Company registration no 2202362

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Talbot Underwriting Ltd

Report and financial statements

31 December 2018

Contents

Strategic report

The directors present the strategic report of Talbot Underwriting Ltd ("TUL" or "the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of a Lloyd's managing agency. TUL manages the affairs of syndicate 1183 ("the syndicate"). The principal activity of the syndicate continues to be the underwriting of direct and reinsurance business in the Lloyd's market. Syndicate capacity for the 2018 year of account was £650m and capacity for the 2019 year of account is £650m. Syndicate capacity is provided by a fellow group company, Talbot 2002 Underwriting Capital Ltd.

The company also acts as holding company for one UK and four overseas companies which underwrite business on behalf of the syndicate. These companies are disclosed in note 9 to the financial statements.

Review of business

The principal sources of revenue for the company are the managing agency fee charged to the syndicate, currently 1% of syndicate capacity (2017: 1%) and profit commission on the underwriting results of the syndicate currently 15% of the year of account result (2017: 15%). These are shown for the current and preceding year in the table below.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Managed syndicate capacity	650,000	600,000
Managing agency fee	6,500	6,000
Profit commission	-	7,963
Total revenue	6,500	13,963

Expenses consist primarily of a management fee charged to TUL by the service company Talbot Underwriting Services Ltd ("TUSL"). Administrative expenses were £12.5m against £6.2m in 2017.

The loss for the financial year was £4.8m (2017: profit £6.3m).

The net asset position of the company has decreased from £20.8m to £16.0m. The main asset on the balance sheet is a debtor of £10.6m (2017: £11.3m) due from the syndicate.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

As a managing agent at Lloyd's, the principal risk to TUL arises from future cash flows in respect of income that it receives from its management of the syndicate. Income arises from fees charged to the syndicate and profit commission on the underwriting result. Managing agency fees are directly related to the future capacity of the syndicate. A reduction in the capacity due to unprofitable underwriting or reduction in capital support for the syndicate will reduce fee income to TUL. There is a level of uncertainty over the level of profit commission receivable by TUL as it is dependent on future syndicate results which can vary significantly.

The principal risks and uncertainties of the syndicate are disclosed in the syndicate's report and accounts.

Credit risk

The key risk is the risk of default by the syndicate and/or one or more group companies. To mitigate this risk, balances with the syndicate and group companies are reviewed on a regular basis.

Regulatory and compliance risk

TUL is required to operate under the regulatory and compliance frameworks set by the Prudential Regulation Authority as regulator and Lloyd's as franchisor. As a managing agent, TUL is required by Lloyd's to maintain a minimum level of net assets. Regulatory and compliance risk is considered to be the inability or failure of the company to comply with UK regulatory requirements. TUL's net assets are monitored regularly to ensure that solvency requirements are met.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.

M-C Gallagher

Company Secretary

28 February 2019

Directors' report

The directors present their report and audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2018. The results, key performance indicators and principal risks and uncertainties are discussed in the strategic report.

Future developments

The managed syndicate capacity for the 2019 year of account is £650m. The directors are confident of the future prospects of the company as the syndicate is expected to continue to operate as a going concern.

Dividend

The company did not pay any dividend during the year (2017: nil).

Corporate governance

TUL Board

The TUL Board comprises executive directors and non-executive directors (including a Chairman, shareholder representatives and independent directors).

The non-executive directors: (i) challenge the executive directors constructively on their recommendations and running of the business; (ii) review the performance of management in meeting agreed objectives and targets and monitor the reporting of performance; and (iii) satisfy themselves that financial controls and systems of risk management are adequate.

TUL Audit Committee

The TUL Audit Committee is made up of six non-executive directors and is attended by various executive directors and members of management. The purpose of the Audit Committee is, with input from external auditors, internal audit and external actuaries, to review and to report to the board on the control infrastructure and financial reporting of TUL and the syndicate. The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring that adequate systems of internal control are in place so that the organisation is able to manage and run its affairs. In addition, the committee is responsible for recommending the approval of the annual report and accounts to the board.

TUL Risk and Compliance Committee

The TUL Risk and Compliance Committee is made up of six non-executive directors and is attended by various executive directors and members of management. The purpose of the Risk and Compliance Committee is to oversee the risk management process, to review issues of policy and to drive the risk culture at Talbot. The Risk Committee monitors the conduct and co-ordination of risk management activities across the company and the syndicate on behalf of the Talbot Board, including the identification of key business risks and material changes to the business environment.

TUL Underwriting Committee

The TUL Underwriting Committee is made up of six non-executive directors and is attended by various executive directors and members of management. The purpose of the Underwriting Committee is to review the underwriting activities of TUL and the syndicate, ensuring such activities are conducted in such a way as to meet the objectives of the business in accordance with the syndicate strategy and business plan.

TUL Remuneration Committee

The TUL Remuneration Committee is made up of six non-executive directors and is attended by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Corporate Services Officer. The purpose of the Remuneration Committee is to ensure that Talbot Group remuneration policies which impact TUL are consistent with sound risk management and do not expose TUL or the syndicate to excessive risk.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors and officers

The following directors have held office from 1 January 2018 to the date of this report.

CNR Atkin	(Chairman, non-executive)
PA Bilsby	(Chief Executive, resigned 1 February 2019)
TA Bolt	(Non-executive, appointed 8 October 2018)
NMA Burch	(Non-executive)
MEA Carpenter	(Non-executive)
JS Clouting	(Resigned 30 September 2018)
BJ Hurst-Bannister	(Non-executive)
DE Morris	(Interim Chief Executive, appointed 1 February 2019)
EJ Noonan	(Non-executive, resigned 18 August 2018)
JG Ross	
JD Sangster	(Non-executive, resigned 18 August 2018)
M Scales	(Non-executive)
JE Skinner	
CG Townsend	(Non-executive, appointed 25 September 2018)
ND Wachman	

On 30 September 2018 M-C Gallagher was appointed as Company Secretary.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have prepared the financial statements, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102").

Under company law the directors 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors 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 UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

Directors' report (continued)

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office. The company has an elective resolution in place under s485 of the Companies Act 2006 to dispense with the obligation to appoint an auditor annually.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.

M-C Gallagher

Company Secretary

28 February 2019

Independent auditors' report to the member of Talbot Underwriting Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Talbot Underwriting Ltd's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018; the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union, which is currently due to occur on 29 March 2019, are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Talbot Underwriting Ltd (continued)

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

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Andrew Gill (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
28 February 2019

Profit and loss account

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	6,500,000	13,963,025
Administrative expenses		(12,508,899)	(6,175,465)
(Loss) profit before taxation	5	(6,008,899)	7,787,560
Tax on (loss) profit	8	1,180,229	(1,487,359)
(Loss) profit for the year		(4,828,670)	6,300,201

Balance sheet

	Note	As at 31 December 2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	9	1,102,023	1,102,023
Current assets			
Debtors	10	16,752,881	22,107,491
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,858,123)	(2,384,063)
Net current assets		14,894,758	19,723,428
Net assets		15,996,781	20,825,451
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	12	400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		15,596,781	20,425,451
Total equity		15,996,781	20,825,451

The notes on pages 11 to 15 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 15 were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2019 and were signed on its behalf.

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ND Wachman

Director

Statement of changes in equity

	Called-up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2017	400,000	14,125,250	14,525,250
Profit	-	6,300,201	6,300,201
Balance at 31 December 2017	400,000	20,425,451	20,825,451
Loss	-	(4,828,670)	(4,828,670)
Balance at 31 December 2018	400,000	15,596,781	15,996,781

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1 General information

Talbot Underwriting Ltd, company registered number 2202362, is a private company limited by shares. The company is a Lloyd's managing agency and manages the affairs of Lloyd's syndicate 1183.

The company also acts as holding company for one UK and four overseas companies that underwrite business on behalf of the syndicate. These companies are disclosed in note 9.

The company is incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is 60 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of TUL have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006 ("the Act"), under the provision of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410).

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 the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Act and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, including FRS 102.

(b) Exemptions for qualifying entities under the Act and FRS 102

Under s401 of the Act the company is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements on the basis that the ultimate parent undertaking, American International Group Inc ("AIG"), prepares consolidated financial statements.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 7, paragraph 3.17(d), from preparing a statement of cash flows on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, AIG, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

(c) Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using either the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction or the average rate for the period.

At each period end, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historic cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue consists of managing agency fees and profit commission receivable from the insurance underwriting activities of the syndicate. Managing agency fees are recognised during the first twelve months of the underwriting year.

Profit commission ("PC") expected to arise on closure of a Lloyd's year of account is recognised on an accruals basis subject to an assessment of certainty over the year of account's profitability. PC on a year of account is recognised initially at 24 months when the year of account result can be forecast with reasonable certainty. At this point only 50% of the expected ultimate PC is recognised to allow for future factors that may potentially affect the year of account result. The remaining PC is recognised over the following twelve months as these factors diminish.

Dividends due from subsidiary companies are recognised as income once the dividend has been approved by the board of the subsidiary company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognised directly in equity.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Current taxation

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted in the period.

ii) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(f) Investments

Investments in subsidiary companies are included at cost unless the value of net assets for a subsidiary is lower than its cost value. In this case, the difference between cost and net asset value is written off to the profit and loss account as an impairment of investment.

(g) Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of FRS 102 sections 11 and 12.

Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including amounts due from group undertakings are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

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

Financial assets are derecognised when: (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party.

Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including amounts due to group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(h) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(i) Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholder are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholder. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4 Turnover

	2018	2017
	£	£
Managing agency fee	6,500,000	6,000,000
Profit commission	-	7,963,025
	6,500,000	13,963,025

All income arises in the United Kingdom.

5 (Loss) profit before taxation

(Loss) profit before tax is stated after management charges of £12,508,899 (2017: £6,175,465).

6 Audit and non-audit fees

The audit fees for TUL are borne by Talbot Underwriting Services Ltd ("TUSL"), a fellow group company, and are recharged to the company as part of the management charge. During the year, TUSL incurred £24,010 (2017: £22,961) in respect of audit fees to TUL's auditors and associates. There are no non-audit fees in 2018 (2017: £nil).

7 Employees and directors

The company has no employees (2017: none). All members of staff are employed by TUSL, which pays all their remuneration. No emoluments were paid to directors of the company in respect of their services as directors of the company (2017: none).

8 Tax on (loss) profit

(a) Tax expense included in profit and loss

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on (loss) profit for the year	(1,141,691)	1,503,630
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(38,538)	(16,271)
Tax on (loss) profit	(1,180,229)	1,487,359

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The current tax credit for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018	2017
	£	£
(Loss) profit before taxation	(6,008,899)	7,787,560
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities multiplied by 19% (2017: 19.25%)	(1,141,691)	1,499,105
Tax effect of:		
Notional interest on intercompany balances subject to tax	-	4,525
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(38,538)	(16,271)
Tax (credit) charge for the year	(1,180,229)	1,487,359

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8 Tax on (loss) profit (continued)

(c) Tax rate changes

The tax rate for the current period is lower than the prior period due to changes in the UK Corporation tax rate which decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017. A further reduction to the UK corporation tax rate has been substantively enacted; this reduces the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020.

9 Investments

The company has four wholly owned subsidiary companies that underwrite as coverholders on behalf of the syndicate and one that is 99% owned as follows:

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Registered office	Interest (all direct)
Talbot Risk Services Pte Ltd ("Talbot Asia")	Singapore	138 Market Street, #04-01 Capita Green, Singapore 048946	100% ordinary shares
Talbot Underwriting (MENA) Ltd ("Talbot MENA")	UAE	The Gate Precinct Building 2, Level 3, Dubai International Financial Centre, PO Box 506809, Dubai, UAE	100% ordinary shares
Talbot Risk Services (Labuan) Pte. Ltd ("Talbot Labuan")	Malaysia	Brighton Place, Ground Floor, U0215 Jalan Bahasa, PO Box 80431, 87014 Labuan FT, Malaysia	100% ordinary shares
Talbot Underwriting (LATAM) S.A. ("Talbot Chile")	Chile	Avenida Apoquindo No. 3650, Piso 8 Oficina 803, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile	99% ordinary shares
Talbot Underwriting Risk Services Ltd ("TURSL")	United Kingdom	60 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP, UK	100% ordinary shares

Value of investments at the end of each year

	Talbot Asia	Talbot MENA	Talbot Labuan	Talbot Chile	TURSL	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
31 December 2018	200,000	766,288	109,600	1,135	25,000	1,102,023
31 December 2017	200,000	766,288	109,600	1,135	25,000	1,102,023

No dividends were received during the year (2017: £nil).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

10 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed by managed syndicate	10,569,225	11,312,025
Amounts owed by group companies	5,003,427	10,795,466
Corporation tax recoverable	1,180,229	-
	16,752,881	22,107,491

Amounts owed by group companies and the managed syndicate, subject to Lloyd's distribution rules, are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of payment and are repayable on demand.

11 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed to group companies	1,858,123	588,636
Corporation tax	-	1,795,427
	1,858,123	2,384,063

Amounts owed to group companies are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12 Called-up share capital

Ordinary shares of £1 each

	2018	2018
Authorised, allotted and fully paid	No.	£
At 1 January and 31 December	400,000	400,000

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

13 Controlling parties

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Talbot Underwriting Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is 60 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8HP.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is American International Group Inc ("AIG"), a company registered in the United States. The registered office is 175 Water Street, New York, NY10038

Prior to 18 July 2018, the ultimate parent company and controlling party was Validus Holdings Ltd, a company registered in Bermuda.

14 Related party transactions

Under FRS 102 the company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within the group.