise, and vice versa. The sensitivity of the price of a bond is indicated by its duration. The greater the duration of a security the greater its price volatility. Typically the longer the maturity of a bond the greater its duration.

8. Financial assets and liabilities continued

The maturity bands of the Syndicate's bond holdings as at 31 December 2017 are shown below.

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
	Underwriting assets £m	Underwriting assets £m
Less than 1 year	325.5	221.9
1-2 years	229.5	315.0
2-3 years	9.2	24.3
3-4 years	2.2	4.5
4-5 years	1.6	6.9
Over 5 years	6.9	17.9
	574.9	590.5

The duration of underwriting assets is set with reference to the duration of the underlying liabilities. It should be noted that the liabilities are not currently discounted and therefore their value is not impacted by interest rate movements. Cash is raised, or the duration of the portfolio reduced, if it is believed that yields may rise and therefore capital values will fall. Included in the above is £1.1 million (2016: £1.6 million) of accrued interest.

The average durations of the bond and cash portfolios for the underwriting assets and associated insurance liabilities as at 31 December 2017 were as follows:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
Underwriting assets/liabilities	Assets Years	Liabilities Years	Assets Years	Liabilities Years
Sterling	(0.5)	3.8	0.6	3.5
US dollar	-	3.8	–	3.8
Euro	(0.4)	4.9	(0.7)	4.9
Canadian dollar	0.4	4.7	0.5	4.7

The asset durations above are calculated by the custodian and are checked against those reported by the fund managers. Liabilities durations are calculated by the MS Amlin Group Actuarial team.

Liquidity risk

It is important to ensure that claims are paid as they fall due. Levels of cash are therefore managed on a daily basis and buffers of liquid assets are also held in excess of the immediate requirements. This is to reduce the risk of being forced sellers of any of the Syndicate's assets, which may result in realising prices below fair value, especially in periods of below normal investment market activity. The policy of limiting the extent of duration divergence between the policyholders' assets and the liabilities helps to reduce the risk of a cash flow mismatch.

The following table indicates the contractual timing of cash flows arising from assets and liabilities for management of insurance contracts at 31 December 2017.

31 December 2017 Financial assets	No stated maturity £m	Contractual cash flows (undiscounted) 0-1 yr £m	1-3 yrs £m	3-5 yrs £m	>5 yrs £m	Carrying amount £m
Debt and other fixed income securities	-	473.2	100.7	5.8	2.9	573.8
Shares and other variable yield securities	12.3	-	-	-	-	12.3
Participation in investment pools	126.8	-	-	-	-	126.8
Holdings in collective investment schemes	1,474.2	-	-	-	-	1,474.2
Other investments	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6
Other debtors	-	1,518.0	-	-	-	1,518.0
Cash	6.0		-	-	-	6.0
Total financial assets	1,622.9	1,991.2	100.7	5.8	2.9	3,714.7
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments (net)	-	(1.3)	-	-	-	(1.3)
Total financial liabilities	-	(1.3)	-	-	-	(1.3)
Net financial assets	1,622.9	1,989.9	100.7	5.8	2.9	3,713.4

Insurance liabilities	No stated maturity £m	Expected cash flows (undiscounted) 0-1 yr £m	1-3 yrs £m	3-5 yrs £m	>5 yrs £m	Carrying amount £m
Outstanding claims	–	966.7	1,177.2	423.1	344.3	2,911.3
Less reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	–	(488.4)	(319.3)	(42.9)	(93.9)	(944.5)
Creditors	–	437.3	132.8	10.9	12.9	593.9
Total	–	915.6	990.7	391.1	263.3	2,560.7
Difference in contractual cash flows	1,622.9	1,074.3	(890.0)	(385.3)	(260.4)	1,152.7

31 December 2016 Financial assets	No stated maturity £m	Contractual cash flows (undiscounted) 0-1 yr £m	1-3 yrs £m	3-5 yrs £m	>5 yrs £m	Carrying amount £m
Debt and other fixed income securities	–	466.2	69.6	20.5	19.9	588.9
Shares and other variable yield securities	281.6	–	–	–	–	281.6
Participation in investment pools	201.3	–	–	–	–	201.3
Holdings in collective investment schemes	750.5	–	–	–	–	750.5
Other investments	1.2	–	2.1	–	–	3.3
Other debtors	-	1,394.6	-	-	-	1,394.6
Cash	16.7		-	-	-	16.7
Total financial assets	1,251.3	1,860.8	71.7	20.5	19.9	3,236.9
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	–	(8.4)	–	–	–	(8.4)
Total financial liabilities	–	(8.4)	–	–	–	(8.4)
Net financial assets	1,251.3	1,852.4	71.7	20.5	19.9	3,228.5

Insurance liabilities	No stated maturity £m	Expected cash flows (undiscounted) 0-1 yr £m	1-3 yrs £m	3-5 yrs £m	>5 yrs £m	Carrying amount £m
Outstanding claims	–	454.1	890.8	341.8	381.3	2,068.0
Less reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	–	(109.5)	(240.2)	(49.2)	(87.2)	(486.1)
Creditors	–	429.2	33.8	0.5	23.2	486.7
Total	–	773.8	684.4	293.1	317.3	2,068.6
Difference in contractual cash flows	1,251.3	1,078.6	(612.7)	(272.6)	(297.4)	1,159.9

Debt and other fixed income securities have undiscounted cashflows totalling £582.6 million (2016: £576.2 million). These investments are held at fair value through profit and loss at a value of £573.8 million (2016: £588.9 million). As a result the contractual cash flow total does not agree with the carrying amount in the table above.

8. **Financial assets and liabilities continued**

Liquidity in the event of a major disaster is tested regularly using internal cash flow forecasts and realistic disaster scenarios. In addition, the policyholders' funds investment guidelines require at least 25% of the funds to be held in government bonds and/or cash equivalents, which are highly liquid. If a major insurance event occurs the investment strategy is reviewed to ensure that sufficient liquidity is also available in the corporate funds.

The current and non-current portions of the other non-derivative financial liabilities is available in notes 8(d) and 9(f).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Syndicate becomes exposed to loss if a specific counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations in a timely manner impacting the Syndicate's ability to meet its claims as they fall due. Credit risk can also arise from underlying causes that have an impact upon the creditworthiness of all counterparties of a particular description or geographical location. The Syndicate's credit risk is mitigated by the collateral received from counterparties, details of which are given in note 8(i). The Syndicate is exposed to credit risk in its investment portfolio and with its premium and reinsurance debtors.

31 December 2017	Debt securities £m	%	Participation in investment pools £m	%	Insurance and reinsurance receivables £m	%	Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims £m	%
AAA	452.9	79.0	–	–	–	–	90.4	9.6
AA	30.4	5.3	–	–	–	–	139.8	14.8
A	77.6	13.5	–	–	160.7	5.2	705.9	74.7
BBB	1.2	0.2	–	–	–	–	1.2	0.1
Other	11.7	2.0	126.8	100.0	1,108.1	94.8	7.2	0.8
	573.8	100.0	126.8	100.0	1,268.8	100.0	944.5	100.0

31 December 2016	Debt securities £m	%	Participation in investment pools £m	%	Insurance and reinsurance receivables £m	%	Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims £m	%
AAA	397.7	67.5	201.3	100.0	–	–	–	–
AA	60.9	10.3	–	–	5.0	0.4	31.1	6.4
A	62.4	10.6	–	–	105.4	9.2	439.4	90.4
BBB	18.1	3.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	49.8	8.5	–	–	1,038.3	90.4	15.6	3.2
	588.9	100.0	201.3	100.0	1,148.7	100.0	486.1	100.0

Insurance and reinsurance

The table above includes premium receivables, representing amounts due from policyholders. The quality of these receivables is not graded, but based on historical experience there is limited default risk relating to these amounts. Credit risk in respect of premium debt is overseen by the Syndicate's Broker Committee and managed through a number of controls that include broker approval, annual financial review and internal rating of brokers and regular monitoring of premium settlement performance.

Also included are reinsurance receivables, which represent the amounts due at 31 December 2017, as well as amounts expected to be recovered on unpaid outstanding claims (including IBNR) in respect of earned risks. These are stated net of provisions for impairment. The credit risk in respect of reinsurance receivables, including reinsurers' share of outstanding claims, is primarily managed by review and approval of reinsurance security by the Reinsurance Security Committee prior to the purchase of the reinsurance contract. Guidelines are set, and monitored, that restrict the purchase of reinsurance security based on the internal ratings for each reinsurer and Standard & Poor's ratings. The Syndicate holds collateral from certain reinsurers including those that are non-rated as security against potential default. The details of reinsurance collaterals held and placed with third party trust funds are provided in note 8(i). Provisions are made against the amounts due from certain reinsurers, depending on the age of the debt and the current rating assigned to the reinsurer. The impact on profit before tax of a 1% variation in the reinsurance assets would be £9.4 million (2016: £4.9 million). The details of overdue reinsurance assets and insurance receivables are provided in notes 9(a) and 9(e).

Investments

As well as actual failure of a counterparty to perform its contractual obligations, the price of corporate bond holdings will be affected by investors' perception of a borrower's credit worthiness. Credit risk within the investment funds is managed through the credit research carried out by the investment managers. The investment guidelines are designed to mitigate credit risk by ensuring diversification of the holdings. For each portfolio there are limits to the exposure to single issuers and to the total amount that can be held in each credit quality rating category, as determined by reference to credit rating agencies. At 31 December 2017, directly held bonds accounted for 26.2% of the portfolio (2016: 32.4%), the residual of the portfolio was held mostly in collective investment schemes. The credit ratings on debt securities are BNP Paribas composite ratings based on Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

8. **Financial assets and liabilities continued**

h) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Syndicate's derivative transactions with respect to over-the counter options and currency forwards are subject to International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. Transactions under such agreements meet the criteria for offsetting in the Syndicate's statement of financial position. The Syndicate also receives and pledges collateral in the form of cash in respect of the derivative transactions. The fair value of the Syndicate's options and currency forwards are not offset by such collaterals as they create a right of set-off that is enforceable only following an event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Syndicate or the counterparties.

The Syndicate listed futures are transacted under Global Principal Clearing agreements and are not subject to offsetting in the consolidated statement of financial position. In addition, the Syndicate and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and the liabilities simultaneously.

The disclosure provided in the tables below include derivatives that are set off in the Syndicate's statement of financial position.At 31 December 2017, there is no designated hedge accounting relationship (2016: £6.3 million).

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

				Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position		
31 December 2017	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets £m	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position £m	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position £m	Financial instruments £m	Cash collateral received £m	Net Amount £m
Derivative instruments held for trading	354.0	(352.1)	1.9	0.3	(0.8)	1.4
Derivative instruments in designated hedge accounting relationships	-	-	-	-	-	-
	354.0	(352.1)	1.9	0.3	(0.8)	1.4

				Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position		
31 December 2017	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities £m	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the statement of financial position £m	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position £m	Financial instruments £m	Cash collateral pledged £m	Net Amount £m
Derivative instruments held for trading	(355.0)	352.1	(2.9)	(0.6)	1.9	(1.6)
Derivative instruments in designated hedge accounting relationships	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(355.0)	352.1	(2.9)	(0.6)	1.9	(1.6)
Net	(1.0)	-	(1.0)	(0.3)	1.1	(0.2)

				Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position		
31 December 2016	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets £m	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position £m	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position £m	Financial instruments £m	Cash collateral received £m	Net Amount £m
Derivative instruments held for trading	419.6	(414.0)	5.6	–	-	5.6
Derivative instruments in designated hedge accounting relationships	132.8	(131.7)	1.1	–	(1.6)	(0.5)
	552.4	(545.7)	6.7	–	(1.6)	5.1

8. Financial assets and liabilities continued

31 December 2016	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets £m	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position £m	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position £m	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position		
				Financial instruments £m	Cash collateral received £m	Net Amount £m
Derivative instruments held for trading	(421.7)	414.0	(7.7)	–	–	(7.7)
Derivative instruments in designated hedge accounting relationships	(139.1)	131.7	(7.4)	–	7.3	(0.1)
	(560.8)	545.7	(15.1)	–	7.3	(7.8)
Net	(8.4)	-	(8.4)	–	5.7	(2.7)

i) Restricted funds held by the Syndicate

At 31 December 2017, the Syndicate holds restricted funds in the form of trust fund investments, letter of credit (LOC) collaterals, initial margin calls on derivative financial instruments and collateral received from reinsurance counterparties.

Trust funds
The Syndicate holds gross assets of £5 396.3 million (2016: £4,383.6 million), offset by gross liabilities of £4,795.5 million (2016: £3,731.6 million), which are held within individual trust funds. The assets cannot be obtained or used until such time as each Syndicate underwriting year is closed and profits are distributed, or an advance profit release is made. The Funds in Syndicate, as set out on page 11 in the Statement of changes in members' balances as funds deposited by MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited, represent the restricted capital for regulatory purposes. Furthermore, £110.7 million (2016: £102.4 million) of MS Amlin Asia Pacific Pte Ltd's assets are held within trust funds and restricted from use within the working capital of the Group until settlement has been made to the Syndicate.

Letter of Credit (LOC) facilities
At 31 December 2017, the Syndicate recognised £1.2 million (2016: £1.2 million) of cash drawn down from LOC facilities as a liability on the statement of financial position. This has been received from reinsurance counterparties as a guarantee for business written and is included within total funds held by the Syndicate.

Derivative margins and collateral
Derivative instruments traded across the Group give rise to collateral being placed with, or received from, external counterparties. At 31 December 2017, included in other receivables and other payables are £5.1 million (2016: £10.2 million) margins and collaterals pledged and £0.8 million (2016: £1.6 million) margins and collaterals held in relation to listed futures margins and other derivatives respectively.

Reinsurance collateral received
Collateral of £939.1 million (2016: £818.3 million) is held in third party trust funds to guarantee the Syndicate against reinsurance counterparties.

Insurance collateral placed
The Syndicate holds £463.9 million (2016: £471.9 million) of collateral in a US trust fund to meet US regulatory requirements, which are recognised as an asset to the Syndicate.

9. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets

a) Net outstanding claims

	2017			2016		
Outstanding claims	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurer's share £m	Net liabilities £m	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurer's share £m	Net liabilities £m
At 1 January	2,068.0	(486.1)	1,581.9	1,601.0	(422.9)	1,178.1
Claims incurred during the current year	2,086.7	(853.5)	1,233.2	1,159.1	(305.8)	853.3
Movements arising from prior year claims	71.5	26.1	97.6	(69.6)	29.8	(39.8)
	2,158.2	(827.4)	1,330.8	1,089.5	(276.0)	813.5
Claims paid during the year	(1,191.9)	308.3	(883.6)	(831.3)	206.1	(625.2)
Change in provision for claims	966.3	(519.1)	447.2	258.2	(69.9)	188.3
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(123.0)	60.7	(62.3)	208.8	6.7	215.5
At 31 December	2,911.3	(944.5)	1,966.8	2,068.0	(486.1)	1,581.9

Further information on the calculation of outstanding claims and the risks associated with them is provided in notes 9(l) and 9(g) respectively. Outstanding claims are further analysed between notified outstanding claims and claims incurred but not reported below:

	2017			2016		
Outstanding claims	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurer's share £m	Net liabilities £m	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurer's share £m	Net liabilities £m
Notified outstanding claims	1,445.1	(388.0)	1,057.1	1,272.5	(275.2)	997.3
Claims incurred but not reported	1,466.2	(556.5)	909.7	795.5	(210.9)	584.6
	2,911.3	(944.5)	1,966.8	2,068.0	(486.1)	1,581.9

The current and non-current portions for outstanding claims are expected to be as follows:

	2017			2016		
Outstanding claims	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurer's share £m	Net liabilities £m	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurer's share £m	Net liabilities £m
Current portion	1,104.9	(334.1)	770.8	682.4	(160.4)	522.0
Non-current portion	1,806.4	(610.4)	1,196.0	1,385.6	(325.7)	1,059.9
	2,911.3	(944.5)	1,966.8	2,068.0	(486.1)	1,581.9

The total reinsurers' share of outstanding claims is set out in the table below.

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	945.7	488.6
Less provision for impairment of receivables from reinsurers	(1.2)	(2.5)
	944.5	486.1

The managing agent assesses the Syndicate's reinsurers' share of outstanding claims for impairment on a quarterly basis by reviewing counterparty payment history and credit grades provided by rating agencies. The credit ratings of the Syndicate's reinsurers' share of outstanding claims are shown in note 8(g).

At 31 December 2017 and 2016 the reinsurers' share of outstanding claims was not overdue. The Syndicate holds collateral of £939.1 million (2016: £818.3 million) in relation to reinsurers' share of outstanding claims. Details are included in note 8(i).

9. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets continued

b) Claims development

The tables below illustrate the development of the estimates of cumulative claims for the Syndicate on an underwriting year basis, illustrating how amounts booked have developed from one reporting period to the next. All tables are prepared on an undiscounted basis. Non-sterling balances have been converted using 2017 year end exchange rates to aid comparability.

Claims development table gross of reinsurance

Estimate of cumulative claims	2011 £m	2012 £m	2013 £m	2014 £m	2015 £m	2016 £m	2017 £m	Total £m
At end of underwriting year	544.6	518.7	464.5	519.2	449.6	547.2	1,269.6	
One year later	860.2	830.4	867.2	898.3	918.4	1,230.2		
Two years later	836.4	835.5	848.4	946.0	977.2			
Three years later	840.5	808.6	900.3	990.3				
Four years later	836.0	804.5	875.0					
Five years later	818.8	816.3						
Six years later	840.5							
Cumulative payments	(777.2)	(734.1)	(729.1)	(713.0)	(565.1)	(465.1)	(302.9)	
Estimated balance to pay	63.3	82.2	145.9	277.3	412.1	765.1	966.7	2,712.6
Gross Claim reserve 2010&prior								198.7
Gross Claim reserve								2,911.3

Claims development table net of reinsurance

Estimate of cumulative claims	2011 £m	2012 £m	2013 £m	2014 £m	2015 £m	2016 £m	2017 £m	Total £m
At end of underwriting year	339.2	361.0	334.2	375.8	332.9	420.8	645.4	
One year later	522.8	603.3	619.2	658.9	709.4	914.7		
Two years later	519.2	614.5	622.8	713.6	744.4			
Three years later	551.5	594.0	679.3	803.8				
Four years later	537.3	624.6	665.1					
Five years later	523.2	636.7						
Six years later	537.9							
Cumulative payments	(483.1)	(560.6)	(531.8)	(556.9)	(435.8)	(365.3)	(167.1)	
Estimated balance to pay	54.8	76.1	133.3	246.9	308.6	549.4	478.3	1,847.4
NetClaim reserve 2010&prior								119.4
Net Claim reserve								1,966.8

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Total for all underwriting years		
Net reserves recognised	1,966.8	1,581.9
Amounts recovered from reinsurers	944.5	486.1
Gross reserves included in balance sheet	2,911.3	2,068.0

c) Net unearned premium

	2017			2016		
Unearned premium	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurers' share £m	Net liabilities £m	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurers' share £m	Net liabilities £m
At 1 January	1,159.9	(218.1)	941.8	946.6	(183.0)	763.6
Change in provision for unearned premium	155.7	(17.3)	138.4	72.0	(9.3)	62.7
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(25.3)	3.3	(22.0)	141.3	(25.8)	115.5
At 31 December	1,290.3	(232.1)	1,058.2	1,159.9	(218.1)	941.8

9 Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets continued

The current and non-current portions for unearned premium are expected to be as follows:

	2017			2016		
Unearned premium	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurers' share £m	Net liabilities £m	Insurance liabilities £m	Reinsurers' share £m	Net liabilities £m
Current portion	1,124.8	(202.3)	945.9	1,036.9	(195.1)	841.8
Non-current portion	165.4	(29.8)	112.3	123.0	(23.0)	100.0
At 31 December	1,290.2	(232.1)	1,058.2	1,159.9	(218.1)	941.8

d) Deferred acquisition costs

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

	Note	2017 £m	2016 £m
At 1 January		280.3	236.8
Change in deferred acquisition costs	3	39.3	12.5
Foreign exchange		(8.3)	31.0
At 31 December		311.3	280.3

The current and non-current portions are expected to be as follows:

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Current portion	278.3	250.6
Non-current portion	33.0	29.7
	311.3	280.3

e) Insurance and reinsurance receivables

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Due from policyholders	393.8	358.1
Due from intermediaries	883.6	794.7
Less provision for impairment of receivables from contract holders and agents	(8.6)	(4.1)
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	1,268.8	1,148.7

The current and non-current portions are expected to be as follows:

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Current portion	1,268.8	1,148.7
Non-current portion	-	-
	1,268.8	1,148.7

Receivables arising from reinsurance contracts are comprised principally of amounts recoverable from reinsurers in respect of paid claims and premium receivables on inward reinsurance business, including reinstatement premium.

The managing agent assesses the Syndicate's insurance and reinsurance receivables for impairment on a quarterly basis by reviewing counterparty payment history and for circumstances which may give rise to a dispute or default. At 31 December 2017, insurance and reinsurance receivables at a nominal value of £13.9 million (2016: £45.2 million) were greater than three months overdue and provided for on the basis of credit rating to the value of £8.6 million (2016: £4.1 million).

The carrying amounts disclosed above are reasonably approximate to the fair value at the reporting date.

9. **Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets continued**

f) The ageing analysis of insurance and reinsurance receivables overdue, before impairment provision, is as follows:

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Not overdue or less than 3 months	1,263.5	1,107.6
3 to 6 months	1.4	6.3
6 to 9 months	1.4	3.4
Greater than 9 months	11.1	35.5
	1,277.4	1,152.8

Movements on the Syndicate's provision for impairment of receivables from contract holders and agents are as follows:

	2017 £m	2016 £m
At 1 January	4.1	12.1
(Increase /Decrease) in the provision	4.5	(8.0)
At 31 December	8.6	4.1

Insurance and reinsurance payables

	2017 £m	2016 £m
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	94.1	69.5
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	360.1	289.9
Insurance and reinsurance payables	454.2	359.4

Of the insurance and reinsurance payables 68% (2016: 64%) of the balances are considered to be current and 32% (2016: 36%) non current. The carrying amounts disclosed above are reasonably approximate to the fair value at the reporting date. Insurance payables are comprised principally of premium payable for reinsurance, including reinstatement premium.

g) Underwriting risk

The Syndicate accepts underwriting risk in a range of classes of business through three distinct underwriting divisions. The bias of the portfolio is towards short-tail property and accident risk but liability coverage is also underwritten.

In underwriting insurance or reinsurance policies the underwriters use their skill and knowledge to assess each risk. Exposure information and data on past claims experience is used to evaluate the likely claims cost and therefore the premiums that should be sufficient (across a portfolio of risks) to cover claims costs, expenses and to produce an acceptable profit. However, due to the nature of insurance risk there is no guarantee that the premiums charged will be sufficient to cover claims costs. This shortfall may originate either from insufficient premiums being calculated and charged or result from an unexpected, or unprecedented, high level of claims.

A number of controls are deployed to limit the amount of insurance exposure underwritten. Each year a business plan is prepared and agreed which is used to monitor the amount of premium income, and exposure, to be written in total and for each class of business. Progress against this plan is monitored during the year. These premiums and exposures can be exceeded in exceptional circumstances but only with the approval of senior management. Apart from the UK, and some of the international, comprehensive motor liability portfolio, which has unlimited liability, all policies have a per loss limit which caps the size of any individual claims. For larger sum insured risks reinsurance coverage may be purchased. The managing agent uses line guides that determine the maximum liability per policy that can be written for each class (on a gross or net of facultative reinsurance basis) by each underwriter. The Syndicate is also exposed to catastrophe losses which may impact many risks in a single event. Reinsurance is purchased to limit the impact of loss aggregation from such events. These reinsurance arrangements are described in section 9(j) below.

Insurance liabilities are written through individual risk acceptances, reinsurance treaties or through facilities whereby the Syndicate is bound by other underwriting entities. Facility arrangements delegate underwriting authority to other underwriters, or to agents acting as coverholders, that use their judgement to write risks on the Syndicate's behalf under clear authority levels.

The insurance liabilities underwritten by the Syndicate are reviewed on an individual risk, or contract, basis and through review of portfolio performance. All claims arising are reserved upon notification. Each quarter the entire portfolio of business is subject to a reserving process whereby levels of paid and outstanding (advised but not paid) claims are reviewed. Potential future claims are assessed with a provision for incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims being made. Whilst a detailed and disciplined exercise is carried out to provide for claims notified, it is possible that known claims could develop and exceed the reserves carried.

Furthermore, there is increased uncertainty in establishing an accurate provision for IBNR claims and there is a possibility that claims may arise which, in aggregate, exceed the reserve provision established. This is partly mitigated by the reserving policy adopted by the Syndicate which is to carry reserves in excess of the mean actuarial best estimate.

9. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets continued

The review of claims arising may result in underwriters adjusting pricing levels to cater for an unexpectedly higher trend of claims advices or payments. However, this may not be possible in a competitive market and underwriters may respond either by accepting business with lower expected profit margins or declining to renew policies and thus reducing income. Also, there is a portfolio of risk already underwritten which cannot be re-priced until renewal at the end of the policy period.

The Syndicate is exposed to the impact of large catastrophe events such as windstorms, earthquakes or terrorist incidents. Exposure to such events is controlled and measured through loss modelling. It is possible that a catastrophe event could exceed the maximum expected event loss. This is particularly the case for the direct property proportion of the loss exposure, where models are used to calculate a damage factor representing the amount of damage expected to exposed aggregate insured values from a particular scenario. Errors, or incorrect assumptions in the damage factor calculation, can result in incurred catastrophe event claims higher, or lower, than predicted due to unforeseen circumstances, inadequacies in data, or shortcomings in the models used.

h) Regulatory risk

Regulatory risk is the risk that the Syndicate fails to meet the regulatory requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority, Prudential Regulation Authority and Lloyd's. Lloyd's requirements include those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US situs business. The managing agent has a Compliance Officer who monitors regulatory developments and assesses the impact on agency policy.

i) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk that failure of people, systems or processes leads to losses to the Syndicate. These risks are managed through internal compliance monitoring and the use of detailed procedure manuals. In addition, the MS Amlin Group has both a Risk and Internal Audit function which assist the managing agent to meet the strategic and operational objectives for the Syndicate through the provision of independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls in operation and to provide reasonable assurance as to the adequacy of systems and procedures to enable compliance with all relevant regulatory and legal requirements.

j) Reinsurance and other risk mitigation arrangements

The Syndicate purchases proportional reinsurance to supplement line size and to reduce exposure on individual risks. A part of the premiums ceded under such facilities is placed with MS Amlin AG and Amlin Insurance SE under variable quota share agreements. The Syndicate also purchases a number of excess of loss reinsurances to protect itself from severe frequency or size of losses. The structure of the programme and type of protection bought will vary from year to year depending on the availability and price of cover.
Additionally, a 17.5% whole account quota share arrangement of the net book of the Syndicate is written by MS Amlin AG (Bermuda branch) each year, commuting after three years in line with the three-year Lloyd's YoA reporting cycle.

k) Realistic Disaster Scenario (RDS) analysis

The Syndicate has a defined event risk tolerance, which determines the maximum net loss that the Syndicate intends to limit its exposure to, from major catastrophe event scenarios. At 31 December 2017 the maximum net loss was £160.0 million for the Syndicate (2016: £158.0 million).

These maximum losses are expected only to be incurred in extreme events – with an estimated occurrence probability for the elemental losses of approximately 1 in 50 years for each relevant natural peril region. The Syndicate also adopts risk tolerance maximum net limits for a number of other non-elemental scenarios including aviation collision, North Sea rig loss, terrorism, cyber and casualty events.

The risk tolerance policy recognises that there may be circumstances in which the net event limit could be exceeded. Such circumstances include changes in rates of exchange, non-renewal or delay in renewal of reinsurance protection, reinsurance security failure, or regulatory and legal requirements.

A detailed analysis of catastrophe exposures is carried out every quarter and measured against the event risk tolerance. The following assumptions and procedures are used in the process:

- The data used reflects the information supplied to the Syndicate by insureds and ceding companies. This may prove to be incomplete, inaccurate or could develop during the policy period.
- The exposures are modelled using a mixture of stochastic models and underwriter input to arrive at damage factors – these factors are then applied to the assumed aggregate exposure to produce gross loss estimates. The damage factors may prove to be inadequate.
- The reinsurance programme as purchased is applied – a provision for reinsurer counterparty failure is analysed but may prove to be inadequate.
- Reinstatement premiums both payable and receivable are included.

9. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets continued

There is no guarantee that the assumptions and techniques deployed in calculating these event loss estimate figures are accurate. Furthermore, there could also be a loss which exceeds these figures. The likelihood of such a catastrophe is considered to be remote but the most severe scenarios modelled are simulated events and these simulations could prove to be unreliable.

l) Claims reserving and IBNR
Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets: Calculation of incurred but not reported (IBNR) and claims development
The Syndicate adopts a rigorous process in the calculation of an adequate provision for insurance claim liabilities. The overriding aim is to establish reserves which are expected to be at least adequate and that there is consistency from year to year. Therefore, the reserves are set at a level above the mean actuarial 'best estimate' position. However, there is a risk that, due to unforeseen circumstances the reserves carried are not sufficient to meet insurance claim liabilities reported in future years on policy periods which have expired.

Process and methodology
The reserving process commences with the proper recording and reporting of claims information which consists of paid and notified or outstanding claims. For the London market business information is received through the London Market Bureau. Claims records are maintained for each policy and class. For notified or outstanding claims, a case reserve is established based on the views of underwriting management and claims managers, using external legal or expert advice where appropriate. This reserve is expected to be sufficient to meet the claim payment when it is finally determined. For some classes of business, particularly liability business, settlement may be several years after the initial notification of the claim, as it may be subject to complexities or court action. For claims received from the London Market Bureau, the market reserve is generally set by the lead underwriter, but there are circumstances on larger claims where the Syndicate will post higher reserves than those notified.

To assist with the process of determining the reserves, triangulation statistics for each class are produced which show the historical development of premium, as well as paid and incurred losses, for each underwriting year. In all cases, the different potential development of each class of business is fully recognised. The development period varies by class, by method of acceptance and is also determined by the deductible of each policy written. For casualty business, the policy form will determine whether claims can be made on a claims made (as advised) or on a losses occurring (determined by date of loss) basis. This has a significant impact on the reporting period in which claims can be notified.

IBNR
To establish a provision for IBNR claims, the actuarial team uses their experience and knowledge of the classes of business to estimate the potential future development of the incurred claims for each class for each underwriting year. This is known as the 'best estimate'. In setting the IBNR provision, estimates are made for the ultimate premium and ultimate gross claims value for each underwriting year. Allowance is then made for anticipated reinsurance recoveries to reach a net claim position. Reinsurance recoveries are calculated for outstanding and IBNR claims, sometimes through the use of historical recovery rates or statistical projections, and provisions are made as appropriate for bad debt or possible disputes. The component of ultimate IBNR provision estimates and reinsurance recoveries that relates to future events occurring to the existing portfolio is removed in order to reflect generally accepted accounting practice. Meetings are initially held for each business unit in which underwriters and actuaries discuss the initial proposed estimates and revise them if it is felt necessary. At the next round of meetings, management discuss reserving issues with the actuaries and underwriters and challenge the proposed estimates. At this meeting, management propose the 'margin' for risk to be added to the best estimate, assisted by diagnostics produced from the internal model. The margin is proposed on a net of reinsurance basis only. Further meetings are then held at which further review and challenge is provided by central teams, led by the Risk function.

Areas of uncertainty
The reserves established can be more or less than adequate to meet eventual claims arising. The level of uncertainty varies significantly from class to class but can arise from inadequate case reserves for known large losses and catastrophes or from inadequate provision for IBNR claims. The impact on profit of a 1% improvement/deterioration in the total net claims reserves would be £19.6 million gain/loss (2016: £15.8 million).

Large loss case reserves are determined through careful analysis of the individual claim, often with the advice of lawyers. Claims arising from events such as the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the US are examples of cases where there continues to be some uncertainty over the eventual value of claims.

Property catastrophe claims, such as earthquake or hurricane losses can take several months or years, to develop as adjusters visit damaged property and agree claim valuations. Until all the claims are settled it requires an analysis of the area damaged, contracts exposed and the use of models to simulate the loss against the portfolio of exposure in order to arrive at an estimate of ultimate loss to the Syndicate. There is uncertainty over the adequacy of information and modelling of major losses for a period that can range from several months to a number of years after a catastrophe loss. Account should also be taken of factors which may influence the size of claims such as increased repair cost inflation or a change in law.

The long tail liability classes represent the most difficult classes to project because often claims are notified and settled several years after the expiry of the policy concerned. This is particularly the case for liability business written on a losses occurring basis.

The use of historical development data is fundamental to reserving these classes. It is used in conjunction with the advice of lawyers and third party claims adjusters on material single claims. Known changes to wordings or the claims environment are also considered.

9. Insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets continued

The allocation of IBNR to the reinsurance programme is an uncertain exercise as there is limited knowledge of the size or number of future claims advices. The assumption over future reinsurance recoveries may be incorrect and unforeseen disputes could arise which would reduce recoveries made.

The estimated premium income in respect of facility contracts, for example, binding authorities and lineslips, are deemed to be written in full at the inception of the contract but actual premium may exceed or fail to meet initial estimates. The magnitude of claims arising from such facilities may differ from estimates as a result of differences between estimated and actual premium.

10. Overseas deposits

Overseas deposits represent balances held with overseas regulators to permit underwriting in certain territories. These assets are managed by Lloyd's on a pooled basis and are predominantly invested in debt and other fixed income securities.

11. Capital

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

Within this supervisory framework, Lloyd's applies capital requirements at member level and centrally to ensure that Lloyd's complies with Solvency II, 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 2001 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 participates but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. 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 a SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2017 was 35% of the member's SCR 'to ultimate'.

Provision of capital by members
Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (Funds at Lloyd's), held within and managed within a syndicate (Funds in Syndicate (FIS)) or as the member's share of the members' balances on each syndicate on which it participates.

Accordingly all of the assets less liabilities of the syndicate, as represented in the members' balances reported on the statement of financial position on page 9, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements. The Syndicate has only one member, MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited, and all of its capital for the 2017 and prior years of account is provided as FIS.

From 1 January 2017, the underwriting business of Syndicate 3210 was renewed into Syndicate 2001 and Syndicate 3210's 2016 and prior years of account were placed in run-off. Syndicate 3210 is supported by MSI Corporate Capital Limited (MSICC) and as a result of the run-off, on-going underwriting has been consolidated into one member, MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited (MS ACM) (the continuing Corporate Member), from 1 January 2017. In December 2016, Funds at Lloyd's (FAL) were made inter-available between MSICC and MS ACM in order to allow the existing capital arrangements to continue supporting the open years of account for Syndicate 3210 in run-off and the 2017 year of account onwards for Syndicate 2001.

12. Related parties
The smallest group of undertakings of which the Managing Agent is a member, and for which group financial statements are prepared have to date been that of MS Amlin plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. If, as anticipated, MS Amlin plc no longer produces consolidated financial statements, then the smallest group in which the results of the Company are included will be Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited, a company incorporated in Japan. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is MS & AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc, a company incorporated in Japan and is the largest group of undertakings in which the Managing Agent is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared. Consolidated financial statements for the smallest and largest group

12 Related parties (continued)

undertakings are available from the Registered Office of the Managing Agent's immediate parent company, MS Amlin Corporate Services Limited at The Leadenhall Building, 122 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3V 4AG.

Amlin UK Limited (AUK)
From 1st April 2017 AUK provides underwriting services under a coverholder agreement with Syndicate 2001. During the period gross written premium written on behalf of Syndicate 2001 was £11.5 million (2016: Nil).

MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited
During 2017, £51.1 million was withdrawn by MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited as the Syndicate's capital requirements changed (2016: £26.4 million). The funds in syndicate realised a profit of £55.9 million for the period to 31 December 2017 (2016: £19.3 million). The balance of £715.4 million (2016: £710.6 million) is included within capital and reserves on the Syndicate balance sheet and is owed exclusively to MS Amlin Corporate Member Limited.

Cash calls from member's personal reserve funds of £527 million (2016: nil) and distributions of profit to the member's personal reserve funds of £27.3 million (2016: £30.3 million) were made during the year. Directors have been provided with assurances that sufficient capital will be made available when required.

MS Amlin Underwriting Limited
Managing agent's fees of £43.3 million (2016: £34.9 million) were charged to the Syndicate during the year. At 31 December 2017 the amount due to MS Amlin Underwriting Limited was £6.2 million (2016: £18.7 million).
There have been no transactions entered into or carried out during the year by the managing agent on behalf of the Syndicate in which it or any of its executives had directly or indirectly a material interest.

MS Amlin Corporate Services Limited
MS Amlin Corporate Services Limited was paid £203.9 million during the year (2016: £157.9 million) for expenses incurred directly and indirectly on behalf of the Syndicate. This included a management charge of £112.3 million (2016: £98.1 million) for central costs of the MS Amlin Group that are attributable to the Syndicate. These expenses are shown in administrative expenses net of the allocation to claims handling costs. There is no profit element in the amounts paid to MS Amlin Corporate Services Limited. At 31 December 2017 the amount due from MS Amlin Corporate Services Limited was £13.8 million (2016: £12.4 million).

MS Amlin AG Bermuda (Branch)
Syndicate 2001 placed four (2016: five) proportional treaty reinsurance contracts, ten (2016: eleven) excess of loss reinsurance contracts and three (2016: three) facultative contracts with MS Amlin Bermuda (AB), a branch of MS Amlin AG, for a variety of classes of business. The Syndicate also placed a 17.5% whole account quota share reinsurance contract with AB for the 2017 year of account (2016: 17.5%).

During 2017, the Syndicate was reinsured by AB through four (2016: five) programmes protecting a variety of classes of business. With effect from 1 January 2015 there has been in place a 48 month Weighted Industry Loss reinsurance agreement between Syndicate 2001 and MS Amlin Bermuda providing cover for US Hurricane, US Earthquake and European Windstorm.

All reinsurance contracts are agreed on an arm's length basis with terms that are consistent with those negotiated with third parties. The total premiums (less commissions retained) payable to AB in respect of 2017 were £303.0 million (2016: £209.9 million), of which £217.1 million (2016: £197.2 million) were outstanding as at 31 December 2017.

Amlin Insurance SE
2014 was the last year the Netherlands branch of Amlin Insurance SE (AISE) renewed its involvement in the Syndicate's variable quota share arrangements which included all classes written by the Syndicate's Marine business unit. AISE's participation on the hull, cargo and builders risks prior submit facilities also ceased at the end of 2015. Total premiums (less commissions retained) payable to AISE in respect of run-off in 2017 were £3.9 million (2016: £1.5 million) of which £1.5 million (2016: £0.9 million) were outstanding at 31 December 2017. Premiums receivable from AISE in respect of these quota share arrangements were £0.15 million (2016: £0.5 million).

AISE ceded a 75% (2016: 75%) quota share of its UK insurance contracts to the Syndicate for the 2012-2015 years of account.

Syndicate 3210
Syndicate 2001 provides reinsurance to Syndicate 3210. The reinsurance written premiums ceded to Syndicate 2001 were £0.2 million (2016: £0.9 million), and reinsurance payables in relation to paid claims of £0.9 million (2016: £0.4 million) were outstanding at 31 December 2017. The outstanding reinsurance claims reserves at 31 December were £1.0 million (2016: £0.3 million).

Leadenhall Capital Partners LLP
MS Amlin Group has a financial interest of 75.0% in Leadenhall Capital Partners LLP (LCP). Syndicate 2001 has written a limited number of excess of loss reinsurance policies in conjunction with LCP. These policies are ceded 100% to Horseshoe Re. AB (who also write policies with LCP) and the Syndicate receive an overriding commission (normally 4.5% of gross premium) on policies written. D. Peters participates in a pooled bonus arrangement for relevant underwriters over contracts referred to LCP. During 2017, the Syndicate wrote £62.9 million (2016: £43.6 million) of gross premium and received £2.8 million (2016: £2.0 million) of commission through this arrangement. As at 31 December 2017, the Syndicate had £23.7 million (2016: £1.6 million) receivable from Horseshoe Re.

12. Related parties continued

Miles Smith Insurance Group
The Syndicate also has a financial interest of 25.8% in Miles Smith Insurance Group (MSIG). The company is a London Market wholesale broker which transacts high volumes of Fleet and other Commercial business with the Property and Casualty UK business unit of the Syndicate. MSIG owed the Syndicate £11.6 million at 31 December 2017 (2016: £4.3 million).

Eagle Underwriting Limited
Syndicate 2001 acquired a financial interest of 20% in Eagle Underwriting Limited on 15 September 2016 for CAD$ 0.8 million. The Syndicate has the option to increase the stake to 49% by the fifth anniversary of the transaction. During the year Eagle wrote CAD$1.8 million premium (net of original brokerage) on behalf of the Syndicate.

Service companies and brokers

The service companies and brokers and the income received and expenses incurred by the Syndicate are summarised below.

Service company	Insurance class of business introduced	2017 Gross written premium £m	2016 Gross written premium £m	2017 Commission/ brokerage paid £m	2016 Commission/ brokerage paid £m	2017 Profit commission paid £m	2016 Profit commission paid £m	2017 Management charge paid £m	2016 Management charge paid/ £m
MS Amlin Underwriting Services Limited	Dinghy, yacht, super yacht, livestock and equine insurance	56.4	38.3	12.3	4.6	0.2	-	4.7	5.9
MS Amlin Asia Pacific Pte Limited	General insurance and reinsurance	52.9	54.1	8.1	5.5	-	-	9.7	5.9
MS Amlin Labuan Limited	General insurance and reinsurance	1.3	2.7	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.1
AUA Insolvency Risk Services Limited	Insolvency practitioners' insurance	11.0	9.5	2.0	1.1	-	-	3.3	1.3
MS Amlin Reinsurance Managers Inc	Casualty and professional liability reinsurance	106.1	54.6	32.0	16.4	-	-	6.0	4.8
MS Amlin Marine nv	Marine liability protection and indemnity insurance	16.6	53.0	3.1	8.6	-	-	9.7	4.5
MS Amlin (MENA) Limited	Marine, War/Terrorism, Yacht, Cargo	6.9	4.7	1.8	1.0	-	-	2.2	1.8
MS Amlin (India) private Ltd		2.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-

The entire share capital of these companies is held by MS Amlin plc and its subsidiaries.
No fees are paid by these companies to any of the directors of the managing agent.

As at 31 December 2017, the Syndicate also had £81.7 million (2016: £68.1 million) receivable from MS Amlin Asia Pacific Pte Limited.

Toro Prism Trust
During the year, the Syndicate invested in the Toro Prism Trust which is an open-ended investment unit trust authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) regulated by the European Union. The trust is controlled by MS Amlin group. The market value of the investments in Toro Prism Trust at December 2017 is £1,275.4 million, and accrued distribution receivable from the Trust amounts to £0.8m.

Transactions with directors
Certain directors of the managing agent are also directors of other Group companies. In all cases transactions between the Syndicate and with the Amlin Group are carried out on normal arm's length commercial terms without any involvement by the director concerned on either side of the transaction.

13. Events after the reporting period

There have been no significant events after the reporting date.

Advisors

Independent syndicate auditor
KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

Corporate solicitors
Linklaters LLP
1 Silk Street
London EC2Y 8HQ

Investment managers
Sub funds under management
Bluebay Asset Management LLP
Goldman Sachs Asset Management International
Insight Investment Management (Global) Ltd
PIMCO Global Advisers (Ireland) Ltd
Wellington Management International Ltd
H2O Asset Management LLP
Nomura Asset Management U.K. Limited

Umbrella structure
Toro Prism Trust

Bankers
Citibank
Lloyds TSB Bank plc
Royal Bank of Canada
U.S. Bank
BNP Paribas