

Important information about Syndicate Reports and Accounts

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SYNDICATE 2088

**SYNDICATE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

SYNDICATE 2088

SYNDICATE INFORMATION

MANAGING AGENT:

Managing agent Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited ("CUAL")

Directors

P. Bradbrook	
R. Glauber	Non-executive
P. Greensmith	
C. Ighodaro	Non-executive
P. Jardine	
P. Wilson	Non-executive
R. Littlemore	
B. Joseph	Non-executive
J. Vereker	Non-executive

Company secretary M. Rees

Registered number 01815126

Registered office 20 Gracechurch Street
London
EC3V 0BG

SYNDICATE:

Active underwriter M. Sage

Bankers Barclays Bank Plc
Citibank International Plc

Investment managers Conning Asset Management Limited

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

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STRATEGIC REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors of the managing agent present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Business review

2017 saw the continued expansion of the syndicate's open market business portfolio as the syndicate began to write Casualty business, as well as expanding the existing product lines. The syndicate also wrote a whole account quota share reinsurance of XL Group, which replaced the whole account quota share contracts with XL Catlin Syndicate 2003 and the Companies within the XL Group. The new cession of XL Group represents 1.2% of gross premiums written by XL Group (2016: 2.96% of Syndicate 2003 and 0.17% of XL Group). This cession, along with the previous contracts with XL Catlin Syndicate 2003 and the Companies within the XL Group are hereafter referred to as the "Whole Account Quota Shares".

The Whole Account Quota Shares operate on a funds withheld basis. All of the capital supporting the syndicate is provided by a single corporate member, China Re (UK) Limited, a subsidiary of China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation.

The result for the year is a loss of £29.7m (2016: loss of £3.9m). The result is primarily attributable to the underwriting loss (net earned premiums minus net claims incurred and net operating expenses) for 2017 of £33.1m offset by other income of £2.3m and gains on foreign exchange of £1.1m (against an underwriting loss for 2016 of £6.1m and other income of £2.0m). Other income represents bank interest and interest generated on funds withheld balances on the Whole Account Quota Shares.

Key performance indicators

The syndicate's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Gross premiums written	155,212	99,235
Underwriting result	(33,135)	(6,109)
(Loss) for the financial year	(29,667)	(3,930)
Net loss ratio	89%	65%
Combined ratio	131%	108%

Note: The combined ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred and net operating expenses to net premiums earned. A lower combined ratio represents better performance.

Results

During the year, the syndicate wrote £155.2m in gross premiums (2016: £99.2m). The increase is primarily due to the larger cession of XL Group written to the 2017 year of account, as well as the development of the syndicate's own independent book of business.

The syndicate incurred a net loss ratio of 89.4% (2016: 65.4%). The increase in the loss ratio is primarily due to the high volume of North America catastrophe losses incurred during the period.

The net operating expense ratio of 41.5% (2016: 42.6%) includes commission and administration expenses. The decrease is primarily driven by a lower administration expense ratio which is a result of significant fixed costs forming a lower proportion of the overall expense base when compared with the prior period.

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STRATEGIC REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Business environment

2017 was the third year of Syndicate 2088 trading at Lloyd's, in what continues to be a challenging environment for pricing. The existing team of reinsurance underwriters have succeeded in securing positions on what is now an attractive client base, and during the year we further diversified the product offerings. The underwriting team now includes a full team of casualty insurance specialists, encompassing Professional Indemnity, Medical Malpractice, Directors' and Officers' Liability, General Liability and Personal Accident, and we have also been joined by an expert in Renewable Energy.

There continues to be a glut of overcapacity in the market for all classes of business, and this continues to have an inevitable knock-on effect to pricing. After a series of relatively benign catastrophe years, 2017 saw a succession of significant activity, despite which pricing has not materially corrected. As we continue to build out the syndicate, we remain in the belief that the key to success at the moment is by having the right underwriters with the correct knowledge and experience to trade through the soft pricing years.

We continue to buy a full suite of outwards reinsurance to protect the syndicate's capital position.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. The managing agent has developed a risk and control framework in line with the wider XL Group which is built on an Enterprise Risk Management Model that aims to integrate existing risk programmes into a more holistic, embedded Group-wide risk and capital management framework.

The risk and control framework is applied across all of the syndicates that are managed by the managing agent and the policies, procedures and internal controls are implemented across all of the syndicates as relevant.

All policies are approved by management and subject to ongoing review by the risk management and internal audit teams. Compliance with regulation, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for the syndicate and the compliance team and the finance department take on an important oversight role in this regard. The Board of the managing agent is responsible for satisfying itself that a proper internal control framework exists to manage all risks and the controls operate effectively.

Key risks are considered both within the control framework and within the assessment of capital requirements. The syndicate conducts in-depth stochastic modelling across all insurance risk categories.

The principal risks from reinsurance business arise from the following:

Insurance risk

Insurance risk relates to the risks underwritten directly by the syndicate and indirectly through the Whole Account Quota Shares. This includes the risks of inappropriate underwriting, inadequate pricing and ineffective management of underwriting delegated to third parties. The insurance risks are mitigated by a robust underwriting control framework and through underwriting and reinsurance plans, which are approved by the CUAL Board and communicated clearly throughout the business. Insurance risk is discussed further in note 2.

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Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Reserving risk

Reserves for unpaid losses represent the largest single component of the syndicate liabilities. Loss reserve estimates are inherently uncertain. Actual losses that differ from the provisions, or revisions in the estimates, can have a material impact on future earnings and the balance sheet.

XL Catlin has a large, experienced team of actuaries and other actuarial staff. They work closely with the underwriting and claims staff to ensure understanding of the syndicate exposures and loss experience.

Analysis of the reserve requirements are initially developed by actuaries embedded within the business with close knowledge of local underwriting activities. Final reserves are produced by the actuarial team, supported by an independent Statement of Actuarial Opinion, and reviewed and approved by the Board.

The strategy for managing other business and operational risks includes:

- Identifying and analysing risk through a disciplined risk assessment process;
- Mitigating or avoiding risks that do not fit the syndicate's business objectives; and
- Retaining risk within an agreed risk appetite with appropriate levels of capital.

Future developments and strategy

The syndicate will continue to write a cession of XL Group for the 2018 year of account. The syndicate will also continue to develop its open market book of business, particularly in the Casualty sector, as the syndicate continues to broaden the open market book of business base away from short tail business.

For the 2018 underwriting year, the syndicate will continue to purchase Whole Account Stop Loss reinsurance with China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

P. Bradbrook
Director
16 March 2018

SYNDICATE 2088

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors of the managing agent present their report together with the audited annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The annual accounts are prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations"), as well as in compliance with the United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103").

Future developments and strategy are discussed within the strategic report.

Member's balance

Profits will continue to be distributed by reference to the results of individual underwriting years. Under Lloyd's accounting rules, the syndicate's 2015 year of account was closed at the end of 2017 with a loss equal to 2.3% of capacity.

The member's balance as at 31 December 2017 is a deficit of £1.9m (2016: deficit of £8.6m). During the year, the Corporate Member invested £39.0m into the syndicate as Funds in Syndicate, which forms part of the member's balance at the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The directors of CUAL who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the annual accounts were:

S. Catlin	Non-executive	Resigned 30 June 2017
P. Bradbrook		
R. Glauber	Non-executive	
P. Greensmith		
J. Harris		Resigned 30 June 2017
P. Jardine	Non-executive	
P. Wilson	Non-executive	
J. Gale		Resigned 1 January 2017
J. Vereker	Non-executive	Appointed 12 September 2017
D. Littlemore		Appointed 4 July 2017
B. Joseph		
A. McMellin		Resigned 1 January 2017
C. Ighodaro	Non-executive	Appointed 12 January 2017

Financial instruments and risk management

Information on the use of financial instruments by the syndicate and its management of financial risk and in particular its exposure to interest rate risk, equity price risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk is disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of this report confirms that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information for which the syndicate's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken in his duty as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the syndicate's auditors are aware of that information.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for preparing the managing agent's report and the annual accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 require the managing agent to prepare syndicate annual accounts at 31 December each year. Under that law, the directors are required to prepare the syndicate annual accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires that the directors must not approve the annual accounts 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 year.

In preparing these syndicate annual accounts, the directors of the managing agent are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the annual accounts; and
- prepare the annual accounts on the basis that the syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that the syndicate will do so.

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

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for keeping proper 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 it to ensure that the annual accounts comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The managing agent is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the business' website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of annual accounts may differ from legislation to other jurisdictions.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

M. Rees
Company Secretary
16 March 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SYNDICATE 2088

Report on the syndicate annual accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, Syndicate 2088's syndicate annual accounts (the "syndicate annual accounts"):

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

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Syndicate 2088 Annual Accounts (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet at 31 December 2017, the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, the statement of changes in member's balance, the statement of cash flows, and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Reporting on other information

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SYNDICATE 2088

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

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

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

Managing Agent's Report

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

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

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the managing agent for the syndicate annual accounts

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 5, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The managing agent is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

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

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's members as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SYNDICATE 2088

Other required reporting

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the managing agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- certain disclosures of managing agent remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Matthew Nichols (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
16 March 2017

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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
TECHNICAL ACCOUNT - GENERAL BUSINESS			
Earned premium, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	6	155,212	99,235
Outward reinsurance premiums		<u>(15,379)</u>	<u>(19,568)</u>
Net premiums written		139,833	79,667
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums		(30,152)	(2,280)
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share		<u>(2,585)</u>	<u>(960)</u>
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums		(32,737)	(3,240)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		107,096	76,427
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
Gross amount		(45,971)	(36,256)
Reinsurers' share		<u>(81)</u>	<u>2,051</u>
		(46,052)	(34,205)
Change in the provision for claims			
Gross amount		(66,139)	(19,732)
Reinsurers' share		<u>16,422</u>	<u>3,981</u>
		(49,717)	(15,751)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(95,769)	(49,956)
Net operating expenses	10	(44,462)	(32,580)
Balance on the technical account for general business		<u>(33,135)</u>	<u>(6,109)</u>

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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
NON-TECHNICAL ACCOUNT			
Balance on the technical account for general business		(33,135)	(6,109)
Other income	11	2,338	1,993
Foreign exchange gains and losses		<u>1,130</u>	<u>186</u>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u><u>(29,667)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,930)</u></u>
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u><u>(29,667)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,930)</u></u>

All amounts above relate entirely to continuing activities as defined by Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) Section 3.

The notes on pages 15 to 38 form part of these annual accounts.

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**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
ASSETS			
Investments			
Other financial investments	12	24,796	-
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums		4,596	7,526
Claims outstanding	5	<u>29,625</u>	<u>14,484</u>
		34,221	22,010
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations		5,407	465
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	13	67,964	59,542
Other debtors	14	<u>1,398</u>	<u>2,219</u>
		74,769	62,226
Debtors - amounts falling due after one year			
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	13	120,859	116,342
Other debtors	15	<u>1,817</u>	<u>1,208</u>
		122,676	117,550
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		31,134	8,519
Overseas deposits	16	<u>287</u>	<u>3,493</u>
		31,421	12,012
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs		22,235	12,301
Other prepayments and accrued income		<u>483</u>	<u>402</u>
		22,718	12,703
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>310,601</u>	<u>226,501</u>

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**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £000's	<i>Restated</i> 2016 £000's
LIABILITIES			
Member's balance		<u>(1,944)</u>	<u>(8,609)</u>
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums		74,404	48,650
Claims outstanding	5	<u>172,746</u>	<u>116,631</u>
		247,150	165,281
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year			
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	17	30,386	24,151
Other creditors	18	<u>54</u>	<u>3,496</u>
		30,440	27,647
Creditors - amounts falling due after one year			
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	17	15,157	29,111
Other creditors	19	<u>9,542</u>	<u>6,167</u>
		24,699	35,278
Accruals and deferred income		10,256	6,904
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>310,601</u></u>	<u><u>226,501</u></u>

The annual accounts on pages 9 to 38 were approved by the Board of Directors of Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited on 16 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

P. Bradbrook
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 38 form part of these financial statements.

SYNDICATE 2088

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Balance attributable to underwriting	Funds in Syndicate	Member's balance £000's
Balance as at 1 January 2016	<u>(3,350)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,350)</u>
Loss for the financial year	(3,930)	-	(3,930)
Foreign exchange	107	-	107
Profit distribution – 2013 year of account	(1,436)	-	(1,436)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	<u>(8,609)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,609)</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2017	<u>(8,609)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,609)</u>
Loss for the financial year	(29,667)	-	(29,667)
Funds in Syndicate capital injection	-	39,040	39,040
Profit distribution - 2014 year of account	<u>(2,708)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,708)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2017	<u>(40,984)</u>	<u>39,040</u>	<u>(1,944)</u>

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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Net cash inflow from operating activities	20	7,873	8,005
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of equity and debt instruments		(24,796)	
Cash flow from financing activities			
Distribution profit		(2,708)	(1,436)
Funds in Syndicate capital injection		39,040	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>19,409</u>	<u>6,569</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		12,012	5,443
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		31,421	12,012
Cash at bank and in hand		31,134	8,519
Overseas deposits		<u>287</u>	<u>3,493</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>31,421</u>	<u>12,012</u>

Overseas deposits included in cash and cash equivalents are not readily available for use by Syndicate 2088. See note 16 for further detail on these assets.

SYNDICATE 2088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The annual accounts are prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103").

1.2 Basis of preparation

The annual accounts are prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations"), as well as United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

The directors of the managing agent have prepared the annual accounts on the basis that the syndicate will continue to write future business.

Capital supporting the business of the syndicate, referred to as Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL") is, in part, held in separate trust funds administered by Lloyd's in addition to amounts held within the Syndicate Premium Trust Funds. The amounts held by the Corporate Member outside the Syndicate Premium Trust Funds are available to meet the underwriting obligations of the syndicate, if required. However, these funds are not included in the syndicate's balance sheet because they are not owned by the syndicate. The Lloyd's central fund arrangements are available in the event that an individual member's funds are exhausted. Funds at Lloyd's are further explained in note 21.

Separate underwriting year accounts for the 2015 underwriting year have not been prepared, as the company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 6 of the 2008 Regulations.

The preparation of these financial statements required the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

1.3 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Significant judgement is required when allowing for risk and uncertainty within claims outstanding. This is discussed in detail in accounting policy 1.5 (v).

The managing agent makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are listed below.

- The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts written, both directly and through the Whole Account Quota Shares, is the syndicate's most critical accounting estimate. This is discussed in detail in accounting policy 1.5(v).
- The managing agent makes an estimate of premiums written, both directly and through the Whole Account Quota Shares, during the year that have not yet been notified by the financial year end ('pipeline premiums') based on prior year experience and current year business volumes. The pipeline premium is booked as written and an assessment is made of the related unearned premium provision and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported in respect of the earned element.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4 Going Concern

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

1.5 Insurance and investment contracts - classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Insurance contracts (including inwards reinsurance contracts) are defined as those containing significant insurance risk. Insurance risk is considered significant if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance. Such contracts remain insurance contracts until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk. Investment contracts are those contracts that transfer financial risk with no significant insurance risk.

The syndicate has not issued any investment contracts, as set out above, in this or prior years and has only issued insurance contracts.

The results of the syndicate are determined on an annual basis, whereby the incurred cost of claims, commission and related expenses are charged against the earned proportion of premiums, net of reinsurance as follows:

(i) Premiums written

Premiums written represent premiums on business incepting during the year together with adjustments to premiums written in previous accounting periods. They include estimates for pipeline premiums and are stated before deduction of commissions and other related acquisition costs but net of taxes & duties levied on premiums.

For general insurance contracts that are of a duration greater than one year and payable in annual instalments, generally, only the initial annual instalment is included as premiums written at policy inception due to the ability of the (re)insured to commute or cancel coverage during the term of the policy. The remaining annual instalments are included as premiums written at each successive anniversary date within the multi-year term.

(ii) Outward reinsurance premiums written

Outward reinsurance premiums ceded represents premiums for contracts incepting during the financial year together with adjustments to outwards reinsurance premiums ceded in previous years. They are allocated to the appropriate accounting period on bases which fairly reflect the allocation of the underlying business being protected.

(iii) Unearned premiums

Premiums written are recognised as earned income over the period of the policy on a time apportionment basis, having regard, where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The provision for unearned premiums represents the portion of premiums written that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the Balance Sheet date, and is calculated on a daily pro rata basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.5 Insurance and investment contracts - classification (continued)

(iv) Claims incurred

Claims incurred comprise claims and related expenses paid during the year and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims, whether reported or not, including related direct claims handling costs and adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

(v) Claims provisions and related reinsurance recoveries

Provision is made at the year end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the Balance Sheet date, including the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported to the syndicate. The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims. The syndicate takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. Any differences between provisions and subsequent settlements are dealt with in the general business technical account of later years.

The estimation of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the syndicate, where more information about the claim event is generally available. Claims IBNR may often not be apparent to the insurer until many years after the event giving rise to the claims has happened. Classes of business where the IBNR proportion of the total reserve is high will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these reserves.

- changes in the mix of business;
- the impact of large losses; and
- movements in industry benchmarks.

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

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

Where possible the syndicate adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of provisions. This assists in giving greater understanding of the trends inherent in the data being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in setting the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.5 Insurance and investment contracts - classification (continued)

(v) Claims provisions and related reinsurance recoveries (continued)

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

The amount of any salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and where material, reported as an asset.

(vi) Reinsurance to close (RITC)

Each Lloyd's syndicate underwriting account is normally closed at the end of the third year by means of reinsurance into the following year, which reinsures all future liabilities for the closed year and all previous years in return for a premium calculated by the underwriter and approved by the managing agent.

The payment of a reinsurance to close premium does not eliminate the liability of the closed year for outstanding claims. If the reinsuring syndicate was unable to meet its obligations, and other elements of Lloyd's chain of security were to fail, then the closed underwriting account would have to settle the outstanding claims.

The directors consider that the likelihood of such a failure of the reinsurance to close is extremely remote, and consequently the reinsurance to close had been deemed to settle liabilities outstanding at the closure of an underwriting account.

(vii) Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, which represent commission and other related expenses, are deferred over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

(viii) Unexpired risks provision

Provisions are made for any deficiencies arising when unearned premiums, net of associated acquisition costs, are insufficient to meet expected claims and expenses after taking into account future investment return on the investments supporting the unearned premiums provision and unexpired risks provision. The expected claims are calculated having regard to events that have occurred prior to the Balance Sheet date.

Unexpired risk surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and a provision is made if an aggregate deficit arises.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.6 Foreign currencies

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using average rates of exchange as a proxy for the transactional rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the revaluation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the non-technical account.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. For this purpose all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts (including unearned premiums, deferred acquisition costs and unexpired risks provisions) are monetary items.

1.7 Investments and overseas deposits

Investments and overseas deposits are stated at current value at the balance sheet date. For this purpose deposits with credit institutions are stated at cost. All other financial instruments are designated as at fair value through profit and loss. In line with normal Lloyd's market practice, the syndicate writes business in certain jurisdictions that require the deposit of cash and investments in locally held trust funds therefore preventing the free transfer of cash between currencies and locations.

1.8 Taxation

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

It remains the responsibility of the member to agree its corporation tax liabilities with HM Revenue & Customs.

The syndicate is required to fund on account assessments of US Dollar and Canadian Dollar source income and these amounts are then recovered by reimbursements from the MSU (Members' Services Unit). At the Balance Sheet date such syndicate fundings are included within other debtors. The final assessments are charged direct to the underwriting member by the MSU.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2 MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK

Financial risk management objectives

The syndicate is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets, as well as those of the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies as they fall due. The most important components of this financial risk are insurance risk (including reinsurance risk), market risk (including interest rate risk, equity price risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. Due to the nature of the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares' investments and liabilities, the risks that the syndicate primarily faces are interest rate risk and equity price risk.

The syndicate's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the syndicate's financial performance. The syndicate, as well as the management of the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares, manages these positions within a risk management framework ("the framework") that has been developed to ensure that investment proceeds and returns are in excess of obligations under insurance contracts. The syndicate produces regular reports that are circulated to the management of the Managing Agency. The principal technique of the syndicate's framework is to match assets and liabilities from insurance contracts by reference to the type of benefits payable to contract holders. The syndicate's framework is also integrated with the management of the financial risks associated with the syndicate's other financial assets and liabilities not directly associated with insurance liabilities.

The notes that follow explain how financial risks are managed using the categories utilised in the syndicate's framework.

(a) Insurance Risk

Insurance risk arises from the general insurance business of the syndicate, the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares. and refers to the risk of loss or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities due to inadequate pricing and reserving assumptions. Examples of such risks include unexpected losses arising from fluctuations in the timing, frequency, severity of claims compared to expectations and inadequate reinsurance protection. The syndicate's underwriting and reinsurance strategies are set within the context of the overall strategy applied by CUAL and are communicated clearly throughout the business through policy statements and guidelines.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2 MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(a) Insurance Risk (continued)

Capital resource sensitivities

The capital position is sensitive to market conditions due to changes in the value of the assets, and to assumptions and experience in respect of the value of the liabilities. The most significant risks to the syndicate are as follows:

Event risk

The risk that individual risk losses or catastrophes lead to claims that are higher than anticipated in plans and pricing.

Pricing risk

The risk that the level of expected loss is understated in the pricing process.

Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance risk to the syndicate occurs where reinsurance contracts put in place to reduce gross insurance risk do not perform as anticipated, prove inadequate in terms of the vertical or horizontal limits purchased or result in coverage disputes.

Cycle risk

The risk that business is written in a soft market without full knowledge as to the adequacy of rates, terms and conditions.

Expense risk

The risk that the allowance for expenses and inflation in pricing is inadequate.

Underwriting risks are monitored independently for the syndicate's independent business and within the ceding entities themselves for the Whole Account Quota Shares. These risks are continually monitored through the established peer review process, underwriting authority limits imposed, round table review and audits, as well as via exception reporting. Formal price monitoring procedures form part of the standard monthly management information. These contribute to the quarterly actuarial review whereby the loss outcome of the underwriting activity is continually re-assessed and considered by the Reserving actuaries. There is a dedicated Catastrophe and Aggregation management function independent of underwriting management, whose responsibility is to model aggregate risk and support pricing decisions, providing a key control to the underwriting process.

The syndicate seeks to maintain a diversified and balanced portfolio of risks in order to reduce the variability of outcomes. The Whole Account Quota Shares help to provide this balance and for this purpose are considered large books of business. Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected by a change in any subset of the portfolio. This is achieved by accepting a spread of business over time, segmented between different classes of business. The syndicate business forecasts for each class of business reflect this underwriting strategy, and set out the types of business to be written, the geographical regions in which business is to be written and the industry sectors to which the syndicate is prepared to expose itself. These plans are approved and monitored by management and are submitted to Lloyd's. The syndicate's management also recognises that insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any one year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques. To address this, the syndicate's actuarial team sets out the realistic disaster scenario (RDS) exposure that it is prepared to accept in certain territories to a range of events such as natural catastrophes and terrorism losses.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2 MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(a) Insurance Risk (continued)

Specific scenarios monitored include:

- Two consecutive Atlantic seaboard windstorms
- Florida windstorm
- Gulf of Mexico windstorm
- European windstorm
- Japanese windstorm
- California earthquake
- New Madrid earthquake
- Japanese earthquake
- UK flood

The current aggregate position is monitored at the time of underwriting a risk, and reports are produced to highlight the key aggregations to which the syndicate is exposed. The syndicate uses a number of modelling tools to monitor aggregation and to simulate catastrophe losses in order to measure the effectiveness of its reinsurance programmes. Stress and scenario tests are also run using these models. The greatest likelihood of significant losses to the syndicate arises from catastrophe events, such as flood damage, windstorm or earthquake. Where possible the syndicate's underwriting team measures geographic accumulations and uses their knowledge of the business, historical loss behaviour and commercial catastrophe modelling software. The syndicate regularly models and monitors known accumulations of risks including natural catastrophes, marine, liability and political events. Upon application of the reinsurance coverage purchased, the key gross and net exposures are calculated on the basis of a 1 in 200 year event.

Loss development tables providing information about historical claims development are included in note 5.

(b) Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The syndicate is exposed to the interest rate risk on directly held fixed interest securities. The syndicate is also indirectly exposed to interest rate risk through the investment return remitted to it in lieu of the interest income received on funds withheld on the Whole Account Quota Shares.

The whole account quota share ceding entities monitor interest rate risk on a monthly basis by calculating the impact of changes in interest rate on the value of investments and the net present value of liabilities against a risk appetite that has been agreed with the management of the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares.

The ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares purchase interest rate swaption contracts to manage their interest rate risk.

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk illustrates how changes in the fair value of future cash flows of an interest bearing financial asset within the ceding entities will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates at the reporting date.

A 50bps increase/(decrease) in interest rates would lead to a £0.4m loss/(£0.4m gain) (2016: £0.9m loss/(£0.9m gain)) on total interest income, with an equal impact on net assets.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2 MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Equity price risk

The syndicate does not hold equity investments, but is indirectly exposed to equity securities price risk through the investment return remitted to it in lieu of the interest income received on funds withheld on the Whole Account Quota Shares.

The ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares have a defined investment policy which sets limits on the syndicate's exposure to equities both in aggregate terms and by geography, industry and counterparty. This policy of diversification is used to manage the syndicate's price risk arising from its investments in equity securities.

A 50bps increase/(decrease) in Stock Market prices, with all other variables held constant, would lead to a £0.1m gain/(£0.1m loss) (2016: £0.2m loss/(£0.2m gain)) on the interest income remitted by the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares, with an equal impact on net assets.

(iii) Currency risk

The syndicate manages its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. Foreign exchange arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the syndicate's functional currency.

The syndicate is primarily exposed to currency risk in respect of its open market liabilities under policies of insurance denominated in currencies other than Pounds Sterling, as well as those of the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares. The most significant currencies to which the syndicate is exposed are US Dollars, Canadian Dollar and Euro. The syndicate seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency.

At 31 December 2017, in considering the syndicate's material currency exposures, if the Pounds Sterling had strengthened by 5% against the following currencies, with all other variables held constant, the profit and net assets for the year would have increased/(decreased) by the following amounts: US Dollars: £3.2m (2016: £0.0m), Euros (£0.1m) (2016: £0.0m) Canadian Dollars (£0.1m) (2016: £0.1m), as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on the translation of foreign currency profits. The impact would have been equal and opposite had the Pounds Sterling weakened by 5%.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arising from the business ceded by the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares is managed by the ceding entities themselves whilst the independent book of business is managed directly by CUAL. These entities adopt unified approach to mitigating credit risk under supervision of the XL Group Board. Key areas where the syndicate is exposed to credit risk are:

- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- amounts due from insurance contract holders;
- amounts due from insurance intermediaries;
- amounts due from issuers of debt securities; and
- counterparty risk with respect to derivative transactions.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2 MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

The syndicate and the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares manage the levels of credit risk they accept by placing limits on their exposure to a single counterparty, or groups of counterparty, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are subject to regular review.

Changes to the limits on the level of credit risk by category and territory are approved annually by management. Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the syndicate's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the syndicate remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an ongoing basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract. In addition, management assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information. The recent payment history of reinsurers is also used to update the reinsurance purchasing strategy. In certain circumstances, deposits from reinsurers are also held as collateral.

There were no material unapproved breaches of credit limits during the year. The amount subject to credit risk at any one time is limited to the current fair value of derivative financial assets

The table on the following page provides information on the credit quality of financial assets of the syndicate that are neither past due nor impaired.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2 MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

	At 31 December 2017			BBB or below	Not readily available/ not rated	Total
	AAA	AA	A			
	£000's	£000's	£000's			
Debt Securities	13,090	5,360	6,346			24,796
Overseas deposits as investments	287					287
Cash at bank and in hand			31,134			31,134
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding		8,209	21,393	23		29,625
Total	13,377	13,569	58,873	23	-	85,842

	At 31 December 2016			BBB or below	Not readily available/ not rated	Total
	AAA	AA	A			
	£000's	£000's	£000's			
Cash at bank and in hand			8,519			8,519
Overseas deposits as investments	364		3,129			3,493
Reinsurance debtors			2,120			2,120
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding			14,096	12	376	14,484
Total	364		27,864	12	376	28,616

The syndicate has no reinsurance debtors that are past due but not considered to be impaired. The syndicate does not currently hold any impaired assets (2016: no impaired assets held). The credit quality of cash at bank is assessed by the credit rating of the financial institution where the cash is held.

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

2 MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The primary liquidity risk of the syndicate is the obligation to pay claims as they fall due. The projected settlement of these liabilities is modelled, on a regular basis, using actuarial techniques. The syndicate manages this risk by maintaining sufficient liquid assets to meet expected cash flow requirements.

The following tables analyse the financial liabilities by maturity date:

At 31 December 2017	No contractual maturity date	Less than one year on demand	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying value
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Creditors		30,439	24,699			55,138	55,138
Claims outstanding		58,655	107,797	3,702	2,592	172,746	172,746
Total		89,094	132,496	3,702	2,592	227,884	227,884

At 31 December 2016	No contractual maturity date	Less than one year on demand	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying value
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Creditors	-	27,648	35,278	-	-	62,926	62,926
Claims outstanding	-	42,349	73,138	770	374	116,631	116,631
Total	-	69,997	108,416	770	374	179,557	179,557

The nature of insurance is that the requirements of funding cannot be predicted with absolute certainty and therefore the theory of probability is applied on insurance contracts to ascertain the likely provision and the time period when such liabilities will require settlement.

(e) Fair value estimation

The syndicate adopts FRS 102. The following methods and assumptions are used by the syndicate in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, premiums and other receivables, and accounts payable approximate their carrying value due to the immediate or short term maturity of these financial instruments. Investments and overseas deposits are classified as Level 1 assets in accordance with accounting standards. The syndicate holds no Level 3 assets.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

3 MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

(a) 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 and in accordance with Solvency II legislation.

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 2088 is not disclosed in these financial statements. See note 21 and 22 for details of the syndicate's Funds at Lloyd's and Funds in Syndicate requirements.

(b) 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 participating but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2017 was 35% of the member's SCR 'to ultimate'.

(c) Provision of capital by members

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

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

4 RECONCILIATION OF INSURANCE BALANCES

2017	Provision for unearned premium £000's	Claims Outstanding £000's
Gross Technical Provisions		
As at 1 January 2017	48,650	116,631
Movement in the provision	30,152	66,139
Foreign exchange movements	(4,398)	(10,024)
At 31 December 2017	<u>74,404</u>	<u>172,746</u>
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2017	7,526	14,484
Movement in the provision	(2,585)	16,422
Foreign exchange movements	(345)	(1,281)
At 31 December 2017	<u>4,596</u>	<u>29,625</u>
Net technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2017	41,124	102,147
At 31 December 2017	<u>69,808</u>	<u>143,121</u>

The gross claims reported, the loss adjustment liabilities and the liabilities for claims incurred but not reported are gross of expected recoveries from salvage and subrogation.

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Provision for unearned premium £000's	Claims Outstanding £000's
2016		
Gross Technical Provisions		
As at 1 January 2016	39,181	81,142
Movement in the provision	2,280	19,732
Foreign exchange movements	7,189	15,757
At 31 December 2016	<u>48,650</u>	<u>116,631</u>
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2016	7,157	8,693
Movement in the provision	(960)	3,981
Foreign exchange movements	1,329	1,810
At 31 December 2016	<u>7,526</u>	<u>14,484</u>
Net technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2016	32,024	72,449
At 31 December 2016	<u>41,124</u>	<u>102,147</u>

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

5 RISK: CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT TRIANGLES

To illustrate the robustness of our reserves, the loss development tables below provide information about historical claims development.

Gross claims development as at 31 December 2017

	Pure underwriting year	2012 & Prior	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Estimate of gross claims incurred:								
After 12 months	12		17,269	17,385	21,255	32,106	73,345	
After 24 months	24		32,704	34,261	44,578	64,296		
After 36 months	36		32,516	36,099	47,822	-		
After 48 months	48		32,160	36,064	-	-		
After 60 months	60		32,210	-	-	-		
As at 31 December 2017	31	<u>34,998</u>	<u>32,210</u>	<u>36,064</u>	<u>47,822</u>	<u>64,296</u>	<u>73,345</u>	
Less cumulative gross claims paid		<u>(35,239)</u>	<u>(32,160)</u>	<u>(36,272)</u>	<u>(1,818)</u>	<u>(4,273)</u>	<u>(6,227)</u>	
Gross reserves		<u>(241)</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>(208)</u>	<u>46,004</u>	<u>60,023</u>	<u>67,118</u>	<u>172,646</u>

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

Net claims development as at 31 December 2017

Pure underwriting year	2012 & Prior	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Estimate of net claims incurred:							
After 12 months		15,636	15,180	19,301	28,955	61,392	
After 24 months		28,965	30,229	40,694	55,484		
After 36 months		29,084	33,256	42,355			
After 48 months		28,874	30,706				
After 60 months		28,708					
As at 31 December 2017	<u>31,699</u>	<u>28,708</u>	<u>30,706</u>	<u>42,355</u>	<u>55,484</u>	<u>61,932</u>	
Less cumulative net claims paid	<u>(32,033)</u>	<u>(28,887)</u>	<u>(33,517)</u>	<u>(2,497)</u>	<u>(4,525)</u>	<u>(6,304)</u>	
Net reserves	<u>(334)</u>	<u>(179)</u>	<u>(2,811)</u>	<u>39,858</u>	<u>50,959</u>	<u>55,628</u>	<u>143,121</u>

Total all underwriting years

Net reserves recognised	143,121
Amounts recovered from reinsurers	<u>29,625</u>
Gross reserves included in the balance sheet	<u>172,746</u>

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

6 SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

Gross premiums written, gross premiums earned, gross claims incurred, gross operating expenses and the reinsurance balances by class of business are as follows:

2017	Gross Premiums Written £000's	Gross Premiums Earned £000's	Gross Claims Incurred £000's	Gross Operating Expenses £000's	Reinsurance Balance £000's	Total £000's
Fire and other damage to property	68,587	56,416	(60,310)	(20,753)	(252)	(24,899)
Accident and health	57,081	38,957	(24,505)	(13,608)	(577)	267
Marine, aviation and transport	24,782	26,742	(24,078)	(8,952)	(982)	(7,270)
Motor (third party liability)	4,762	2,945	(3,217)	(1,149)	188	(1,233)
Total	<u>155,212</u>	<u>125,060</u>	<u>(112,110)</u>	<u>(44,462)</u>	<u>(1,623)</u>	<u>(33,135)</u>

2016	Gross Premiums Written £000's	Gross Premiums Earned £000's	Gross Claims Incurred £000's	Gross Operating Expenses £000's	Reinsurance Balance £000's	Total £000's
Fire and other damage to property	51,298	51,331	(28,459)	(18,411)	(8,704)	(4,243)
Accident and health	21,050	21,287	(13,540)	(6,596)	(1,629)	(478)
Marine, aviation and transport	25,317	22,801	(13,156)	(7,405)	(3,490)	(1,250)
Motor (third party liability)	1,570	1,536	(833)	(745)	(96)	(138)
Total	<u>99,235</u>	<u>96,955</u>	<u>(55,988)</u>	<u>(33,157)</u>	<u>(13,919)</u>	<u>(6,109)</u>

The reinsurance balance represents the charge to the technical account from the aggregate of all items relating to reinsurance outwards.

The Lloyd's insurance market has been treated as one geographical segment. All business is signed and concluded in the United Kingdom.

All gross premiums written originate in the United Kingdom.

SYNDICATE 2088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7 (LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

(Loss)/Profit for the financial year is stated after charging:

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit services:		
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditors for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts	86	87
Other services		
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditors and its associates for other services:		
Other services pursuant to legislation, including the audit of the regulatory return	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>

This is the auditors remuneration attributable to the syndicate, the cost of which is borne through a company in the XL group.

8 MOVEMENT IN PRIOR YEAR'S PROVISION FOR CLAIMS OUTSTANDING

A favourable run-off deviation (prior accident year release) of £0.8m (2016: run-off deviation of £1.1m) was experienced during the year, wholly in respect of reserve movements on the 2012, 2013 and 2014 year of account Whole Account Quota Share contracts with Syndicate 2003.

SYNDICATE 2088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

9 EMPLOYEES & DIRECTORS

The syndicate and its managing agent has no employees (2016: nil).

The syndicate did not directly incur staff costs during the year (2016: £nil).

Total Staff costs of £3.2m (2016: £1.6m) were recharged by service companies. These amounts include non-salary related costs such as staff training.

The following salary and related costs were recharged during the year.

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Salaries	2,611	1,318
Social security	342	173
Pension	235	147
	3,188	1,638

The syndicate was not recharged any expenses during the year relating to the remuneration of the directors of CUAL (2016: £nil).

Under the standard managing agents' agreement, Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited receives an annual fee for services provided.

Active underwriter's emoluments for the year were as follows:

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Emoluments of the active underwriter are:		
Aggregate emoluments and other benefits	600	600
	600	600

The active underwriter's emoluments have been borne by an XL Group company.

10 NET OPERATING EXPENSES

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Acquisition costs	46,774	26,154
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(11,598)	(202)
	35,176	25,952
Administration expenses	9,286	7,205
Reinsurance commissions and profit participation	-	(577)
	44,462	32,580

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

11 OTHER INCOME

	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Bank interest	369	-
Interest on funds withheld balance	1,969	<i>1,993</i>
	<u>2,338</u>	<i><u>1,993</u></i>

Other income is predominated by interest on funds withheld balances on the Whole Account Quota Share agreements with the ceding entities of the Whole Account Quota Shares.

12 OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	Market Value		Cost	
	2017	<i>2016</i>	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Debt Securities and other fixed income securities	<u>24,796</u>	<i><u>-</u></i>	<u>24,796</u>	<i><u>-</u></i>

13 DEBTORS ARISING OUT OF REINSURANCE OPERATIONS

	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Due from cedants within one year	67,965	<i>59,542</i>
Due from cedants after one year	<u>120,859</u>	<i><u>116,342</u></i>
	<u>188,824</u>	<i><u>175,884</u></i>

**14 OTHER DEBTORS:
Amounts falling due within one year**

	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Interest receivable	<u>1,398</u>	<i><u>2,219</u></i>

SYNDICATE 2088

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

**15 OTHER DEBTORS:
Amounts falling due after one year**

	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Interest receivable	<u>1,817</u>	<u><i>1,208</i></u>

16 OVERSEAS DEPOSITS

Overseas deposits include the following trust fund balances:

	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Joint Asset Trust Fund – CRTF	22	<i>3,142</i>
Canadian Mutualised Margin Fund	102	<i>310</i>
Australian Trust Fund	76	<i>5</i>
South African Trust Fund	1	<i>3</i>
ASL Deposit Bahamas	27	<i>33</i>
ASL Deposit Switzerland	52	<i>-</i>
ASL Deposit Cayman Islands	1	<i>-</i>
ASL Deposit Brazil	4	<i>-</i>
ASL Deposit Singapore	1	<i>-</i>
Kentucky Trust Fund	<u>1</u>	<u><i>-</i></u>
	<u>287</u>	<u><i>3,493</i></u>

17 CREDITORS ARISING OUT OF REINSURANCE OPERATIONS

	2017	<i>2016</i>
	£000's	<i>£000's</i>
Due to cedants within one year	30,386	<i>24,151</i>
Due to cedants after one year	<u>15,157</u>	<u><i>29,111</i></u>
	<u>45,543</u>	<u><i>53,262</i></u>

SYNDICATE 2088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

18 OTHER CREDITORS:
Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Recharged expenses	54	2,501
Managing agent's profit commission	-	995
	<u>54</u>	<u>3,497</u>

19 OTHER CREDITORS:
Amounts falling due after one year

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
Insurance premium tax	315	-
Intercompany loan	9,227	6,167
	<u>9,542</u>	<u>6,167</u>

20 RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROFIT TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2017 £000's	2016 £000's
(Loss) for the financial year	(29,667)	(3,930)
Increase in net technical provisions	69,659	38,798
(Increase) in debtors	(27,685)	(38,405)
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	(4,434)	11,542
	<u>7,873</u>	<u>8,005</u>
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>7,873</u>	<u>8,005</u>

21 FUNDS AT LLOYD'S

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's (FAL). As at 31 December 2017, the value of assets supporting FAL for the 2017 year of account is £125m. These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

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

22 FUNDS IN SYNDICATE

China Re (UK) Limited, the sole corporate member of the syndicate, holds investments in the syndicate to be used as collateral to support the syndicate's capital requirements, or Funds at Lloyd's. These investments give the syndicate the

SYNDICATE 2088

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

ability to manage these funds under the same Investment Management Agreement as the other funds of the syndicate that are held in the premium trust funds.

At 31 December 2017, £39.0m of investments were held as Funds in Syndicate (2016: £nil). The investments realised a profit of £0.1m for the year to 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil). The balance of £39.0m is included within member's balances on the syndicate's statement of financial position and is owed exclusively to China Re (UK) Limited.

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Catlin Underwriting Agencies Limited ("CUAL") is the managing agent for Syndicate 2088. Under the standard managing agent's agreement, CUAL receives an annual fee of 1% of stamp capacity and profit commissions at 20% for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 years of accounts. Any future profits on the 2015, 2016 and 2017 years of account will be charged profit commissions at 15%. In 2017, the managing agency fees amounted to £1.1m (2016: £0.9m) and profit commissions amounted to £nil (2016: £0.4m). The balance due to CUAL as at 31 December 2017 was £2.5m (2016: £3.2m).

There exists a Whole Account Stop Loss Reinsurance treaty between the syndicate and China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation. The impact to the Profit and Loss account for 2017 is a charge of £0.5m (2016: charge of £0.7m) and the balance due to China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation as at 31 December 2017 is £9.5m (2016: £7.9m).

China Re (UK) Limited is the sole member of Syndicate 2088 for 2012 and subsequent years of account.

The syndicate participates in reinsurance contracts with other parts of the China Reinsurance (Group) corporation. The effect of these contracts on the Profit and Loss Account in 2017 is a profit of £1.1m (2016: a profit of £1.2m). Amounts relating to these contracts of £7.0m (2016: £2.1m) were receivable as at the Balance Sheet date.

The syndicate is recharged costs by China Re Underwriting Agency Limited. In 2017 the total recharge was £3.8m (2016: £1.9m). China Re Underwriting Agency Limited has also provided a loan of £9.0m to the syndicate. At 31 December 2017 the balance payable to China Re Underwriting Agency Limited was £15.7m (2016: £8.7m).

24 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

China Re (UK) Limited is the sole member of Syndicate 2088.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of China Re (UK) Limited is China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation, a company incorporated in China, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation is majority owned by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China and Central Huijin Investment Company Limited