
LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

B Heywood LLP

Annual Report

◆ **For the year ended 31 December 2023** ◆

Registered Number: OC348708

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B Heywood LLP
General Information

DESIGNATED MEMBERS

Argenta Continuity Limited
Argenta LLP Services Limited

MEMBERS' AGENT

(Regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority)
Argenta Private Capital Limited

AUDITOR

PKF Littlejohn LLP
15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

REGISTERED NUMBER

OC348708

REGISTERED OFFICE

5th Floor, 70 Gracechurch Street
London
EC3V 0XL

B Heywood LLP

Members' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2023

The Members present their report together with the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Statement of Members' Responsibilities

Legislation applicable to Limited Liability Partnerships requires the Members to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Partnership and of the profit or loss of the Partnership 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 ensuring that proper and up to date books of account are maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Partnership and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Limited Liability Partnership Regulations. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Activities

The principal activity of the Limited Liability Partnership in the year under review was that of a limited liability underwriting Member of Lloyd's in run-off.

Business Review

The Limited Liability Partnership ("the LLP") has ceased to write insurance business in the Lloyd's insurance market as a limited liability underwriting Member of Lloyd's.

The Financial Statements incorporate the annual accounting results of the Syndicates on which the Limited Liability Partnership participates for the 2021, 2022 years of account, as well as any 2020 and prior run-off years.

Results

The result for the year is shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Designated Members

The Designated Members during the period were as follows:

Argenta Continuity Limited
Argenta LLP Services Limited

Members' Interests

The net profit 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.

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

B Heywood LLP
Members' Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Auditor

The auditor PKF Littlejohn LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In the case of each of the Members at the time this report is approved, the following applies:

- a) So far as the Members are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Limited Liability Partnership's auditor is unaware; and
- b) they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Members in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Limited Liability Partnership's auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the Members on 01/08/2024 and signed on their behalf by:



D C BOWLES
ARGENTA LLP SERVICES LIMITED
Designated Member

B Heywood LLP
Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of B Heywood LLP
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of B Heywood LLP (the 'LLP') for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Reconciliation of Members' Interests, Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of 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 LLP's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its result 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.

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 LLP 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.

Emphasis of matter – Financial Statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to the statement of the accounting policies which explains that the Members of the LLP intend to cease operations and therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Financial Statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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 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.

B Heywood LLP
Independent Auditor's Report (continued)
To the Members of B Heywood LLP
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Responsibilities of Members

As explained more fully in the Statement of Members' Responsibilities set out on page 4, 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 LLP'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 LLP 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 procedures we have undertaken to detect irregularities, including fraud, are detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the LLP 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 management and the application of our knowledge and experience of the sector in which the LLP operates in. We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the LLP in this regard to be those arising from the Companies Act 2006, as applicable, and Lloyd's byelaws as they relate to the LLP.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the LLP 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 LLP with those laws and regulations;
 - discussion with management of any, or suspected, incidence of fraud;
 - review of the Financial Statements disclosure and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable law and regulation;
 - review of the minutes of the member's meetings and other correspondence as we deemed appropriate; and
 - review and testing of the system of controls established by management to ensure the accuracy of the Financial Statements.

We identified the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements due to fraud as being those arising from management override of controls. We have addressed this risk by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to, the testing of journals, reviewing material 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 that came to our attention.

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.

B Heywood LLP
Independent Auditor's Report (continued)
To the Members of B Heywood LLP
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Use of the Audit Report

This report is made solely to the LLP's Members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP'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 LLP and the LLP's Members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Thomas Seaman (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

Date: 01/08/2024

B Heywood LLP
Statement of Comprehensive Income – Technical Account
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Premiums			
Gross premiums written	1	155,802	1,071,421
Outward reinsurance premiums	1	(27,540)	(249,905)
Net premiums written		<u>128,262</u>	<u>821,516</u>
Change in the provision for Unearned premiums			
Gross provision	1	417,690	(54,510)
Reinsurers' share	1	(82,291)	8,859
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		<u>463,661</u>	<u>775,865</u>
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		53,928	(30,382)
Other technical income, net of reinsurance		-	-
Claims paid			
Gross amount	1	(439,037)	(420,841)
Reinsurers' share	1	123,360	118,775
Net claims paid		<u>(315,677)</u>	<u>(302,066)</u>
Change in provision for claims			
Gross amount	1	189,482	(214,467)
Reinsurers' share	1	(74,858)	97,683
Net change in provisions for claims		<u>114,624</u>	<u>(116,784)</u>
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(201,053)	(418,850)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance		-	-
Net operating expenses	1, 2	(171,920)	(278,937)
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance		(25)	(35)
Balance on the technical account for general business		<u>144,591</u>	<u>47,661</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these Financial Statements.

B Heywood LLP
Statement of Comprehensive Income – Non Technical Account
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Balance on general business technical account		144,591	47,661
Investment return	3	53,980	(30,091)
Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account		(53,928)	30,382
Other income		-	(308)
Other charges, including value adjustments		(24,481)	(17,693)
Profit for the financial period before Members' remuneration and profit shares	4	120,162	29,951
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	5	(120,162)	(29,951)
Profit for the financial period available for discretionary division among Members		-	-
Other comprehensive expenditure:			
Currency translation differences		(3,142)	(507)
Members' contribution charged as an expense		3,142	507
Total comprehensive income		-	-

All items derive from discontinued activities.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these Financial Statements.

B Heywood LLP
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

		31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Partnership £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Investments							
Other financial investments	6	984,958	-	984,958	1,010,771	-	1,010,771
Deposits with ceding undertakings		2,361	-	2,361	2,932	-	2,932
		987,319	-	987,319	1,013,703	-	1,013,703
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	7	7,081	-	7,081	91,470	-	91,470
Claims outstanding	7	407,063	-	407,063	515,769	-	515,769
Other technical provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
		414,144	-	414,144	607,239	-	607,239
Debtors							
Amounts falling due within one year	6	108,097	-	108,097	483,296	-	483,296
Amounts falling due after one year	6	22,633	-	22,633	32,061	-	32,061
		130,730	-	130,730	515,357	-	515,357
Other assets							
Cash at bank and in hand		26,362	227	26,589	44,745	214	44,959
Other		50,125	-	50,125	65,647	-	65,647
		76,487	227	76,714	110,392	214	110,606
Prepayments and accrued income							
Accrued interest		1,603	-	1,603	1,279	-	1,279
Deferred acquisitions costs	7	12,676	-	12,676	112,552	-	112,552
Other prepayments and accrued income		3,552	-	3,552	4,678	-	4,678
		17,831	-	17,831	118,509	-	118,509
Total assets		1,626,511	227	1,626,738	2,365,200	214	2,365,414

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these Financial Statements.

B Heywood LLP
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2023

		31 December 2023			31 December 2022		
	Note	Syndicate Participation £	Partnership £	Total £	Syndicate Participation £	Partnership £	Total £
Liabilities and Members' interests							
Loans and other debts due to Members							
Syndicate profit and loss		144,754	-	144,754	38,853	-	38,853
Corporate profit and loss - Syndicate capacity		-	48,838	48,838	-	48,838	48,838
Corporate profit and loss - other		-	(59,666)	(59,666)	-	(56,899)	(56,899)
		144,754	(10,828)	133,926	38,853	(8,061)	30,792
Technical provisions							
Provision for unearned premiums	7	50,841	-	50,841	478,586	-	478,586
Claims outstanding	7	1,260,518	-	1,260,518	1,562,280	-	1,562,280
Other technical provisions		-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other risks		-	-	-	36	-	36
Deposit received from reinsurers		107	-	107	158	-	158
Creditors							
Amounts falling due within one year	6	119,663	-	119,663	216,382	-	216,382
Amounts falling due after one year	6	30,889	-	30,889	47,976	-	47,976
		1,462,018	-	1,462,018	2,305,418	-	2,305,418
Accruals and deferred income		19,739	11,055	30,794	20,929	8,275	29,204
Total liabilities		1,626,511	227	1,626,738	2,365,200	214	2,365,414

The Financial Statements were approved by the Members of the Limited Liability Partnership and signed on its behalf by:



D C BOWLES
ARGENTA LLP SERVICES LIMITED
Date: 01/08/2024

Registered Number: OC348708

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these Financial Statements.

B Heywood LLP
Reconciliation of Members' Interests
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Liabilities			
	Partnership profit and loss allocated to Members			
	Syndicate profit and loss allocated to Members £	Syndicate capacity £	Other £	Total £
Members' interests at 1 January 2022	4,383	49,146	(612)	52,917
Allocated Profit 2020 year of account	26,746	-	-	26,746
Allocated Profit 2021 year of account	39,967	-	-	39,967
Allocated (Loss) 2022 year of account	(14,758)	(308)	(22,203)	(37,269)
Members' interests after result for the year	56,338	48,838	(22,815)	82,361
Reallocate distribution	(17,485)	-	17,485	-
Introduced by Members	-	-	-	-
Repayment of debt (including Members' capital classified as a liability)	-	-	(51,569)	(51,569)
Other movements	-	-	-	-
Members' interests at 31 December 2022	38,853	48,838	(56,899)	30,792
Allocated Profit 2021 year of account	39,912	-	-	39,912
Allocated Profit 2022 year of account	100,535	-	-	100,535
Allocated Loss 2023 year of account	-	-	(23,427)	(23,427)
Members' interests after result for the year	179,300	48,838	(80,326)	147,812
Reallocate distribution	(34,546)	-	34,546	-
Introduced by Members	-	-	-	-
Repayment of debt (including Members' capital classified as a liability)	-	-	(13,886)	(13,886)
Other movements	-	-	-	-
Members' interests at 31 December 2023	144,754	48,838	(59,666)	133,926

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these Financial Statements.

B Heywood LLP
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating activities		
Profit on ordinary activities	120,162	29,951
Loss attributable to Syndicate transactions	<u>(143,589)</u>	<u>(52,462)</u>
Loss excluding Syndicate transactions	(23,427)	(22,511)
Adjustment for:		
Decrease in debtors	-	-
Increase in creditors	2,780	671
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	308
Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	-	-
Realised/unrealised losses on investments	-	-
Investment return	(52)	(291)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	<u>(20,699)</u>	<u>(21,823)</u>
Investing activities		
Investment return	52	291
Purchase of Syndicate capacity	-	-
Proceeds from sale of Syndicate capacity	-	-
Net cash inflow from investing activities	<u>52</u>	<u>291</u>
Financing activities		
Repayment of debt to Members	(13,886)	(51,569)
Capital introduced by Members	-	-
Reallocation of distribution	34,546	17,485
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	<u>20,660</u>	<u>(34,084)</u>
Net cash increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13	(55,616)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	214	55,830
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>227</u>	<u>214</u>
Consisting of:		
Cash at bank and in hand	227	214
Cash equivalents	-	-
	<u>227</u>	<u>214</u>

The Limited Liability 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 Limited Liability Partnership funds, which includes transfers to and from the Syndicates at Lloyd's.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these Financial Statements.

B Heywood LLP
Statement of Cash Flows (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Analysis of Net Debt	At 1 January 2023 £	Cash flows £	At 31 December 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	214	13	227
Debt due within one year	-	-	-
Debt due after one year	-	-	-
	<u>214</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>227</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 39 form part of these Financial Statements.

B Heywood LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

General information

The Partnership is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated in England, United Kingdom.

The Financial Statements have been presented in pounds sterling ("sterling") as this is the Limited Liability Partnership's functional currency, being the primary economic environment in which the Limited Liability Partnership operates.

Basis of preparation

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with:

- *The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("FRS 102");
- *Insurance Contracts* ("FRS 103");
- The requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice *Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships* ("LLP SORP"); and
- Applicable legislation, as set out in the Companies Act 2006 and The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 ("SI 2008/410") as modified by the Large and Medium-sized Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("SI 2008/1913").

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for certain financial instruments held at fair value.

Recognition of insurance transactions

The Limited Liability Partnership recognises its proportion of all the transactions undertaken by the Lloyd's Syndicates in which it participates ("the Syndicates") in aggregation with the transactions undertaken by the Limited Liability Partnership at entity level ("the Partnership").

The Financial Statements are 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 Limited Liability Partnership participates.

For each such Syndicate, the Limited Liability Partnership's proportion of the underwriting transactions, investment return and operating expenses has been reflected within the Limited Liability Partnership's Statement of Comprehensive Income. Similarly, its proportion of the Syndicate's assets and liabilities has been reflected in its Statement of Financial Position (under the column heading "Syndicate"). The Syndicate's assets are held subject to trust deeds for the benefit of the Limited Liability Partnership's insurance creditors.

The proportion referred to above is calculated by reference to the Limited Liability Partnership's participation as a percentage of the Syndicate's total capacity.

The Limited Liability Partnership has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate ("the Managing Agent") and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The Managing Agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised by the Limited Liability Partnership.

Sources of data

The information used to compile the technical account and the "Syndicate" Statement of Financial Position is based on returns prepared for this purpose by the Managing Agents of the Syndicates ("the returns"). These returns have been subjected to audit by the Syndicate auditors and are consistent with the audited annual reports to Syndicate Members.

The format of the returns is established by Lloyd's. Lloyd's collate this data at a Syndicate level analysing it into corporate Member level results which reflects the relevant data in respect of all the Syndicates in which the Limited Liability Partnership participates.

B Heywood LLP
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Accounting policies

i. Going concern

The Members do not consider the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) to be a going concern as the LLP has sold or returned all the capacity and will not be underwriting on any new years of account going forward. Accordingly the Financial Statements have been prepared on a break up basis.

ii. Premiums

Premiums written comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts incepting during the financial year, together with any adjustments arising in the year to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior years. Premiums are shown gross of commission payable to intermediaries and exclude insurance premium tax. Gross premiums written may include "reinsurance to close" premiums receivable (see vi below). Outward reinsurance premiums may include "reinsurance to close" premiums payable (see vi below). Premiums written by a Syndicate may also include the reinsurance of other Syndicates on which the Partnership participates. No adjustments have been made to gross premiums written or outward reinsurance premiums (or to gross and reinsurers' claims) to remove this inter - Syndicate reinsurance. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to the unexpired terms of policies in force at the statement of financial position date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

iii. Claims incurred

Claims incurred include the costs of claims handling expenses. Recoverable amounts arising out of subrogation or salvage are deducted from the cost of claims. Claims incurred comprise amounts paid or provided in respect of claims occurring during the year to 31 December, together with the amount by which settlement or reassessment of claims from prior years differ from the provision at the beginning of the year.

iv. Provision for claims outstanding

Claims outstanding comprise amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). Provision is made for claims incurred but not paid in respect of events up to 31 December. The provision is based on the returns and reports from the Managing Agents and the Limited Liability Partnership's licensed adviser or Members' Agent. When appropriate, statistical methods have been applied to past experience of claims frequency and severity.

The two most critical assumptions with regard to 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 for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred. The Members consider the provision for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries, as based on the returns to be fairly stated. 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 amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the Financial Statements for the period in which the adjustments are made.

v. Unexpired risk provision

A provision for unexpired risk is made by the underlying Syndicates where claims, related expenses and deferred acquisition costs, likely to arise after the end of the financial period in respect of contracts concluded before that date, are expected to exceed the unearned premiums under these contracts, after the deduction of any acquisition costs deferred.

B Heywood LLP
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

vi. Reinsurance to close

A reinsurance to close is a particular type of reinsurance contract entered into by Lloyd's Syndicates. Under it, underwriting Members (the reinsured Members) who are Members of a Syndicate for a year of account (the closed year), agree with underwriting Members who comprise that or another Syndicate for a later year of account (the reinsuring Members) that the reinsuring Members will indemnify, discharge or procure the discharge, of the reinsured Members against all known and unknown liabilities of the reinsured Members arising out of insurance business undertaken through that Syndicate and allocated to the closed year in consideration of:

- (1) a premium; and
- (2) either:
 - a) the assignment, or agreement to assign, to the reinsuring Members of all the rights of the reinsured Members arising out of, or in connection with, that insurance business (including without limitation the right to receive all future premiums, reinsurances and other monies receivable in connection with that insurance business); or
 - b) an agreement by the reinsured Members that the reinsuring Members shall collect on behalf of the reinsured Members the proceeds of all such rights and retain them for their own benefit so far as they are not applied in discharges of the liabilities of the reinsured Members.

Where the reinsurance to close is between Members on successive years of account of the same Syndicate, the Managing Agent has a duty to ensure both sets of Members are treated equitably and to set the reinsurance to close with the intention that neither a profit nor a loss accrues to either group of Members. To the extent that the Limited Liability Partnership participates on successive years of account of the same Syndicate and there is a reinsurance to close between those years, the Limited Liability Partnership has offset its share of the reinsurance to close received against its share of the reinsurance to close paid.

If the Limited Liability Partnership has increased its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close paid is eliminated, as a result of this offset, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close received. This reflects the fact that the Limited Liability Partnership has assumed a greater proportion of the business of the Syndicate. If the Limited Liability Partnership has reduced its participation from one year of account to the next, the reinsurance to close received is eliminated, leaving an element of the reinsurance to close paid. This reflects the reduction in the Limited Liability Partnership's exposure to risks previously written by the Syndicate. The reinsurance to close is technically a reinsurance contract and, as such, the payment of a reinsurance to close does not remove from Members of that year of account ultimate responsibility for claims payable on risks they have written. If the reinsuring Members under the reinsurance to close become insolvent and the other elements of the Lloyd's chain of security also fail, the reinsured Members remain theoretically liable for the settlement of any outstanding claims. However, payment of a reinsurance to close is conventionally accepted as terminating a reinsured Member's participation on a Syndicate year of account and it is treated for accounts purposes as settling all the Limited Liability Partnership's outstanding gross liabilities in respect of the business so reinsured.

vii. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above. Overdrafts are reported separately in creditors.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

viii. Financial instruments

The Limited Liability Partnership has chosen to apply the provisions of Section 11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and Section 12 *Other Financial Instruments* of FRS 102 in full.

The Limited Liability Partnership holds both basic and non-basic financial instruments. The Limited Liability Partnership's financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other debtors, trade and other creditors and investments in a variety of basic and non-basic financial instruments, through both the Limited Liability Partnership and through the Syndicates.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Limited Liability Partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Basic financial instruments (except for non-puttable ordinary and non-convertible preference shares) are initially recognised at the transaction price, including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment in the case of financial assets. Amounts that are receivable/payable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash expected to be received/settled. Financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost include cash, debtors and creditors.

Where a financial instrument constitutes a financing transaction, it is initially measured at the present value of the future payments, discounted at a market rate of interest, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

All other financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At the end of each reporting year, the Limited Liability Partnership assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset may be impaired. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Limited Liability Partnership will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Investment income is initially recorded in the non-technical statement of comprehensive income. All investment income arising on Syndicate participations is allocated to the statement of comprehensive income.

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

Dividend income receivable is recognised when the rights to receive the distributions have been established.

ix. Derivative financial instruments

The Limited Liability Partnership uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk and interest rate movements. The Limited Liability Partnership does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

x. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to the cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Limited Liability Partnership retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Limited Liability Partnership has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Limited Liability Partnership has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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Accounting policies (continued)

x. Derecognition of financial assets (continued)

When the Limited Liability Partnership has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Limited Liability Partnership continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Limited Liability Partnership could be required to repay. In that case, the Limited Liability Partnership also recognises an associated liability.

xi. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts; and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

xii. Net operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised when incurred. They include the Limited Liability Partnership's share of Syndicate operating expenses, the remuneration payable to Managing Agents (and the Partnership's Members' Agent/licensed adviser) and the direct costs of Membership of Lloyd's.

xiii. Deferred acquisition costs

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

xiv. Foreign currencies

Transactions in United States dollars, Canadian dollars and euros are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed or at an appropriate average rate. Unless otherwise stated, transactions in currencies other than United States dollars, Canadian dollars and euros are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed. Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated into sterling at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date are maintained at the rate of exchange ruling when the contract was entered into except for non-monetary assets and liabilities arising out of insurance contracts which are treated as monetary items in accordance with FRS 103. Exchange differences arising on translation to the functional currency are dealt with through the non-technical account in the profit and loss account.

xv. Insurance contracts – product classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Limited Liability Partnership (the insurer/reinsurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder/reinsured) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the re/insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. As a general guideline, the Limited Liability Partnership determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Any separable embedded derivatives within an insurance contract are separated and accounted for in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 unless the embedded derivative is itself an insurance contract (i.e. the derivative is not separated if the policyholder benefits from the derivative only when the insured event occurs).

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

xvi. Members' participation rights and remuneration

Members' participation rights are the rights of a Member against the Limited Liability Partnership that arise under the Members' Agreement.

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the Limited Liability Partnership are analysed between those that are, from the Limited Liability Partnership's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with Section 22 *Liabilities and Equity* of FRS 102. A Member's participation right results in a liability where there is a contractual obligation on the part of the Limited Liability Partnership to deliver cash, or other financial assets, to the Member.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by Members, for instance Members' capital and loans, are classified as equity where the Limited Liability Partnership has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or other assets to the Member (i.e. the right to any payment or repayment is discretionary on the part of the Limited Liability Partnership). If the Limited Liability Partnership does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

The net profit 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.

The net loss of the Limited Liability Partnership for the financial year is allocated to each Member in accordance with their respective yearly 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.

The key management personnel of the Limited Liability Partnership are considered to be the Members. The Members are not employees of the Limited Liability Partnership, and consequently the total remuneration of the Members' consists of the allocated profit/(loss) for the year.

xvii. Taxation

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

xviii. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Limited Liability Partnership's accounting policies, the Members are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The Members' 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.

The management and control of each Syndicate is carried out by the managing agent of that Syndicate, and the Limited Liability Partnership looks to the managing agent to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each Syndicate. The critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty set out below therefore relate to those made by the Members in respect of the Partnership only, and do not include estimates and judgements made in respect of the Syndicates.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

xviii. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical accounting judgements

The critical judgements that the Members have made in the process of applying the Limited Liability Partnership's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the statutory Financial Statements are discussed below.

Assessing indicators of impairment

In assessing whether there have been any indicators of impairment of assets, the Members have considered 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment review

The impairment of the Syndicate Assets is performed by the Syndicates themselves. The Members perform an impairment review when indications of impairment arise.

Recoverability of receivables

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Class of Business

2023	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	5,921	14,091	(4,246)	(6,024)	(1,562)	2,259
Motor – third party liability	475	1,405	(526)	(440)	(1)	438
Motor – other classes	5,509	12,952	(5,324)	(4,628)	(603)	2,397
Marine, aviation and transport	21,703	84,739	(92,800)	(25,253)	30,022	(3,292)
Fire and other damage to property	56,674	211,723	(66,491)	(63,942)	(31,057)	50,233
Third party liability	44,156	162,158	(89,846)	(48,378)	(17,061)	6,873
Credit and suretyship	3,840	13,649	264	(5,013)	(3,476)	5,424
Legal expenses	978	1,798	(817)	(685)	(19)	277
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	(40)	(4)	3	(47)	-	(48)
	139,216	502,511	(259,783)	(154,410)	(23,757)	64,561
Reinsurance	16,586	70,981	10,228	(17,510)	(37,572)	26,127
Total	155,802	573,492	(249,555)	(171,920)	(61,329)	90,688

2022	Gross Premiums Written £	Gross Premiums Earned £	Gross Claims Incurred £	Net Operating Expenses £	Reinsurance Balance £	Total £
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	26,083	24,138	(10,573)	(10,340)	(1,788)	1,437
Motor – third party liability	2,267	1,862	(502)	(680)	(3)	677
Motor – other classes	18,661	18,633	(7,771)	(6,900)	(770)	3,192
Marine, aviation and transport	141,438	122,505	(83,340)	(40,992)	15,365	13,538
Fire and other damage to property	351,528	334,607	(174,514)	(92,609)	(28,972)	38,512
Third party liability	275,742	266,926	(173,364)	(80,117)	(1,419)	12,026
Credit and suretyship	25,707	25,588	(14,281)	(7,743)	(160)	3,404
Legal expenses	2,524	1,718	(789)	(743)	87	273
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	35	13	(10)	(177)	-	(174)
	843,985	795,990	(465,144)	(240,301)	(17,660)	72,885
Reinsurance	227,436	220,921	(170,164)	(38,636)	(6,928)	5,193
Total	1,071,421	1,016,911	(635,308)	(278,937)	(24,588)	78,078

All insurance business is underwritten in the United Kingdom in the Lloyd's insurance market. Consequently all insurance contracts are deemed to be concluded in the United Kingdom.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Net Operating Expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Acquisition costs	54,219	261,278
Change in deferred acquisition costs	103,110	(10,551)
Administrative expenses	16,894	44,634
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(23,667)	(33,974)
Personal expenses	21,364	17,550
	<u>171,920</u>	<u>278,937</u>

3. Investment Return

	2023 £	2022 £
Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss:		
Interest and dividend income	27,905	14,332
Realised gains and losses	(3,616)	(3,530)
Unrealised gains and losses	30,408	(40,396)
Other	-	-
	<u>54,697</u>	<u>(29,594)</u>
Financial instruments held at amortised cost:		
Interest	52	291
Other	-	-
	<u>52</u>	<u>291</u>
Investment management expenses, including interest	(769)	(788)
	<u>(769)</u>	<u>(788)</u>
Total	<u>53,980</u>	<u>(30,091)</u>

4. Profit/(Loss) on Ordinary Activities before Members' remuneration and profit shares

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating Profit is stated after charging:		
Amortisation of Syndicate capacity	-	-
Loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets	-	308
Loss/(profit) on exchange	2,259	(1,797)

The Limited Liability Partnership has no employees.

The auditor charged a fixed fee to Argenta Private Capital Limited of £25 for the provision of the statutory audit.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

5. Members' Remuneration

The key management personnel of the Limited Liability Partnership are considered to be the Members. The Members are not employees of the Limited Liability Partnership, and consequently the total remuneration of the Members consists of the allocated profit/(loss) for the year.

The average number of Members during the year was 3.

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

6.1 Financial Investments

Other financial investments – Syndicate participation

	2023 Market Value £	2023 Cost price £	2022 Market Value £	2022 Cost price £
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	101,491	68,603	90,995	89,957
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	855,678	580,481	881,440	920,644
Participation in investment pools	2,056	1,291	1,753	1,660
Loans secured by mortgage	-	-	-	-
Other investments	180	-	1,225	-
Other loans	7,338	5,730	7,976	6,061
Deposits with credit institutions	326	249	523	523
Overseas deposits as investments	17,889	12,543	26,859	26,859
	984,958	668,897	1,010,771	1,045,704

6.2 Debtors

	2023 Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £	2022 Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Total £
Amounts falling due within one year:						
Arising out of direct insurance operations	86,604	-	86,604	316,112	-	316,112
Arising out of reinsurance operations	72,005	-	72,005	146,209	-	146,209
Other Debtors:						
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(50,512)	-	(50,512)	20,975	-	20,975
Total amounts falling due within one year	108,097	-	108,097	483,296	-	483,296
Amounts falling due after one year:						
Arising out of direct insurance operations	3,132	-	3,132	6,578	-	6,578
Arising out of reinsurance operations	17,494	-	17,494	21,018	-	21,018
Other Debtors:						
Amounts due from group undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2,007	-	2,007	4,465	-	4,465
Total amounts falling due after one year	22,633	-	22,633	32,061	-	32,061
	130,730	-	130,730	515,357	-	515,357

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.3 Creditors

	2023		2022	
	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £	Syndicate Participation £	Corporate £
	Total £		Total £	
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Arising out of direct insurance operations	22,010	-	24,039	-
Arising out of reinsurance operations	66,144	-	155,779	-
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Other creditors:				
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-
Members loan accounts	-	-	-	-
Third party funds	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	31,509	-	36,564	-
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-
Total amounts falling due within one year	119,663	-	216,382	-
Amounts falling due after one year:				
Arising out of direct insurance operations	400	-	658	-
Arising out of reinsurance operations	29,197	-	47,291	-
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Other creditors:				
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-
Members loan accounts	-	-	-	-
Third party funds	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	1,292	-	27	-
Amount due to group undertakings	-	-	-	-
Total amounts falling due after one year	30,889	-	47,976	-
	150,552	-	264,358	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.4 Classification of Financial Instruments

The tables below set out the Limited Liability Partnership's financial instruments by classification.

Financial instruments – Syndicate participation

	2023			2022		
	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £
Financial assets						
Investments	984,958	-	984,958	1,010,771	-	1,010,771
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	2,361	2,361	-	2,932	2,932
Insurance debtors	-	89,736	89,736	-	322,690	322,690
Reinsurance debtors	-	89,499	89,499	-	167,227	167,227
Other debtors	-	(48,505)	(48,505)	-	25,440	25,440
Cash at bank and in hand	-	26,362	26,362	-	44,745	44,745
Other assets	50,125	-	50,125	65,647	-	65,647
	1,035,083	159,453	1,194,536	1,076,418	563,034	1,639,452
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	225	-	225	732	-	732
Insurance creditors	-	22,410	22,410	-	24,697	24,697
Reinsurance creditors	-	95,341	95,341	-	203,070	203,070
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-
	225	117,751	117,976	732	227,767	228,499

Financial instruments – Partnership

	2023			2022		
	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £	At fair value through profit or loss £	At amortised cost £	Total £
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	-	227	227	-	214	214
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	227	227	-	214	214
Financial liabilities						
Other creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.5 Classification of Financial Instruments (continued)

The table below sets out details of the Limited Liability Partnership's derivative financial instruments.

	2023		2022	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
	£	£	£	£
Foreign exchange forward contracts	12,146	180	19,025	1,204
Interest rate future contracts	-	-	663	21
Foreign exchange options	-	-	-	-
Equity options	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange contract for difference	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
	12,146	180	19,688	1,225

6.5 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

The assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss have been categorised between the three levels of the fair value hierarchy that reflects the observability and significance of inputs used when establishing the fair value. The categorisation of these instruments is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Level (a) in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.

Level (b) in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities that do not have directly quoted market prices available from active markets. Instead the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset or liability is used, provided that there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the recent transaction.

Level (c) in the fair value hierarchy consists of those types of assets and liabilities for which fair values cannot be obtained directly from quoted market prices in active markets or in a recent transaction. These assets and liabilities are measured using a valuation technique to estimate what the transaction price would have been in an arm's length transaction.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.5 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

The tables below set out the Limited Liability Partnership's financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss by level of hierarchy.

Financial instruments – Syndicate participation

	Level (a) £	Level (b) £	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2023						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	26,484	60,771	14,236	101,491	-	101,491
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	189,407	666,271	-	855,678	-	855,678
Participation in investment pools	1,481	489	86	2,056	-	2,056
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	7,664	-	-	7,664	-	7,664
Overseas deposits	28,505	35,826	3,683	68,014	-	68,014
Derivatives	180	-	-	180	-	180
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	253,721	763,357	18,005	1,035,083	-	1,035,083
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	225	-	-	225	-	225
Financial liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	225	-	-	225	-	225

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.5 Financial Instruments held at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Financial instruments – Syndicate participation (continued)

	Level (a) £	Level (b) £	Level (c) £	Fair value total £	Held at amortised cost £	Total £
2022						
Financial assets						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	7,556	74,682	8,757	90,995	-	90,995
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	207,317	674,123	-	881,440	-	881,440
Participation in investment pools	764	781	208	1,753	-	1,753
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	4,885	-	3,614	8,499	-	8,499
Overseas deposits	37,460	49,339	5,707	92,506	-	92,506
Derivatives	1,204	21	-	1,225	-	1,225
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	259,186	798,946	18,286	1,076,418	-	1,076,418
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities	732	-	-	732	-	732
Financial liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
	732	-	-	732	-	732

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership does not hold any financial investments. Consequently investment tables have not been presented for the Partnership activity.

6.6 Financial Risk Management

The Limited Liability Partnership is a financial institution and therefore provides the following disclosures in respect of the financial instruments it holds. The Limited Liability Partnership holds only cash and cash equivalents in respect of financial instruments.

The Limited Liability Partnership is exposed to the following financial risks in the course of its operating and financing activities:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk
- Equity price risk; and
- Currency risk

The management and control of each Syndicate is carried out by the managing agent of that Syndicate, and the Limited Liability Partnership looks to the managing agent to implement appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls to manage each Syndicate, including those in respect of financial risk management. The following qualitative risk management disclosures made by the Members therefore relate to the Partnership activity only. The quantitative disclosures are made in respect of both the Partnership and the Syndicates activities.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to the Limited Liability Partnership's financial instruments will cause a loss to the Limited Liability Partnership through failure to perform its obligations. The key areas of exposure to credit risk for the Limited Liability Partnership result through its reinsurance programme, investments, bank deposits and policyholder receivables.

The Limited Liability Partnership manages credit risk at the Limited Liability Partnership level by ensuring that investments and cash and cash equivalent deposits are placed only with highly rated credit institutions.

The carrying amount of the Limited Liability Partnership's financial assets represents the Limited Liability Partnership's maximum exposure to credit risk.

The tables below show the credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired. The Syndicates have excluded insurance and other debtors from the table as these are generally not rated.

Syndicate participation	AAA £	AA £	A £	BBB or lower £	Not rated £	Total £
2023						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	12,512	10,584	31,392	11,202	35,801	101,491
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	270,626	239,620	233,090	107,945	4,397	855,678
Participation in investment pools	-	1,970	-	-	86	2,056
Loans secured with credit institutions	7,338	-	-	-	-	7,338
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	326	-	-	326
Overseas deposits	28,319	9,621	19,046	10,831	197	68,014
Derivative investments	-	-	-	-	180	180
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	2,361	-	-	2,361
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	14,264	206,566	176,294	117	9,822	407,063
Reinsurance debtors	6,240	17,323	23,513	20	1,751	48,847
Cash at bank and in hand	(129)	247	26,162	-	82	26,362
	339,170	485,931	512,184	130,115	52,316	1,519,716

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6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	AAA £	AA £	A £	BBB or lower £	Not rated £	Total £
2022						
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	1,426	6,979	37,563	9,317	35,710	90,995
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	222,457	323,040	233,622	93,796	8,525	881,440
Participation in investment pools	-	1,545	-	-	208	1,753
Loans secured with credit institutions	4,362	-	3,614	-	-	7,976
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	523	-	-	523
Overseas deposits	34,742	14,025	27,580	10,493	5,666	92,506
Derivative investments	-	-	21	10	1,194	1,225
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	2,932	-	-	2,932
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	31,146	185,036	278,642	77	20,868	515,769
Reinsurance debtors	14,781	10,674	26,493	32	1,308	53,288
Cash at bank and in hand	408	750	43,587	-	-	44,745
	309,322	542,049	654,577	113,725	73,479	1,693,152

The tables below show the financial assets that are neither due nor impaired, past their due date or impaired:

Syndicate participation	Financial assets that are neither due nor impaired %	Financial assets that are past due but not impaired				Financial assets that have been impaired %
		Up to 3 months %	Between 3 and 6 months %	Between 6 months and 1 year %	Greater than 1 year %	
2023						
Other financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding undertakings	100	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	100	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance debtors	44	46	5	4	1	-
Cash at bank and in hand	100	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance debtors	94	-	-	1	5	-
Other	100	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	Financial assets that are neither due nor impaired %	Financial assets that are past due but not impaired				Financial assets that have been impaired %
		Up to 3 months %	Between 3 and 6 months %	Between 6 months and 1 year %	Greater than 1 year %	
2022						
Other financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with ceding undertakings	100	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	100	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance debtors	100	-	-	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand	44	-	54	2	-	-
Insurance debtors	100	-	-	-	-	-
Other	90	-	5	2	2	1

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments.

The following tables detail the Limited Liability Partnership's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date of which the Partnership can be required to pay.

Syndicate participation	No stated maturity £	Less than 1 year £	1 to 3 years £	3 to 5 years £	Greater than 5 years £	Total £
2023						
Derivative financial instruments	-	225	-	-	-	225
Deposits received from reinsurers	-	107	-	-	-	107
Provisions for other risks and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims outstanding	1	435,955	414,800	202,741	207,021	1,260,518
Creditors	4,439	111,514	26,171	3,592	225	145,941
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,440	547,801	440,971	206,333	207,246	1,406,791

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Syndicate participation	No stated maturity £	Less than 1 year £	1 to 3 years £	3 to 5 years £	Greater than 5 years £	Total £
2022						
Derivative financial instruments	-	732	-	-	-	732
Deposits received from reinsurers	-	158	-	-	-	158
Provisions for other risks and charges	36	-	-	-	-	36
Claims outstanding	-	566,185	537,423	233,252	225,420	1,562,280
Creditors	16,161	185,581	38,333	4,232	2,402	246,709
Other	(36)	-	-	-	-	(36)
	16,161	752,656	575,756	237,484	227,822	1,809,879

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership is not exposed to significant liquidity risk. Consequently a maturity profile has not been presented for the Partnership activity.

iii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Limited Liability Partnership is exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations in respect of cash and cash equivalents and other interest bearing securities.

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate financial instruments.

The table below shows the impact of changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for the period and on the equity of the Limited Liability Partnership.

Syndicate participation	2023 £	2022 £
Impact of 50 basis point increase on profit or loss	(9,348)	(9,299)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on profit or loss	9,432	9,377
Impact of 50 basis point increase on equity	(9,348)	(9,299)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on equity	9,432	9,377

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership is not exposed to significant cash flow interest rate risk as all of the financial instruments attract fixed rates of interest. Consequently a sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk has not been presented for the Partnership activity.

iv. Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The Limited Liability Partnership is exposed to equity price risk in respect of its equity investments.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The table below shows the impact of changes in equity prices on the profit or loss for the period and on the equity of the Limited Liability Partnership.

Syndicate participation

	2023	2022
	£	£
Impact on profit or loss of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	1,654	1,740
Impact on profit or loss of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(1,654)	(1,740)
Impact on equity of 5% increase in Stock Market Prices	1,654	1,740
Impact on equity of 5% decrease in Stock Market Prices	(1,654)	(1,740)

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership is not exposed to significant cash flow equity price risk. Consequently a sensitivity analysis for equity price risk has not been presented for the Partnership activity.

v. Currency risk

The Limited Liability Partnership holds both assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than sterling, its functional currency. It is therefore exposed to currency risk as the value of the foreign currency assets and liabilities will fluctuate in line with changes in foreign exchange rates.

At the Partnership level the Limited Liability Partnership manages currency risk by ensuring that exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The table below considers financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in the currencies of the Limited Liability Partnership's principal foreign exchange exposures in aggregate.

Net assets and liabilities

	2023		2022	
	Syndicate Participation	Partnership	Syndicate Participation	Partnership
	£	£	£	£
Sterling	(25,993)	(10,828)	(45,865)	(8,061)
United States dollar	96,201	-	9,080	-
Euro	4,052	-	3,240	-
Canadian dollar	50,527	-	48,282	-
Australian dollar	7,643	-	10,558	-
Japanese yen	(275)	-	(695)	-
Other	7,531	-	6,463	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

6.6 Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Limited Liability Partnership has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The managing agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised. As such, disclosures in respect of the assumptions and judgements made, and the objectives, policies and processes for managing currency risk arising from assets and liabilities are only presented for the Partnership activity in these Financial Statements.

The Limited Liability Partnership's assets are held in various currencies but are all cash. As such, any exchange movement would be accounted for in the statement of comprehensive income.

	Partnership Profit and loss			
	31 December 2023		31 December 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Effect of sterling exchange movement by 10%				
United States dollar	-	-	-	-
Euro	-	-	-	-
Canadian dollar	-	-	-	-
Australian dollar	-	-	-	-
Japanese yen	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

6.7 Capital Management

Lloyd's capital setting process

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, each Syndicate is required to calculate its Standard 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.

Each Syndicate Member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the Syndicate on which it participates but not other Members' shares.

Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each Member operates on a similar basis. Each Member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the Member's share of the Syndicate SCR "to ultimate".

Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the Member's capital requirement, the 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 total Members' interests represent the capital which allows the Limited Liability Partnership to participate on the Syndicates.

The Partnership has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements during the year.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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7. Insurance Contracts

The following reconciliation shows the movement in the provision for claims outstanding during the year.

	2023			2022		
	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £
At 1 January	1,562,280	515,769	1,046,511	1,285,060	382,768	902,292
Movements in the year	(189,482)	(74,858)	(114,624)	207,609	97,683	109,926
Other movements	(112,280)	(33,848)	(78,432)	69,611	35,318	34,293
At 31 December	<u>1,260,518</u>	<u>407,063</u>	<u>853,455</u>	<u>1,562,280</u>	<u>515,769</u>	<u>1,046,511</u>

The following reconciliation shows the movement in the provision for unearned premium during the year.

	2023			2022		
	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £	Gross provision £	Reinsurance asset £	Net £
At 1 January	478,586	91,470	387,116	392,682	77,166	315,516
Movements in the year	(417,690)	(82,291)	(335,399)	54,510	8,859	45,651
Other movements	(10,055)	(2,098)	(7,957)	31,394	5,445	25,949
At 31 December	<u>50,841</u>	<u>7,081</u>	<u>43,760</u>	<u>478,586</u>	<u>91,470</u>	<u>387,116</u>

The following reconciliation shows the movement in deferred acquisition costs during the year.

	2023 £	2022 £
At 1 January	112,552	97,446
Movements in the year	(103,110)	10,551
Other movements	<u>3,234</u>	<u>4,555</u>
At 31 December	<u>12,676</u>	<u>112,552</u>

7.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts

The Limited Liability Partnership has delegated sole management and control of its underwriting through each Syndicate to the managing agent of the Syndicate and it has further undertaken not to interfere with the exercise of such management and control. The managing agents of the Syndicates are therefore responsible for determining the insurance transactions to be recognised by the Limited Liability Partnership. As such, disclosures in respect of the assumptions and judgements made, and the objectives, policies and processes for managing risk arising from insurance contracts, are not presented in these Financial Statements.

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the managing agent's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The top half of each table below illustrates how the estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year ends. The bottom half of the table reconciles the cumulative claims to the amount appearing in the statement of financial position.

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7.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts (continued)

Claims development - gross								
	At end of reporting year	One year later	Two years later	Three years later	Four years later	Five years later	Six years later	Seven years later
2014	159,221	263,123	263,015	247,803	257,180	250,749	247,237	246,138
2015	154,545	280,568	278,103	271,022	263,205	262,716	264,056	265,087
2016	170,202	333,885	331,391	324,536	320,678	318,570	319,969	327,939
2017	329,539	478,881	499,750	490,312	483,965	484,497	484,497	
2018	262,801	458,411	481,575	467,310	465,568	474,636		
2019	249,071	494,319	494,286	475,521	468,741			
2020	284,954	504,731	520,143	509,132				
2021	303,617	579,617	621,499					
2022	344,832	549,776						
2023	-							
	Eight years later	Nine years later	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Reserve strengthening/ (reduction) in subsequent 12 months			
2013 & prior	-	-	-	55,505	-			
2014	244,625	242,847	232,271	10,576	(50,052)			
2015	267,348		240,975	26,373	(34,578)			
2016			287,413	40,526	(32,487)			
2017			425,239	62,288	(21,744)			
2018			386,995	87,641	(24,937)			
2019			344,722	124,019	(12,249)			
2020			354,744	154,388	(10,184)			
2021			278,709	342,790	-			
2022			193,364	356,412	-			
2023			-	-	-			
				<u>1,260,518</u>				
Claims development - net								
	At end of reporting year	One year later	Two years later	Three years later	Four years later	Five years later	Six years later	Seven years later
2014	131,386	227,092	228,092	213,157	212,274	208,664	205,733	204,819
2015	127,969	238,719	238,901	233,323	226,245	223,266	224,500	222,025
2016	130,782	265,756	267,057	261,456	256,058	256,588	253,267	257,815
2017	206,346	332,376	345,810	342,256	333,460	329,718	331,064	
2018	181,591	324,226	342,177	337,938	327,065	330,909		
2019	163,138	351,981	357,808	343,789	336,840			
2020	198,745	360,848	369,799	368,204				
2021	205,124	394,031	409,822					
2022	224,900	404,873						
2023	-							

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7.1 Risks arising from Insurance Contracts (continued)

Claims development - net

	Eight years later	Nine years later	Cumulative payments to date	Estimated balance to pay	Reserve strengthening/ (reduction) in subsequent 12 months
2013 & prior	-	-	-	42,506	-
2014	201,272	354,744	191,426	8,417	(45,118)
2015	223,816		205,177	18,639	(30,299)
2016			230,847	26,968	(30,491)
2017			294,217	36,847	(15,402)
2018			275,830	55,079	(20,163)
2019			248,541	88,299	(35,834)
2020			257,595	110,609	(5,949)
2021			203,512	206,310	-
2022			145,092	259,781	-
2023			-	-	-
				<u>853,455</u>	

Sensitivity analysis

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

- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of gross claims reserves will decrease/increase the Partnership's pre-tax profit/loss by £63,026 (2022: £78,114);
- a 5% increase/decrease in the managing agents' calculation of net claims reserves will decrease/increase the Partnership's pre-tax profit/loss by £42,673 (2022: £52,326).

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

8. Related Party Disclosure

There are no related party transactions other than those disclosed in the members interest statements. Related party loans and balances do not attract interest and are repayable on demand.

9. Ultimate Controlling Party

The ultimate controlling party of the Partnership is Talisman Underwriting Plc.

10. Post Balance Sheet Event

There are no post balance sheet events to report.