Nomina No 066 LLP

Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2025

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Registered Number: OC321663

Nomina No 066 LLP

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Nomina No 066 LLP

Partnership Information

Designated Members
Nomina Designated Member No. 1 Limited
Nomina Designated Member No. 2 Limited

Members' Agent
(Regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority)
Hampden Agencies Ltd

Auditors
PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor
30 Churchill Place,
Canary Wharf
London
E14 RE

Registered Number
OC321663

Registered Office
5th Floor , 40 Gracechurch Street
London
EC3V 0BT

Nomina No 066 LLP

Members' Report

The Members present their Report together with the audited Financial Statements of the Partnership for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Partnership is that of a limited liability underwriting member of Lloyd's.

Results

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the syndicates on which the Partnership participates for the 2023, 2024 and 2025 year of account, as well as any 2022 and prior run-off years. The 2023 year closed on 31 December 2025 with a result of £408,572 (2022: £210,234). The 2024 and 2025 open underwriting accounts will normally close on 31 December 2026 and 2027.

The results for the year are set out on pages 9 and 10 of the Financial Statements.

Future developments

The Limited Liability Partnership continues to write insurance business in the Lloyd's insurance market as a limited liability underwriting member of Lloyd's.

Members' interests

The net profit or loss of the Limited Liability Partnership for the financial year is allocated to each Member in accordance with their respective profit shares for the relevant year(s) of account.

During the year, Members may receive drawings representing payments on account of profits which may be allocated to them. The amount of such drawings may be reclaimed from Members until such time as profits have been allocated to them.

Profits are determined, allocated and divided between Members in accordance with the partnership agreement. The partnership agreement requires the net profit of the LLP to be allocated once it has been ascertained.

Designated Members

The Designated Members during the period were as follows:

Nomina Designated Member No. 1 Limited
Nomina Designated Member No. 2 Limited

Nomina No 066 LLP

Members' Report (continued)

Members' Responsibilities Statement

The Members are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law (as applied to limited liability partnerships by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) requires the Members to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Members have prepared the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). Under company law (as applied to limited liability partnerships by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the Members 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 LLP and of the profit or loss of the LLP for that period.

In preparing those Financial Statements, the Members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departure disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Partnership will continue in business.

The Members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Partnership's transactions and disclosure with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Partnership and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. They are also responsible for: such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements, that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; and safeguarding the assets of the Limited Liability Partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

These responsibilities are exercised by the Designated Members on behalf of the Members.

Auditor

(i) PKF Littlejohn LLP has signified its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

(ii) Disclosure of information to the Auditor:

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

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

Approved by the Members on 24 August 2026 and signed on their behalf by:



Mark Tottman, for and on behalf of
Nomina Designated Member No. 1 Limited
Designated Member

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nomina No 066 LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nomina No 066 LLP (the 'limited liability partnership') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Members' Interests, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the limited liability partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its results for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the limited liability partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other

information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears

to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 requires us 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the members' responsibilities statement, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the limited liability partnership'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 the members either intend to liquidate the limited liability partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 an auditor's 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 financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the limited liability partnership and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussion with the management and the application of our knowledge and experience of the sector in which the limited liability partnership operates in.

- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the limited liability partnership in this regard to be those arising from Companies Act 2006, Lloyds of London byelaws as they relate to limited liability vehicles and UK GAAP.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the limited liability partnership with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
    - Discussion with management of any known, or suspected instances of non-compliance by the limited liability partnership with those laws and regulations;
    - Discussion with management of any, or suspected, incidence of fraud;
    - Review of the Financial Statements disclosures; and
    - Testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable law and regulation.
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to: the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the limited liability partnership'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 limited liability partnership and the limited liability partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Satyajeet Beekarry (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

30 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 5RE

Date: 24 August 2026

Nomina No 066 LLP

Profit and Loss Account
Technical Account – General Business
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note		2025 £		2024 £
Premiums written					
Gross premium written	6,7		2,838,212		2,418,423
Outward reinsurance premiums			(758,656)		(573,028)
Net premiums written			2,079,556		1,845,395
Change in the provision for unearned premiums	8				
Gross provision			(279,531)		(119,476)
Reinsurers' share			46,182		23,082
Net change in the provision for unearned premiums			(233,349)		(96,394)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			1,846,207		1,749,001
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			163,627		135,000
Other technical income, net of reinsurance			6,909		-
Total technical income			2,016,743		1,884,001
Claims paid					
Gross amount		(1,051,828)		(861,528)	
Reinsurers' share		281,150		198,409	
Net claims paid		(770,678)		(663,119)	
Change in the provision for claims					
Gross amount		(152,062)		(312,409)	
Reinsurers' share		32,907		67,701	
Change in the net provisions for claims	8	(119,155)		(244,708)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			(889,833)		(907,827)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance			-		-
Net operating expenses	9		(897,112)		(755,664)
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance			-		-
Balance on the technical account for general business			229,798		220,510

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nomina No 066 LLP

Profit and Loss Account
Non-Technical Account
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 £	2024 £
Balance on the technical account for general business		229,798	220,510
Investment income	10	137,270	126,604
Unrealised gains on investments	10	65,987	105,246
Investment expenses and charges	10	(16,715)	(17,874)
Unrealised losses on investments	10	(21,853)	(78,352)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(163,627)	(135,000)
Other income		56,683	-
Other charges		(25,243)	(21,602)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year before Members' remuneration and profit shares	11	262,300	199,532
Members' (remuneration)/contribution charged as an expense	12	(262,300)	(199,532)
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among Members		-	-

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025 £	2024 £
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among Members	-	-
Other comprehensive income:		
Currency translation differences	(29,399)	4,073
Other comprehensive income before Members' remuneration and profit shares	(29,399)	4,073
Members' (remuneration)/contribution	29,399	(4,073)
Other comprehensive income for the year available for discretionary division among Members	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year available for discretionary division among Members	-	-

All items derive from continuing activities.

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nomina No 066 LLP

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2025

	Note	31 December 2025 Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £	31 December 2024 Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Assets							
Intangible assets	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments							
Financial investments	14	2,772,668	-	2,772,668	2,684,946	-	2,684,946
Deposits with ceding undertakings		3,421	-	3,421	5,032	-	5,032
		2,776,089	-	2,776,089	2,689,978	-	2,689,978
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	8	228,139	-	228,139	194,602	-	194,602
Claims outstanding	8	910,038	-	910,038	929,836	-	929,836
Other technical provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,138,177	-	1,138,177	1,124,438	-	1,124,438
Debtors							
Arising out of direct insurance operations:							
- Policyholders		-	-	-	-	-	-
- Intermediaries		725,227	-	725,227	636,275	-	636,275
Arising out of reinsurance operations		736,991	-	736,991	603,778	-	603,778
Other debtors	15	108,800	7,701	116,501	129,767	12,881	142,648
		1,571,018	7,701	1,578,719	1,369,820	12,881	1,382,701
Other assets							
Cash at bank and in hand		338,920	58,223	397,143	163,810	415	164,225
Other		-	-	-	88,015	-	88,015
		338,920	58,223	397,143	251,825	415	252,240
Prepayments and accrued income							
Accrued interest		8,748	-	8,748	7,574	-	7,574
Deferred acquisition costs	8	344,907	-	344,907	264,719	-	264,719
Other prepayments and accrued income		16,673	-	16,673	15,106	-	15,106
		370,328	-	370,328	287,399	-	287,399
Total assets		6,194,532	65,924	6,260,456	5,723,460	13,296	5,736,756

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nomina No 066 LLP

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2025

	Note	31 December 2025 Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £	31 December 2024 Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Liabilities and Members' interests							
Loans and other debts due to Members within one year							
Other	16	705,423	(36,673)	668,750	534,562	(51,713)	482,849
Technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	8	1,336,910	-	1,336,910	1,114,764	-	1,114,764
Claims outstanding – gross amount	8	3,317,157	-	3,317,157	3,337,455	-	3,337,455
Other technical provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
		4,654,067	-	4,654,067	4,452,219	-	4,452,219
Provisions for other risks and charges		272	-	272	275	-	275
Deposit received from reinsurers		7	-	7	8	-	8
Creditors							
Arising out of direct insurance operations		52,773	-	52,773	42,360	-	42,360
Arising out of reinsurance operations		472,866	-	472,866	419,988	-	419,988
Amounts owed to credit institutions		-	-	-	3,218	-	3,218
Other creditors including taxation and social security	17	247,706	6,977	254,683	238,038	-	238,038
		773,345	6,977	780,322	703,604	-	703,604
Accruals and deferred income		61,418	95,620	157,038	32,792	65,009	97,801
Total liabilities		5,489,109	102,597	5,591,706	5,188,898	65,009	5,253,907
Total liabilities and Members' interests		6,194,532	65,924	6,260,456	5,723,460	13,296	5,736,756

The Financial Statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Members of the Limited Liability Partnership on 24 August 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Mark Tottman, for and on behalf of
Nomina Designated Member No. 1 Limited
Designated Member

Partnership registration number: OC321663

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nomina No 066 LLP

Statement of Changes in Members' Interests for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Debt Loans and other debts due to Members less any amounts due from Members		
	Syndicate capacity £	Other £	Total £
At 1 January 2024	(31,828)	361,645	329,817
Allocated remuneration from profit/(loss)	-	199,532	199,532
Allocated remuneration from other comprehensive income	-	4,073	4,073
Funds introduced by / (repaid to) Members and former Members	-	(50,573)	(50,573)
Other movements	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	(31,828)	514,677	482,849
At 1 January 2025	(31,828)	514,677	482,849
Allocated remuneration from profit/(loss)	56,683	205,617	262,300
Allocated remuneration from other comprehensive income	-	(29,399)	(29,399)
Funds introduced by / (repaid to) Members and former Members	-	(47,000)	(47,000)
Other movements	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	24,855	643,895	668,750

Debt:

The profit/loss on disposal of syndicate capacity together with the amortisation charge is shown under the heading 'Syndicate capacity'. The direct underwriting return and all other movements are shown under the heading 'Other'.

Loans and other debts due to Members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors on winding up.

Within loans and other debts due to Members, there is no Members' capital classified as debt.

Equity:

Within equity, based on the Partnership agreement, there are no Members' Other Interests.

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nomina No 066 LLP

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before Members' remuneration and profit shares	262,300	199,532
Deduction of (profit)/loss attributed to syndicate transactions	(420,483)	(319,961)
Distribution/(collection) of closed year result from syndicates	220,223	155,426
Profit/(loss) excluding syndicate transactions	62,040	34,997
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	5,180	(12,879)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	37,588	28,279
(Profit)/loss on disposal of intangible assets	(56,683)	-
Amortisation of syndicate capacity	-	-
Investment income	(1,062)	(624)
Realised/unrealised (gains)/losses on investments	-	-
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	47,063	49,773
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income	1,062	624
Purchase of syndicate capacity	-	-
Proceeds from sale of syndicate capacity	56,683	-
Purchase of investments	-	-
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	57,745	624
Cash flows from financing activities with Members and former Members		
Contributions introduced by / (repaid to) Members and former Members	(47,000)	(50,573)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities with Members and former Members	(47,000)	(50,573)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	57,808	(177)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	415	592
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	58,223	415
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	58,223	415
Other financial investments	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	58,223	415

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nomina No 066 LLP

Statement of Cash Flows (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2025

Analysis of changes in net debt

	1 January 2024	Cash flows	Exchange movement	31 December 2024
	£	£	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash at bank and in hand	592	(177)	-	415
Other financial investments	-	-	-	-
	592	(177)	-	415
Borrowings				
Debt due within one year	-	-	-	-
Debt due after one year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Total	592	(177)	-	415

	1 January 2025	Cash flows	Exchange movement	31 December 2025
	£	£	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash at bank and in hand	415	57,808	-	58,223
Other financial investments	-	-	-	-
	415	57,808	-	58,223
Borrowings				
Debt due within one year	-	-	-	-
Debt due after one year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Total	415	57,808	-	58,223

The Partnership has no control over the disposition of assets and liabilities at Lloyd's. Consequently, the Statement of Cash Flows, including the analysis of changes in net debt, is prepared reflecting only the movement in partnership funds, which includes transfers to and from the syndicates at Lloyd's.

The Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Nomina No 066 LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The Partnership is a limited liability partnership that was incorporated in England and Wales and whose registered office is 40 Gracechurch Street, London, EC3V 0BT. The Partnership participates in insurance business as an underwriting member of various syndicates at Lloyd's.

2. Statement of compliance

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and FRS 103 "Insurance Contracts" and the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnership (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. The Financial Statements have also been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice on Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships dated 26 January 2017 (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016), and the Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations, relating to insurance.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis of accounting, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Partnership'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 in Note 4.

Going concern

The Partnership participates as an underwriting member of Lloyd's. Its underwriting is supported by Funds at Lloyd's, either made available by the Partnership directly or by its Members. The Members are of the opinion that the Partnership has adequate resources to meet its underwriting and other operational obligations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern concept has been adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements.

Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements have been prepared using the annual basis of accounting. Under the annual basis of accounting, a result is determined at the end of each accounting period, reflecting the profit or loss from providing insurance coverage during that period and any adjustments to the profit or loss of providing insurance cover during earlier accounting periods.

Amounts reported in the general business technical account relate to movements in the period in respect of all relevant years of account of the syndicates on which the Partnership participates.

Assets and liabilities arising as a result of the underwriting activities are mainly controlled by the syndicates' managing agents. Accordingly, these assets and liabilities have been shown separately in the Balance Sheet as "Syndicate participation". Other assets and liabilities are shown as "Partnership". The syndicate assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the syndicates' insurance creditors.

The information included in these Financial Statements in respect of the syndicates has been supplied by managing agents based upon the various accounting policies they have adopted. The following describes the policies they have adopted:

General business

i. Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable in respect of business incepted during the year together with any differences between booked premiums for prior years and those previously accrued, and include estimates of premiums due but not yet receivable or notified to the syndicates on which the Partnership participates, less an allowance for cancellations. All premiums are shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

ii. Unearned premiums

Written premium is earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the Balance Sheet date, calculated on a time apportionment basis having regard where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The specific basis adopted by each syndicate is determined by the relevant managing agent.

iii. Deferred acquisition costs

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

iv. Reinsurance premiums

Managing agents enter into reinsurance contracts on behalf of syndicates, in the normal course of business in order to limit the potential for losses arising from certain exposures. Reinsurance premium costs are allocated by the managing agent of each syndicate to reflect the protection arranged in respect of the business written and earned.

v. Claims incurred and reinsurers' share

Claims incurred comprise claims and settlement expenses (both internal and external) occurring in the year and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported and settlement expenses, together with any other adjustments to claims from previous years. Where applicable, deductions are made for salvage and other recoveries.

The provision for claims outstanding comprises amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR"). The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by each syndicate's in house reserving team and reviewed by external consulting actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

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

Accordingly the two most critical assumptions made by each syndicate's managing agent as regards claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development and that the rating and other models used including pricing models for recent business are reasonable indicators of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The level of uncertainty with regard to the estimations within these provisions generally decreases with time as the exposure period recedes. In addition, the nature of short tail claims, such as property where claims are typically notified and settled within a short period of time, will normally have less uncertainty after a few years than long tail risks, such as some liability business where it may be several years before claims are fully advised and settled. In addition to these factors, if there are disputes regarding coverage under policies or changes in the relevant law regarding a claim this may increase the uncertainty in the estimation of the outcomes.

The assessment of these provisions is usually the most subjective aspect of an insurer's accounts and may result in greater uncertainty within an insurer's accounts than within those of many other businesses. The provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries have been assessed on the basis of the information currently available to the directors of each syndicate's managing agent. However, ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the Financial Statements for the period in which the adjustments are made. The provisions are not discounted for the investment earnings that may be expected to arise in the future on the funds retained to meet the future liabilities. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

The reinsurers share of provision for claims together with any other reinsurance assets are assessed for impairment at the balance sheet date, based on the likely amounts to be recovered. Any impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account for the period.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

vi. Unexpired risks provision

Provisions for unexpired risks are made where the costs of outstanding claims, related expenses and deferred acquisition costs are expected to exceed the unearned premium provision carried forward at the Balance Sheet date. The provision for unexpired risks is calculated separately by reference to classes of business which are managed together, after taking into account relevant investment return. The provision is made on a syndicate by syndicate basis by the relevant managing agent.

vii. Closed years of account

At the end of the third year, the underwriting account is normally closed by reinsurance into the following year of account. The amount of the reinsurance to close premium payable is determined by the managing agent, generally by estimating the cost of claims notified but not settled at 31 December, together with the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported at that date, and an estimate of future claims handling costs.

Any subsequent variation in the ultimate liabilities of the closed year of account is borne by the year of account into which it is reinsured.

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 the other elements of Lloyd's chain of security were to fail, then the closed underwriting account would have to settle outstanding claims.

The Members consider that the likelihood of such a failure of the reinsurance to close is extremely remote, and consequently the reinsurance to close has been deemed to settle the liabilities outstanding at the closure of an underwriting account. The Partnership has included its share of the reinsurance to close premiums payable as technical provisions at the end of the current period, and no further provision is made for any potential variation in the ultimate liability of that year of account.

viii. Run-off years of account

Where an underwriting year of account is not closed at the end of the third year (a "run-off" year of account) a provision is made for the estimated cost of all known and unknown outstanding liabilities of that year. The provision is determined initially by the managing agent on a similar basis to the reinsurance to close. However, any subsequent variation in the ultimate liabilities for that year remains with the underwriting member participating therein. As a result, any run-off year will continue to report movements in its results after the third year until such time as it secures a reinsurance to close.

ix. Net operating expenses (including acquisition costs)

Net operating costs include acquisition costs, profit and loss on exchange and other amounts incurred by the syndicates on which the Partnership participates.

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new insurance contracts, are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the Balance Sheet date.

x. Distribution of profits and collection of losses

Lloyd's operates a detailed set of regulations regarding solvency and the distribution of profits and payment of losses between syndicates and their underwriting members. Lloyd's continues to require membership of syndicates to be on a year of account basis and profits and losses belong to members according to their membership of a year of account. Normally profits and losses are transferred between the syndicate and members after results for a year of account are finalised after 36 months. This period may be extended if a year of account goes into run-off. The syndicate may make earlier on account distributions or cash calls according to the cash flow of a particular year of account and subject to Lloyd's requirements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

xi. Financial assets and financial liabilities

Classification:
The accounting classification of financial assets and liabilities determines their basis of measurement and how changes in those values are presented in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income. These classifications are made at initial recognition and subsequent classification is only permitted in restricted circumstances.

The syndicates' investments comprise of debt and equity investments, derivatives, cash and cash equivalents and loans and receivables. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified as basic or other financial instruments based on their contractual terms.

Recognition:
Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the syndicate becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. In respect of the purchases and sales of financial assets, they are recognised on the trade date.

Initial measurement:
All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Subsequent measurement:
Non-current debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one financial year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Basic debt instruments are measured at amortised cost unless the debt instruments have been designated at fair value through profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities:
Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the syndicates transfer to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the syndicates, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, have transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement:
The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset or liability in an active market that the entity can access at the measurement date.

When quoted prices are unavailable, observable inputs developed using market data for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, are used to determine the fair value.

If the market for the asset is not active and there are no observable inputs, then the syndicate estimates the fair value by using unobservable inputs, i.e. where market data is unavailable.

Impairment of financial instruments measured at amortised cost or cost:
For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, i.e. using the effective interest method.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

xi. Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit and loss immediately.

Offsetting:
Debtors/creditors arising from insurance/reinsurance operations shown in the Balance Sheet include the totals of all the syndicates' outstanding debit and credit transactions as processed by the Lloyd's central facility. No account has been taken of any offsets which may be applicable in calculating the net amounts due between the syndicates and each of their counterparty insureds, reinsurers or intermediaries as appropriate.

xii. Investment return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses and charges.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses are measured by reference to the original cost of the investment if purchased in the year, or if held at the beginning of the year by reference to the fair value at that date.

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

xiii. Basis of currency translation

The presentational and functional currency of the Partnership is Pound Sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. Supported syndicates may have different functional currencies.

Income and expenditure in US dollars, Canadian dollars and Euros is translated at the average rate of exchange for the year. Underwriting transactions denominated in other foreign currencies are included at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed.

Monetary assets and liabilities, which according to FRS 103 are deemed to include unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs, are translated into Pound Sterling at the rates of exchange at the Balance Sheet date.

Any non-monetary items are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction.

Differences arising on translation to the functional currency of the syndicates where the functional currency was not Pound Sterling are reported in Other Comprehensive Income. All other exchange differences are reported within the Profit and Loss Account, Non-Technical Account (or the Technical Account in respect of Life syndicates).

Reinsurance at partnership level

Where considered applicable, the Partnership may purchase additional reinsurance to that purchased through the syndicates. Any such reinsurance premiums and related reinsurance recoveries are treated in the same manner as described for syndicates in Note 3 (iv) and (v) above.

Taxation

Income tax payable on the Partnership's profits is solely the personal liability of the Members and consequently is not dealt with in these Financial Statements.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Costs incurred by the Partnership in the Corporation of Lloyd's auctions in order to acquire rights to participate on syndicates' underwriting years are included within intangible assets and amortised over a five year period beginning in the year following the purchase of the syndicate participation.

The intangible assets are reviewed for impairment where there are indicators for impairment, and any impairment is charged to the Profit and Loss Account for the period.

Cash and cash equivalents and Statement of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and cash in hand.

The Partnership has no control over the disposition of assets and liabilities at Lloyd's. Consequently, the Statement of Cash Flows is prepared reflecting only the movement in Partnership funds, which includes transfers to and from syndicates at Lloyd's.

Members' interests

The net profit/loss of the Partnership for the financial year is allocated to each Member in accordance with their respective profit shares for the relevant year(s) of account.

Loans and other debts due to Members rank pari passu with other unsecured creditors on the winding up of a partnership.

Members' remuneration

Under the partnership agreement the net profit of the LLP is allocated to each Member in accordance with the Members' yearly shares for the underwriting years of account. Allocation between the underwriting years of account are apportioned on a fair and equitable basis.

Under the agreement the net profits are divided between Members when ascertained. Accordingly the net profits have been treated as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account and the Statement of Comprehensive Income. To the extent they remain unpaid at the year end they are shown as liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Related party transactions

The Partnership discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

4. Key accounting judgements and estimation uncertainties

In applying the Partnership's accounting policies, the Members are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. These judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be applicable. Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ. The 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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The measurement of the provision for claims outstanding is the most significant judgement involving estimation uncertainty regarding amounts recognised in these Financial Statements in relation to underwriting by the syndicates and this is disclosed further in Note 5.

The management and control of each syndicate is carried out by the managing agent of that syndicate, and the Partnership looks to the managing agent to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each syndicate.

The key accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty set out below therefore relate to those made in respect of the Partnership only, and do not include estimates and judgements made in respect of the syndicates.

4. Key accounting judgements and estimation uncertainties (continued)

Purchased syndicate capacity:

Estimating value in use:
Where an indication of impairment of capacity values exists, the Members will carry out an impairment review to determine the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. The value in use calculation requires an estimate of the future cash flows expected to arise from the capacity and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

Determining the useful life of purchased syndicate capacity:
The assessed useful life of syndicate capacity is five years. This is on the basis that this is the life over which the original value of the capacity acquired is used up.

Assessing indicators of impairment:

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment assets, the Members consider both external and internal sources of information such as market conditions, counterparty credit ratings and experience of recoverability. There have been no indicators of impairments identified during the current financial year.

Recoverability of receivables:

The Partnership establishes a provision for receivables that are estimated not to be recoverable. When assessing recoverability, factors such as the aging of the receivables, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual or groups of customers are all considered.

5. Risk management

This section summarises the financial and insurance risks the Partnership is exposed to either directly at its own corporate level or indirectly via its participation in the Lloyd's syndicates.

Risk background

The syndicate's activities expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks. The managing agent is responsible for managing the syndicate's exposure to these risks and, where possible, introducing controls and procedures that mitigate the effects of the exposure to risk. Each year, the managing agent prepares a Lloyd's Capital Return ("LCR") for the syndicate, the purpose of this being to agree capital requirements with Lloyd's based on an agreed assessment of the risks impacting the syndicate's business, and the measures in place to manage and mitigate those risks from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. The risks described below are typically reflected in the LCR, and, typically, the majority of the total assessed value of the risks concerned is attributable to insurance risk.

The insurance risks faced by a syndicate include the occurrence of catastrophic events, downward pressure on pricing of risks, reductions in business volumes and the risk of inadequate reserving. Reinsurance risks arise from the risk that a reinsurer fails to meet their share of a claim. The management of the syndicate's funds is exposed to risks of investment, liquidity, currency and interest rates leading to financial loss. The syndicate is also exposed to regulatory and operational risks including its ability to continue to trade. However, supervision by Lloyd's provides additional controls over the syndicate's management of risks.

The Partnership manages the risks faced by the syndicates on which it participates by monitoring the performance of the syndicates it supports. This commences in advance of committing to support a syndicate for the following year, with a review of the business plan prepared for each syndicate by its managing agent. In addition, quarterly reports and annual accounts together with any other information made available by the managing agent are monitored and if necessary enquired into. If the Partnership considers that the risks being run by the syndicate are excessive it will seek confirmation from the managing agent that adequate management of the risk is in place and, if considered appropriate will withdraw support from the next underwriting year. The Partnership relies on advice provided by the members agent which acts for it, who are specialists in assessing the performance and risk profiles of syndicates. The Partnership also mitigates its insurance risks by participating across several syndicates.

The analysis below provides details of the financial risks the Partnership is exposed to from syndicate insurance activities and at a corporate partnership level, as required by FRS 103. Note 8 provides further analysis of sensitivities to reserving and underwriting risks.

5. Risk management (continued)

Syndicate risks

i. Liquidity risk

The syndicates are exposed to daily calls on their available cash resources, principally from claims arising from its insurance business. Liquidity risk arises where cash may not be available to pay obligation when due, or to ensure compliance with the syndicate's obligations under the various trust deeds to which it is party.

The syndicates' aim to manage their liquidity position so that they can fund claims arising from significant catastrophic events, as modelled in their Lloyd's realistic disaster scenarios ("RDS").

Although there are usually no stated maturities for claims outstanding, syndicates have provided their expected maturity of future claims settlements as follows:

2025	No stated maturity £	0-1 year £	1-3 years £	3-5 years £	> 5 years £	Total £
Claims outstanding	710,811	763,892	940,726	446,755	454,973	3,317,157

2024	No stated maturity £	0-1 year £	1-3 years £	3-5 years £	> 5 years £	Total £
Claims outstanding	1	1,061,929	1,196,299	535,141	544,085	3,337,455

ii. Credit risk

Credit ratings to syndicate assets emerging directly from insurance activities which are neither past due nor impaired are as follows:

2025	AAA £	AA £	A £	BBB or lower £	Not rated £	Total £
Financial investments	571,176	903,466	754,864	330,086	213,077	2,772,668
Deposits with ceding undertakings	129	252	2,126	-	914	3,421
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	19,156	489,645	354,689	3,616	42,932	910,038
Reinsurance debtors	3,794	54,785	314,600	15,949	268,578	657,708
Cash at bank and in hand	92,604	78,508	167,436	-	372	338,920
	686,860	1,526,656	1,593,715	349,651	525,873	4,682,755

2024	AAA £	AA £	A £	BBB or lower £	Not rated £	Total £
Financial investments	527,407	824,371	785,260	353,060	194,848	2,684,946
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	3,358	-	1,674	5,032
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	19,411	436,042	442,706	3,906	26,549	928,614
Reinsurance debtors	2,079	12,443	24,029	420	1,839	40,810
Cash at bank and in hand	17,248	1,243	145,310	9	-	163,810
	566,145	1,274,099	1,400,663	357,395	224,910	3,823,212

5. Risk management (continued)

Syndicate risks (continued)

ii. Credit risk (continued)

Syndicate assets emerging directly from insurance activities, with reference to their due date or impaired are as follows:

2025	Neither past due nor impaired £	Past due but not impaired: Less than 6 months £	Past due but not impaired: Between 6 months and 1 year £	Past due but not impaired: Greater than 1 year £	Impaired £	Total £
Financial investments	2,772,668	-	-	-	-	2,772,668
Deposits with ceding undertakings	3,421	-	-	-	-	3,421
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	910,038	-	-	-	-	910,038
Reinsurance debtors	657,708	63,206	7,017	8,922	-	736,852
Cash at bank and in hand	338,920	-	-	-	-	338,920
Insurance and other debtors	886,653	-	-	-	-	886,653
	5,569,408	63,206	7,017	8,922	-	5,648,552

2024	Neither past due nor impaired £	Past due but not impaired: Less than 6 months £	Past due but not impaired: Between 6 months and 1 year £	Past due but not impaired: Greater than 1 year £	Impaired £	Total £
Financial investments	2,684,946	-	-	-	-	2,684,946
Deposits with ceding undertakings	5,032	-	-	-	-	5,032
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	928,614	1,337	-	-	(115)	929,836
Reinsurance debtors	40,810	38,735	3,389	3,358	(17)	86,275
Cash at bank and in hand	163,810	-	-	-	-	163,810
Insurance and other debtors	1,661,758	49,471	14,512	17,533	(112)	1,743,162
	5,484,970	89,543	17,901	20,891	(244)	5,613,061

iii. Interest rate and equity price risk

Interest rate risk and equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates and market prices, respectively.

iv. Currency risk

The syndicates' main exposure to foreign currency risk arises from insurance business originating overseas, primarily denominated in US dollars. Transactions denominated in US dollars form a significant part of the syndicates' operations. This risk is, in part, mitigated by the syndicates maintaining financial assets denominated in US dollars against its major exposures in that currency.

The table below provides details of syndicate assets and liabilities by currency:

2025	GBP £ converted	USD £ converted	EUR £ converted	CAD £ converted	Other £ converted	Total £ converted
Total assets	876,875	4,264,898	384,682	525,734	142,343	6,194,532
Total liabilities	(937,392)	(3,789,858)	(296,331)	(408,152)	(57,375)	(5,489,109)
Surplus/(deficiency) of assets	(60,517)	475,039	88,350	117,582	84,968	705,423

5. Risk management (continued)

Syndicate risks (continued)

iv. Currency risk (continued)

2024	GBP £ converted	USD £ converted	EUR £ converted	CAD £ converted	Other £ converted	Total £ converted
Total assets	761,072	4,112,264	227,095	476,592	146,437	5,723,460
Total liabilities	(877,927)	(3,669,859)	(214,421)	(366,043)	(60,648)	(5,188,898)
Surplus/(deficiency) of assets	(116,855)	442,405	12,674	110,549	85,789	534,562

The impact of a 5% change in exchange rates between GBP and other currencies would be £38,297 on loans and other debts due to Members within one year (2024: £32,571).

Partnership risks

i. *Investment, Credit and Liquidity risks*

The significant risks faced by the Partnership are with regard to the investment of the available funds within its own custody. The elements of these risks are investment risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. The main liquidity risk would arise if a syndicate had inadequate liquid resources for a large claim and sought funds from the Partnership to meet the claim. In order to minimise investment, credit and liquidity risk the Partnership's funds are invested in readily realisable short term deposits. The Partnership does not use derivative instruments to manage risk and, as such, no hedge accounting is applied.

ii. Currency risks

The syndicates can distribute their results in Pound Sterling, US dollars or a combination of the two. The Partnership is exposed to movements in the US dollar between the Balance Sheet date and the distribution of the underwriting profits and losses, which is usually in the May following the closure of a year of account.

iii. Regulatory risks

The Partnership is subject to continuing approval by Lloyd's to be a member of a Lloyd's syndicate. The risk of this approval being removed is mitigated by monitoring and fully complying with all requirements in relation to membership of Lloyd's. The capital requirements to support the proposed amount of syndicate capacity for future years are subject to the requirements of Lloyd's. A variety of factors are taken into account by Lloyd's in setting these requirements including market conditions and syndicate performance and although the process is intended to be fair and reasonable, the requirements can fluctuate from one year to the next, which may constrain the volume of underwriting the Partnership is able to support.

iv. Operational risks

As there are relatively few transactions actually undertaken by the Partnership there are only limited systems and operational requirements of the Partnership and therefore operational risks are not considered to be significant. Close involvement of all Members in the Partnership's key decision making and the fact that the majority of the Partnership's operations are conducted by syndicates, provides control over any remaining operational risks.

6. Class of business

2025	Gross premiums written £	Gross premiums earned £	Gross claims incurred £	Net operating expenses £	Reinsurance balance £	Total £
Direct insurance						
Accident and health	33,703	31,034	(13,558)	(14,556)	(1,325)	1,595
Motor – third party liability	2,669	2,272	891	(1,518)	(628)	1,016
Motor – other classes	30,644	32,893	(12,228)	(15,257)	(2,412)	2,996
Marine, aviation and transport	241,453	222,894	(194,177)	(91,744)	39,743	(23,284)
Fire and other damage to property	784,470	741,353	(240,636)	(275,595)	(116,985)	108,136
Third party liability	561,020	538,543	(323,841)	(197,477)	(25,102)	(7,877)
Credit and suretyship	196,194	78,489	(36,328)	(33,734)	(9,379)	(951)
Legal expenses	5,721	4,325	(1,518)	(1,940)	-	866
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1,061	572	(373)	(580)	(4)	(385)
Total direct	1,856,936	1,652,375	(821,768)	(632,401)	(116,093)	82,113
Reinsurance inward	981,275	906,306	(382,122)	(264,711)	(282,324)	(22,852)
Total	2,838,212	2,558,681	(1,203,890)	(897,112)	(398,417)	59,262

2024	Gross premiums written £	Gross premiums earned £	Gross claims incurred £	Net operating expenses £	Reinsurance balance £	Total £
Direct insurance						
Accident and health	32,767	31,932	(14,927)	(15,116)	(2,233)	(344)
Motor – third party liability	2,243	27,014	(6,898)	(8,255)	(7,183)	4,678
Motor – other classes	33,128	34,528	(18,742)	(16,105)	(1,243)	(1,562)
Marine, aviation and transport	230,861	206,803	(183,109)	(85,106)	38,096	(23,316)
Fire and other damage to property	720,805	699,318	(264,905)	(219,915)	(127,431)	87,067
Third party liability	551,830	563,679	(352,033)	(210,305)	(17,495)	(16,154)
Credit and suretyship	67,787	49,231	(17,131)	(20,833)	(2,356)	8,911
Legal expenses	1,411	1,043	(612)	(924)	(1)	(494)
Assistance	14	290	(233)	(126)	7	(62)
Miscellaneous	(14)	36	16	(425)	(17)	(390)
Total direct	1,640,832	1,613,874	(858,574)	(577,110)	(119,856)	58,334
Reinsurance inward	777,591	685,073	(315,363)	(178,554)	(163,980)	27,175
Total	2,418,423	2,298,947	(1,173,937)	(755,664)	(283,836)	85,509

7. Geographical analysis

	2025 £	2024 £
Direct gross premium written in:		
United Kingdom	1,083,329	1,637,997
Other EU Member States	53,593	2,835
Rest of the World	720,015	-
	1,856,936	1,640,832

8. Technical provisions

Movement in claims outstanding	Gross £	Reinsurance £	2025 Net £	Gross £	Reinsurance £	2024 Net £
At 1 January	3,337,455	929,836	2,407,619	3,034,895	861,927	2,172,968
Movement in technical account	152,062	32,907	119,155	312,409	67,701	244,708
Other movements	(172,360)	(52,705)	(119,655)	(9,849)	208	(10,057)
At 31 December	3,317,157	910,038	2,407,119	3,337,455	929,836	2,407,619

Movement in unearned premiums	Gross £	Reinsurance £	2025 Net £	Gross £	Reinsurance £	2024 Net £
At 1 January	1,114,764	194,602	920,162	998,966	171,581	827,385
Movement in technical account	279,531	46,182	233,349	119,476	23,082	96,394
Other movements	(57,385)	(12,645)	(44,740)	(3,678)	(61)	(3,617)
At 31 December	1,336,910	228,139	1,108,771	1,114,764	194,602	920,162

Movement in deferred acquisition costs	2025 Net £	2024 Net £
At 1 January	264,719	228,687
Movement in deferred acquisition costs	83,997	37,246
Other movements	(3,809)	(1,214)
At 31 December	344,907	264,719

Included within other movements are foreign exchange movements and the effect of the 2022 and prior years' technical provisions being reinsured to close into the 2023 year of account (2024: 2021 and prior years' technical provisions being reinsured to close into the 2022 year of account), to the extent where the Partnership's syndicate participation portfolio has changed between those two years of account.

Assumptions, changes in assumptions and sensitivity

As described in Note 5 the majority of the risks to the Partnership's future cash flows arise from its participation in the results of Lloyd's syndicates and are mostly managed by the managing agents of the syndicates. The Partnership's role in managing these risks, in conjunction with the Partnership's members' agent, is limited to a selection of syndicate participations and monitoring the performance of the syndicates and their managing agents.

The amounts carried by the Partnership arising from insurance contracts are calculated by the managing agents of the syndicates and derived from accounting information provided by the managing agents and reported upon by the syndicate auditors.
The key assumptions underlying the amounts carried by the Partnership arising from insurance contracts are:

- the net premiums written calculated by the managing agent are an accurate assessment of the premiums payable as a result of the risks contractually committed to up to the Balance Sheet date;
- the net unearned premiums calculated by the managing agent are an accurate assessment of the net premiums written that reflect the exposure to risks arising after the Balance Sheet date, including appropriate allowance for anticipated losses in excess of the unearned premium;
- the claims reserves calculated by the managing agents are an accurate assessment of the ultimate liabilities in respect of claims relating to events up to the Balance Sheet date;
- the potential ultimate result of run-off year results has been accurately estimated by the managing agents; and
- the values of investments and other assets and liabilities are correctly stated at their realisable values at the Balance Sheet date.

There have been no changes to these assumptions in 2025.

8. Technical provisions (continued)

Assumptions, changes in assumptions and sensitivity (continued)

The amounts carried by the Partnership arising from insurance contracts are sensitive to various factors as follows:

- a 5% increase/decrease in net earned premium (with all other underwriting elements assumed to change pro-rata with premium) will increase/decrease the Partnership's profit/loss by £92,310 (2024: £87,450);
- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of gross claims reserves will decrease/increase the Partnership's profit/loss by £165,858 (2024: £166,873);
- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of net claims reserves will decrease/increase the Partnership's profit/loss by £120,356 (2024: £120,381).

The 5% movement has been selected to give an indication of the possible variations in the assumptions used.

The tables below show the historical gross and net claims development based on the Partnership's syndicate participations on all syndicate years during the year ended 31 December 2025. The table does not include the claims development on any syndicates which the Partnership no longer participates upon and is based on the latest participation shares during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Claims development - Gross

Underwriting pure year	After one year £000	After two years £000	After three years £000	After four years £000	After five years £000	After six years £000	After seven years £000	After eight years £000	After nine years £000	After ten years £000
2016	343	635	655	640	629	623	625	631	634	601
2017	609	886	938	920	916	916	913	922	917	
2018	486	850	909	877	868	877	890	886		
2019	459	878	863	832	815	836	836			
2020	518	923	952	926	933	926				
2021	565	1,016	1,042	1,090	1,180					
2022	657	1,000	1,003	1,003						
2023	528	887	887							
2024	656	1,137								
2025	641									

Claims development - Net

Underwriting pure year	After one year £000	After two years £000	After three years £000	After four years £000	After five years £000	After six years £000	After seven years £000	After eight years £000	After nine years £000	After ten years £000
2016	258	513	522	509	499	496	492	491	493	492
2017	386	624	659	649	637	631	627	631	621	
2018	339	612	654	636	616	614	620	610		
2019	305	648	638	615	600	611	601			
2020	365	674	682	674	672	663				
2021	380	730	736	752	775					
2022	457	780	781	780						
2023	419	753	743							
2024	516	905								
2025	459									

9. Net operating expenses

	2025	2024
	£	£
Acquisition costs	711,143	503,622
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(83,997)	(37,246)
Administrative expenses	266,764	289,288
Loss/(profit) on exchange	3,202	-
	897,112	755,664

10. Investment return

	2025	2024
	£	£
Investment income	96,930	76,242
Dividend income	-	233
Interest on cash at bank	8,539	8,754
Other interest and similar income	-	5,805
Realised gains on investments	31,801	35,570
Investment income	137,270	126,604
Investment management expenses	(6,545)	(2,902)
Realised losses on investments	(10,170)	(14,972)
Investment expenses and charges	(16,715)	(17,874)
Unrealised gains and losses, net	44,134	26,894
Total investment return	164,689	135,624

Analysed as follows:

	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	Investments available for sale	2025 Total	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	Investments available for sale	2024 Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Realised gains and losses	21,583	48	21,631	20,598	-	20,598
Unrealised gains and losses	44,134	-	44,134	26,894	-	26,894
Other relevant income	(2,846)	-	(2,846)	-	-	-
	62,871	48	62,920	47,492	-	47,492
Interest and similar income, net of expenses			101,769			88,132
Total investment return			164,689			135,624

11. Profit/(loss) for the financial year before Members' remuneration and profit shares

	2025	2024
	£	£
The profit/(loss) for the financial year before Members' remuneration and profit shares is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Amortisation of syndicate capacity	-	-
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	-	-
Interest on other interest	-	-

The Partnership has no employees.

The auditors, PKF Littlejohn LLP, charge a fixed fee to Nomina Plc for the provision of the audit of the LLP. This fee is included within the service fee charged to the Partnership by Nomina Plc and equates to approximately £221 (2024: £173).

12. Members' remuneration

The average number of Members during the year was 3.

	2025	2024
	£	£
Profit/(loss) (including remuneration) attributable to the Member with the largest entitlement	232,901	203,605

13. Intangible assets

	2025	2024
Purchased syndicate capacity	£	£
Cost		
At 1 January	136,767	136,800
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(17,079)	(33)
At 31 December	119,688	136,767
Amortisation		
At 1 January	136,767	136,800
Provided during the year	-	-
Disposals	(17,079)	(33)
At 31 December	119,688	136,767
Net book value		
At 31 December 2025 / 2024	-	-
At 31 December 2024 / 2023	-	-

14. Financial investments

The Partnership categorises its fair value measurement using the following three fair value hierarchy levels based on the reliability of inputs used in determining fair values as follows:

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets that an entity can access at the measurement date.

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

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset.

Financial investments Syndicate	Financial investments held at fair value through profit or loss				Held at amortised cost	Total
2025	Level 1 £	Level 2 £	Level 3 £	Total £	£	£
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	191,568	254,033	9,039	454,640	-	454,640
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	563,180	1,663,421	-	2,226,601	11,492	2,238,093
Participation in investment pools	8,320	1,120	1,302	10,742	-	10,742
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	3,589	1,647	-	5,236	-	5,236
Derivatives	22	23	-	45	-	45
Other investments	35,160	23,206	5,546	63,912	-	63,912
Loans secured by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value	801,839	1,943,450	15,887	2,761,176	11,492	2,772,668

	Total £
Cost	2,691,090

Financial investments Syndicate	Financial investments held at fair value through profit or loss				Held at amortised cost	Total
2024	Level 1 £	Level 2 £	Level 3 £	Total £	£	£
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	164,402	202,798	24,462	391,662	-	391,662
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	631,698	1,625,476	5,231	2,262,405	16,526	2,278,931
Participation in investment pools	8,038	1,148	163	9,349	-	9,349
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	3,549	-	-	3,549	-	3,549
Derivatives	998	457	-	1,455	-	1,455
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans secured by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value	808,685	1,829,879	29,856	2,668,420	16,526	2,684,946

	Total £
Cost	2,643,522

Financial investments - Partnership

In accordance with the Partnership deed, the Partnership does not hold any financial investments.

15. Other debtors

	2025			2024		
	Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £	Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	108,800	7,701	116,501	129,767	12,881	142,648
	108,800	7,701	116,501	129,767	12,881	142,648

16. Profit and loss account

The result for each underwriting year of account is generated over a three year period. These Financial Statements, which cover the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, show movements in the first twelve months of the 2025 year of account, the second twelve months of the 2024 year of account and the final twelve months of the 2023 year of account.

Future cash flows will arise when profits/(losses) are distributed/(collected) by Lloyd's after each year of account has closed. Subject to certain conditions, Lloyd's can allow the partial early release of some profits or in the event of an expect loss require advance funding prior to the year of account closing.

The cumulative profit and loss account on all open underwriting years of account is shown in the Balance Sheet under 'Syndicate participation' as detailed in the table below:

	2025	2024
Underwriting year of account (cumulative):	£	£
2022 after 36 months	-	210,234
2023 after 36 months / 24 months	408,572	326,116
2024 after 24 months / 12 months	224,525	(1,788)
2025 after 12 months	72,326	-
	705,423	534,562

17. Other creditors including taxation and social security

	2025			2024		
	Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £	Syndicate participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Third party funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	247,706	6,977	254,683	238,038	-	238,038
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	247,706	6,977	254,683	238,038	-	238,038

18. Financial liabilities

The Partnership categorises its fair value measurement using the following three fair value hierarchy levels based on the reliability of inputs used in determining fair values as follows:

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical liabilities that an entity can access at the measurement date.

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

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the liability.

Financial liabilities Syndicate	Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss				Held at amortised cost	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
2025	£	£	£	£	£	£
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial liabilities Syndicate	Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss				Held at amortised cost	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
2024						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	1,783	-	-	1,783	-	1,783
Fair value	1,783	-	-	1,783	-	1,783

All other financial liabilities of the syndicate participation, including creditors arising out of direct insurance operations, creditors arising out of reinsurance operations and other creditors, are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities – Partnership

All Partnership financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

19. Related party transactions

There are no related party transactions to be disclosed.

20. Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of the Partnership is Mr W R G Bell.