

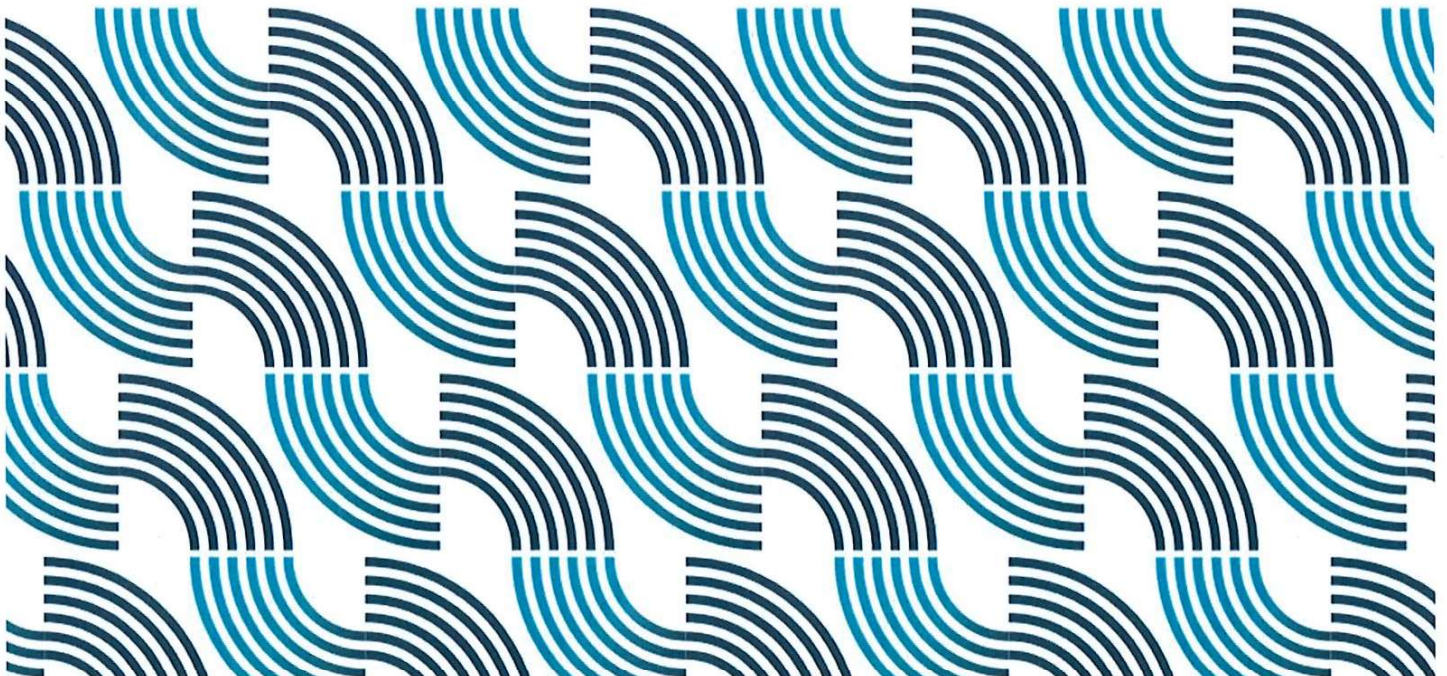
COMPANY NO. 04739982

REGISTERED OFFICE: Park Gate, 161-163 Preston Road, Brighton, East Sussex, United Kingdom, BN1 6AU



Sampford Underwriting Limited

2022 Annual Report



Sampfords Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
For the year ended 31st December 2022

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Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Directors and Administration
For the year ended 31st December 2022

Address

Park Gate
161 – 163 Preston Road
Brighton
East Sussex
United Kingdom
BN1 6AU

Directors

A. R. Creed
L. R. Tanzer

Independent Auditor

Deloitte LLP
2 New Street Square
London
EC4A 3BZ

Website

<https://www.rsml.co.uk>

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31st December 2022

The directors of Sampford Underwriting Limited (“the Company”) present their strategic report for the year ended 31st December 2022.

Ownership

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Neon Holdings (U.K.) Limited which is registered in England and Wales. The company’s ultimate holding company is Riverstone International Holdings Limited (“Riverstone International”) which is registered in Jersey for which group accounts are prepared.

Principal activity

The Company is a corporate member of Lloyd’s of London (“Lloyd’s”). The principal activity of the business was participating in the Lloyd’s insurance market on a limited liability basis. The Company participated on Syndicate 2468 (“the Syndicate”), which was managed by Riverstone Managing Agency Limited (“the Managing Agent”, “Riverstone Managing Agency”). The management of the Syndicate was novated from Neon Underwriting Limited on 1st July 2021. There have been no other significant changes in the Company’s principal activities in the year. RiverStone Managing Agency delegates most of its day-to-day management functions under an outsource agreement with RiverStone Management Limited (“RiverStone Management”), a fellow subsidiary of RiverStone International. Provision of services under this agreement is monitored by regular reporting to the board of directors of RiverStone Managing Agency.

The Company is only liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities of the Syndicate. All of the funds required to meet the Company’s Lloyd’s capital requirements (over and above the Company’s share of Syndicate Solvency II net assets) are held as funds at Lloyd’s (“FAL”).

Participation in underwriting of Syndicate 2468

Corporate members participate on each underwriting year of account separately and are individually responsible for their share of underwriting profits and losses. It is only the Company’s share of assets and liabilities, profits and losses which are disclosed by the Company. The classes underwritten were Property Reinsurance, Property Insurance, Professional Indemnity, Personal Accident, Directors and Officers, Bloodstock, Marine Liability, Hull, Cargo, War, Political Violence and Political Risk business.

The Company’s participation and capacity by year of account, for those years that were open during the financial year, is shown below:

Year of Account	Participation	Capacity
2020	36%	121,320,000

Business Review

Results and Performance

The results for the year set out in the profit and loss account show a loss for the financial year of £0.4 million (2021: profit of £1.8 million).

The balance on the technical account for general business for the year was a profit of £39,000 (2021: profit of £4.1 million). This comprises net earned premiums of £nil million, allocated investment gains of £0.2 million, favourable net incurred claims of £26,000 partially offset by net operating expenses of £0.1 million.

The total loss for the year of £0.4 million (2021: profit of £1.8 million) comprises the gain on the technical account for general business, other income and expenditure losses of £0.1 million (2021: £1.0 million) and foreign exchange losses of £0.4 million (2021: £1.3 million).

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31st December 2022

Total shareholder's funds decreased to £2.5 million at 31st December 2022 (2021: £8.5 million) due to the 2022 loss and the payment of a dividend of £5.6 million.

Total outstanding claims, gross of reinsurance, were £4.0 million as at 31st December 2022 (2021: £112.5 million). Total cash, deposits and investments were £15.9 million at 31st December 2022 (2021: £90.0 million).

Effective 31st December 2021, Syndicate 2468 entered into a Loss Portfolio Transfer ("LPT") reinsuring the 2020 year of account to Syndicate 3500.

Performance Measurements and Key Performance Indicators

Total shareholder's funds is considered the key performance indicator for the Company and has decreased to £2.5 million at 31st December 2022 (2021: £8.5 million) due to the 2022 loss and the payment of a dividend of £5.6 million.

Strategy and Future Developments

The 2020 year of account was closed into Syndicate 3500 as of 1st January 2023. Syndicate 2468 is now closed. The Company does not expect to undertake any further trading activity for the foreseeable future.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The key risks to which Sampford Underwriting Limited is exposed relate to its participation in Syndicate 2468. The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to approval by the Board and ongoing review by the Board, executive committees, risk management and internal audit. Compliance with regulatory, legal and ethical standards is a high priority for Syndicate 2468 and RiverStone Managing Agency. The compliance, legal and finance departments of RiverStone Management take on an important oversight role in this regard. The Board is responsible for ensuring that a proper internal control framework exists to manage financial risks and that controls operate effectively; it is assisted in discharging these responsibilities by the RiverStone Holdings UK Risk Committee.

The risks that Syndicate 2468 was exposed to and their impact on economic capital have been assessed. This process was risk based and used Solvency II based principles to manage capital requirements and to ensure that there was sufficient financial strength and capital adequacy to support the obligations to policyholders, regulators and other stakeholders.

The principal risks faced by Syndicate 2468 arose from fluctuations in the severity of claims compared with expectations, late reporting of claims, inadequate reserving and inadequate reinsurance protection (including the credit worthiness of major reinsurers).

Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006

The Board of directors of Sampford Underwriting Limited ("the Board") consider, in good faith, that they have had appropriate regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) (a) to (f) when performing their duty under section 172.

Consequences of any Decision in the Long Term

The Board is focussed on ensuring that sufficient capital is available to support Syndicate 2468, the management of which is performed by RiverStone Managing Agency.

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Strategic Report
For the year ended 31st December 2022

Employees

The Board acknowledges people are essential to the delivery of our strategy. While the Company has no immediate employees, the Board ensures that the interests of the employees of RiverStone Management, the Group's outsource services provider, are appropriately considered when taking decisions. The Board is aware through its engagement with RiverStone Management, that there exists a well-established structure through which RiverStone Management supports engagement regularly with its employees.

Business relationship Including Regulators

The Board recognises that relationships with our stakeholders are key to the delivery of our strategy. During 2022, all members of the Board have had the opportunity to meet with representatives of Lloyd's, which continues to refresh and facilitate an understanding of their needs and expectations.

Community and Environment

The Board engages actively with RiverStone Management, the Group's outsource services provider, to encourage, support and foster a positive relationship with the community and the environment. In the current year, through this engagement, the Board has supported charitable giving and infrastructure improvements to leased offices to support a reduction in the company's carbon footprint. The Board note that while it has no employees that it supports RiverStone Management's policy of matching employee charitable donations and of allowing time to be available to support others in the community.

Business Conduct

The Board recognises that a commitment to a high standard of business conduct is critical to the delivery of our strategy and aspires to complete honesty and transparency in all activity.

Shareholder Engagement

The Board is committed to an open engagement with our shareholders and has had the opportunity to regularly meet with the directors of the immediate holding company throughout the year.

Approved By Order of the Board

Park Gate
161-163 Preston Road
Brighton, East Sussex
United Kingdom BN1 6AU



F Henry
Company Secretary
15th September 2023

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31st December 2022

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements for Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982) for the year ended 31st December 2022.

Directors

Directors holding office from the period from 1st January 2022 to the date of this report were:

A. R. Creed
L. R. Tanzer

Sampford Underwriting Limited has provided an indemnity for its directors which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. This indemnity was in force during the financial year and also at the date of this report.

Future Developments

Likely future developments in the business of Sampford Underwriting Limited are discussed in the Strategic Report.

Dividends

Sampford Underwriting Limited paid one interim dividend during the year of £5.6 million (2021: nil). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2021: nil).

Financial Instruments

As described in Note 5 to the financial statements, Sampford Underwriting Limited is exposed to financial risk through the financial assets and liabilities held by the Syndicate 2468, including its reinsurance assets and policyholder liabilities. In particular, a key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial and reinsurance assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies as they fall due. The most important components of this financial risk are market risk (including interest rate risk, equity risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Sampford Underwriting Limited and Syndicate 2468 manage this risk within their overall risk management framework.

Going Concern

The 2020 underwriting year has reinsured into Syndicate 3500 as of 1st January 2023. Therefore, these accounts have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. No adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

Independent Auditor

During 2022, Deloitte LLP ("Deloitte") the Company's registered auditor have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31st December 2022

Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). 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 period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors 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.

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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' Confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

By Order of the Board



Park Gate
161-163 Preston Road
Brighton, East Sussex
United Kingdom BN1 6AU

F Henry
Company Secretary
15th September 2023

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)

Independent Auditors' Report

For the year ended 31st December 2022

Independent auditor's report to the members of Sampford Underwriting Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Sampford Underwriting Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity.
- the related notes 1 to 23.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (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 other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 3(b) in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a 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 directors 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

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)

Independent Auditors' Report

For the year ended 31st December 2022

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors 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.

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.

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 auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management, internal audit and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as actuarial, valuations and IT specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls,

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Independent Auditors' Report
For the year ended 31st December 2022

we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, internal audit and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report and strategic report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report and strategic report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report and strategic report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Independent Auditors' Report
For the year ended 31st December 2022

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Max Jarvis, ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom
15 September 2023

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31st December 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Technical Account – General Business			
Gross premiums written	6	-	(788)
Outward reinsurance premiums		-	(13,280)
Net premiums written		-	(14,068)
Change in provision for unearned premium			
Gross amount		70	7,517
Reinsurers' share		(70)	(666)
Change in net provision for unearned premium		-	6,851
Written and earned premiums net of reinsurance		-	(7,217)
Other technical income, net of reinsurance		(26)	-
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		181	117
Gross claims paid	7	(1,606)	(38,776)
Reinsurers' share	7	1,573	15,551
Net claims paid		(33)	(23,225)
Change in the gross provision for claims		2,418	55,233
Reinsurers' share		(2,359)	(16,409)
Change in the net provision for claims		59	38,824
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		26	15,599
Net operating expenses	6,8	(142)	(4,446)
Total technical (charges) / credit, net of reinsurance		(116)	11,153
Balance on the technical account for general business		39	4,053
Investment income	9	264	423
Unrealised losses on investments		(2)	(302)
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account		(181)	(117)
Realised losses on investments		(81)	-
Investment expenses and charges	10	-	(4)
Foreign Exchange loss	11	(398)	(1,286)
Other charges		(86)	(966)
(Loss) / profit for the financial year		£ (445)	£ 1,801
Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities	12	-	-
(Loss) / profit for the financial year before taxation		£ (445)	£ 1,801

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31st December 2022

The results above are all derived from continuing operations.

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)**Balance Sheet****For the year ended 31st December 2022**

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Assets			
Investments			
Other financial investments	13	59	34,064
Deposits from ceding undertakings		965	905
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Claims outstanding	7	4,032	34,043
Provision for unearned premium		-	1,360
		4,032	35,403
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	14	-	4,575
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	15	62	10,156
Other debtors	16	2,161	3,767
		2,223	18,498
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	5	14,675	25,267
Other assets	5	234	29,766
		14,909	55,033
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest		-	261
Deferred acquisition costs		-	906
		-	1,167
Total assets		£ 22,188	£ 145,070

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)**Balance Sheet****For the year ended 31st December 2022**

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Capital, Reserves and Liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		-	209,581
Profit and loss account		2,471	(201,065)
		<u>2,471</u>	<u>8,516</u>
Technical provisions			
Claims outstanding	5	4,032	112,499
Provision for unearned premium		-	5,140
		<u>4,032</u>	<u>117,639</u>
Deposits received from reinsurers		3,417	8,390
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	17	-	2,677
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	18	12,000	4,618
Other creditors including taxation and social security	19	61	3,028
		<u>12,061</u>	<u>10,323</u>
Accruals and deferred income		207	202
Total shareholder's capital and liabilities		£ 22,188	£ 145,070

The financial statements on pages 13 to 36 were approved by the Board of Directors on 13th September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by the Directors on 15th September 2023:

A. R. Creed
Chief Financial Officer

Sampfords Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31st December 2022

	Called up Share Capital Gross £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total Share Capital and Reserves £'000
At 1st January 2022	209,581	(201,065)	8,516
Reduction of share capital	(209,581)	209,581	-
Dividend	-	(5,600)	(5,600)
Loss for the financial year	-	(445)	(445)
At 31st December 2022	£ -	£ 2,471	£ 2,471

	Called up Share Capital Gross £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total Share Capital and Reserves £'000
At 1st January 2021	196,831	(202,866)	(6,035)
Issue of share capital	12,750	-	12,750
Profit for the financial year	-	1,801	1,801
At 31st December 2021	£ 209,581	£ (201,065)	£ 8,516

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2022

1. General Information

Sampford Underwriting Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales, United Kingdom.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102, The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"), Financial Reporting Standard 103, Insurance Contracts ("FRS 103"), and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations relating to insurance companies.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

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 preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS102 and FRS103 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies of Sampford Underwriting Limited. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed further below.

The assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date have been recognised under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets which are measured at fair value, using the annual basis of accounting in accordance United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance contracts" ("FRS 103").

(b) Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that Sampford Underwriting Limited ceased to write new business on the 6th January 2020. Its final year of account is 2020 which has a 100% whole account reinsurance into Syndicate 3500. The 2019 and Prior underwriting years have reinsured into Syndicate 3500 as of 1st January 2023. Therefore, these accounts have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. No adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

There are no other assets or liabilities recognisable as a consequence of not preparing these financial statements on a going concern basis. Therefore, no adjustments are necessary to the amounts at which the net assets are included in these financial statements. FRS 102 and 103 have been consistently applied to all years presented.

Sampford Underwriting Limited (Company No. 04739982)
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31st December 2022

(c) Insurance Contracts

i) Premiums Written

Gross premiums written comprise amounts due for contracts commencing in the financial year, together with any differences between booked premiums for the prior years and those previously accrued, and estimates of premiums due but not yet receivable or notified to Sampford Underwriting Limited.

Premiums written also relate to adjustments made in the year to estimates of premiums written in prior years. Premiums are shown gross of commission payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, including amounts due to Sampford Underwriting Limited not yet notified.

Premiums are accreted to the income statement on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policy, except for those contracts where the period of risk differs significantly from the contract period. In these cases, premiums are recognised over the period of risk in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided.

Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date. The unearned premium reserve is translated to Sterling at closing rates of exchange.

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

ii) Claims Incurred and Reinsurers' Share

Claims incurred comprise claims and related claims handling expenses paid in the year and changes in provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported and related expenses, together with any other adjustments to claims from previous years. Where applicable, reductions are made for salvage and other recoveries.

Provisions for outstanding claims and related reinsurance recoveries are established based on estimates of the ultimate net cost of settlement along with actuarial and statistical projections. Claims provisions are determined based upon previous claims experience, knowledge of events and the terms and conditions of the relevant policies and on interpretation of circumstances. Particularly relevant is experience with similar cases and historical claims payment trends. The approach also includes the consideration of the development of loss payment trends, levels of unpaid claims, judicial decisions and economic conditions.

Provisions for unexpired risks are established based on estimates of the cost of all claims and expenses in connection with insurance contracts in force after the end of the financial year where these costs are estimated to be in excess of the related unearned premiums and any premiums receivable on those contracts.

Whilst the board of directors of Riverstone Managing Agency Limited believes that the provisions for outstanding claims and related reinsurance recoveries including bad debt provisions are fairly stated, these estimates inevitably contain inherent uncertainties because significant periods of time may elapse between the occurrence of an incurred loss, the reporting of that loss to Sampford Underwriting Limited, Sampford Underwriting Limited's payment of the loss and the receipt of reinsurance recoveries. These uncertainties are inherent in much of the business previously underwritten and assumed by Sampford Underwriting Limited. The estimates made are based upon current facts available to Sampford Underwriting Limited and the prevailing legal

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environment and are subjected to continual review, with any resulting adjustments reported in current earnings. Anticipated reinsurance recoveries are disclosed separately as assets on the balance sheet.

(d) Operating Expenses

All costs relating to the administration and handling of claims are shown as part of gross claims paid. All other administrative costs of Sampford Underwriting Limited, including acquisition costs and any members' expenses, are shown as net operating expenses.

(e) Distribution of Profits and Collection of Losses

Lloyd's operates a detailed set of regulations regarding solvency and the distribution of profits and payment of losses between Syndicates and their members. Lloyd's continues to require membership of Syndicates to be on an underwriting year of account basis and profits and losses accrue to members according to their membership of a year of account. Normally profits and losses are settled between Syndicate 2468 and members after results for a year of account are finalised after 36 months. This period may be extended if a year of account goes into run-off. Syndicate 2468 may make earlier on account distributions or cash calls according to the cash flow of a particular year of account and subject to Lloyd's requirements.

(f) Translation of Foreign Currencies

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling (GBP) and, unless otherwise stated, are rounded to thousands. Items included in Sampford Underwriting Limited's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. Sampford Underwriting Limited's functional currency is GBP.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the average rate of exchange during the year. At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the year end rate of exchange. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account for the year. All exchange differences arising from the translation from functional currency to presentation currency are recognised through the Statement of Comprehensive Income as a separate component of equity.

(g) Tax

Taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the income statement.

Current or deferred tax liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

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

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive 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.

(h) Investment Return

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

Realised gains and losses on investments carried at market value are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and purchase price. Movements in unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the valuation at the balance sheet date, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current year.

(i) Other Financial Investments

Sampford Underwriting Limited has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IAS 39 and the disclosure requirements of FRS 102 in respect of the financial statements.

Sampford Underwriting Limited classifies all of its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this at every reporting date.

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit and loss at inception if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, if it forms part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking, or if so designated by management to minimise any measurement or recognition inconsistency with the associated liabilities. All derivatives are classified as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit and loss at inception are those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to Sampford Underwriting Limited's key management personnel. Sampford Underwriting Limited's investment strategy is to invest in listed and unlisted equity securities and fixed interest rate debt securities and derivatives designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss.

The fair values of listed investments are based on current bid prices on the balance sheet date. Unlisted investments for which a market exists are also stated at the current bid price on the balance sheet date or the last trading day before that date.

Net gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'Unrealised gains on investments' or 'Unrealised losses on investments' in the year in which they arise.

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Sampfords Underwriting Limited discloses its investments in accordance with a fair value hierarchy with the following levels:

- i) Level 1 – the unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- ii) Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- iii) Level 3 – inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability

(j) Related Party Transactions

Sampfords Underwriting Limited discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the directors, separate disclosure is necessary to understand the effect of the transactions on the financial statements.

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimation Uncertainty

i) Reserves

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Sampfords Underwriting Limited makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is Sampfords Underwriting Limited's most critical accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimate of the liability that Sampfords Underwriting Limited will ultimately pay for such claims. Some of these claims are not expected to be settled for several years and there is uncertainty as to the amounts at which they will be settled. The level of provision has been set on the basis of the information that is currently available, including potential outstanding loss advices, experience of development of similar claims and case law.

The most significant assumptions made relate to the level of future claims, the level of future claims settlements and the legal interpretation of insurance policies. Whilst the directors consider that the gross provision for claims and the related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and may result in adjustments to the amount provided. Adjustments to the amounts of provision are reflected in the financial statements for the year in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly. No other material critical judgements have been identified.

ii) Other debtors

The Company is party to a reinsurance contract which conveys the right to a refund of insurance premium already paid. As at the balance sheet date the most critical estimate relates to this refund which is recorded in other debtors. The refund is calculated with reference to the valuation of specific underlying insurance liabilities and will have a final valuation between £0 and £3.1 million. The reference date for this calculation is 31 December 2022. Management's current estimate is subject to review on an ongoing basis with the parties to the contract, to determine an agreed value of the potential refund. The estimate is susceptible to the progress of refund negotiations. Revisions to the estimate are

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recognised in the income statements in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

5. Management of Insurance and Financial Risk

Financial Risk Management Objectives

Sampford Underwriting Limited is exposed to insurance risk through the insurance contracts that it has written and to financial risk through its financial assets, reinsurance assets and policyholder liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies as they fall due. The most important components of this financial risk are market risk (including interest rate risk, equity price risk and currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Sampford Underwriting Limited has established an overall risk management policy which focuses on the main risks to which it is exposed, paying particular attention to key risks which impact on the overall operation of the business. A risk register is maintained which is updated at least quarterly. All risks on the register are reviewed with key management personnel and the Board reviews the key risks on a quarterly basis.

a) Insurance Risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty over the amount of the resulting ultimate claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is unpredictable at the outset.

The principal risk that Sampford Underwriting Limited faces under its insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims and benefits are greater than estimated. The actual number and amount of claims and benefits arising from insurance contracts will vary from year to year from the level established using statistical techniques.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be materially affected by a change in any subset of the portfolio. Sampford Underwriting Limited has a diversified portfolio of insurance risks.

Sampford Underwriting Limited mitigates insurance risk through the use of reinsurance, both in the form of third party reinsurance associated with the business originally written and reinsurance with affiliated reinsurers.

i) Process for Assessment of Technical Provisions

Sampford Underwriting Limited adopts a consistent process to the calculation of an appropriate provision for the exposures arising from the business it has written. A full reserving analysis is conducted at least annually and the technical provisions recorded on the balance sheet are in line with the Board's view of the best estimate value of the underlying liabilities.

The technical provisions recorded at the reporting date comprise the estimated ultimate cost of settlement of all claims incurred in respect of events up to that date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling expenses, less amounts already paid. This is estimated based on known facts at the balance sheet date. The provision is revised as part of a regular

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ongoing process as claims experience develops, certain claims are settled and further claims are reported.

Sampford Underwriting Limited uses assumptions based on a mixture of internal and market data to measure its claims liabilities. This information is used to project the ultimate number and value of claims, by major class of business, using recognised statistical estimation techniques.

Assumptions are reviewed and tested regularly in the light of actual claims development and general market movements and trends.

ii) Sources of Uncertainty in the Estimation of Future Claim Payments

The sources of estimation uncertainty in establishing the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is discussed in Note 4.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation value and other recoveries. Sampford Underwriting Limited takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

The liability for insurance contracts comprises a provision for claims incurred but not yet reported and a provision for reported claims not yet paid. The estimation of claims incurred but not reported is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimates of claims that have already been notified, for which there is more information available.

iii) Key Assumptions and Sensitivities

The assumptions that have the greatest impact on gross and net technical provisions are those that affect the expected level of claims in the liability and professional indemnity classes. The largest sensitivities on these classes are in respect of uncertainties around future numbers and amounts of claims. The reserves for these classes will be paid out over several years.

iv) Claims Development Tables

The following table presents the comparison of actual claims incurred to previous estimates for 2020 only, being the only existing underwriting year.

Claims Outstanding (Gross)

Underwriting Year	2020 £'000	Total £'000
Estimate of cumulative gross claims		
At the end of the first year	10,536	10,536
- One year later	10,235	10,235
- Two years later	10,180	10,180
- Three years later	-	-
- Four years later	-	-
- Five years later	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	10,180	10,180
Cumulative payments to date	6,148	6,148
Liability recognised in the balance sheet	4,032	4,032

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Claims Outstanding (Net)

Underwriting Year	2020 £'000	Total £'000
Estimate of cumulative gross claims		
At the end of the first year	8,149	8,149
- One year later	3,151	3,151
- Two years later	3,730	3,730
- Three years later	-	-
- Four years later	-	-
- Five years later	-	-
Current estimate of cumulative claims	3,730	3,730
Cumulative payments to date	3,730	3,730
Liability recognised in the balance sheet	-	-

Insurance Risk Concentrations

The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by the most material classes of business is summarised below, with reference to the carrying amount of outstanding claims (gross and net of reinsurance) arising from insurance contracts:

	2022		2021	
	Gross £'000	Net £'000	Gross £'000	Net £'000
Credit and suretyship	-	-	13,708	8,169
Fire and other damage to property	1,593	-	19,981	7,997
General liability	881	-	56,492	43,689
Income protection	-	-	1,703	1,575
Marine, aviation and transport	472	-	10,875	9,746
Medical expenses	-	-	77	77
Miscellaneous financial loss	-	-	84	76
Property reinsurance	1,029	-	7,572	5,121
Claims expense reserve	57	-	2,007	2,007
Total technical provisions	£ 4,032	£ -	£ 112,499	£ 78,456

(b) Market Risk

i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from investments in fixed interest securities. In addition, to the extent that claims inflation is correlated to interest rates, liabilities to policyholders are exposed to interest rate risk. Sampford Underwriting Limited works closely with its investment manager to review the duration of the investment portfolio in relation to the estimated mean duration of the liabilities.

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Given the short-term nature of the cash and investments of Sampford Underwriting Limited, it is not exposed to significant interest rate risk since maturing short term investments are repriced at market interest rates on an ongoing basis.

The impact of a 100 basis point increase in interest rates on the value of Sampford Underwriting Limited's investments held at 31st December 2022 is an approximate £nil loss (2021: loss £82,440) to the profit and loss account. Similarly, a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would give rise to an approximate £nil gain (2021: gain £87,840) to the profit and loss account.

ii) Currency Risk

Sampford Underwriting Limited manages its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency, which is the Pound Sterling. Sampford Underwriting Limited has a proportion of its assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Pound Sterling, the most significant being the US Dollar, Euro and Australian Dollar. Sampford Underwriting Limited seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency.

At 31st December 2022, if the US Dollar had weakened by 10% more in 2022 against the Pound Sterling with all other variables held constant, the loss for the year would have remained constant (2021: £0.1 million higher), as a result of the 100% reinsurance with Syndicate 3500.

At 31st December 2022, if the Euro had weakened by 10% more in 2022 against the Pound Sterling with all other variables held constant, the loss for the year would have remained constant (2021: £0.8 million lower), as a result of the 100% reinsurance with Syndicate 3500.

At 31st December 2022, if the Canadian Dollar had weakened by 10% more in 2022 against the Pound Sterling with all other variables held constant, the loss for the year would have remained constant (2021: £0.5 million higher), as a result of the 100% reinsurance with Syndicate 3500.

At 31st December 2022, if the Australian Dollar had weakened by 10% more in 2022 against the Pound Sterling with all other variables held constant, the loss for the year would have remained constant (2021: £0.1 million higher), as a result of the 100% reinsurance with Syndicate 3500.

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where Sampford Underwriting Limited is exposed to credit risk are:

- reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities;
- amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- amounts due from insurance intermediaries;
- amounts due from corporate bond issuers;
- counterparty risk with respect to derivative transactions; and
- cash at bank and in hand.

As Sampford Underwriting Limited is in runoff its exposures to other reinsurers and insurance intermediaries are determined by contracts previously written. Sampford Underwriting Limited manages the levels of credit risk from reinsurers and insurance intermediaries by quarterly review of receivable balances by counterparty. Management assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information. It is Sampford Underwriting Limited's policy to provide for reinsurer bad debts in situations where it does not expect to collect the full amount outstanding due to the financial position

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of the reinsurer or due to disputes over coverage. In certain circumstances, collateral is held in the form of either deposits or letters of credit from reinsurers.

Sampford Underwriting Limited reduces its exposure to credit risk in relation to investments by entering into transactions with counterparties that are reputable and by settling trades through recognised exchanges. Sampford Underwriting Limited maintains strict control limits on the maximum notional amount of derivative positions. The assets bearing credit risk are summarized below, together with an analysis by credit rating (AM Best or equivalent):

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Shares and other variable-yield securities	59	21,681
Debt securities	-	12,383
Deposits with ceded undertakings	965	905
Assets arising from reinsurance contracts held	4,094	39,258
Cash at bank and in hand	14,675	25,267
Overseas deposits	234	29,767
Total assets bearing credit risk	£ 20,027	£ 129,261

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
AAA	37	5,350
AA	2,013	44,489
A	17,784	47,350
B++ and below or not rated	193	32,072
Total assets bearing credit risk	£ 20,027	£ 129,261

Assets arising from reinsurance and insurance contracts held are further analysed as follows:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Performing	20,027	129,261
	£ 20,027	£ 129,261

(d) Liquidity Risk

The primary liquidity risk is the obligation to pay claims to policy holders as they fall due. The projected settlement of these liabilities is modelled, on a regular basis, using a combination of operational cash flow forecasting and actuarial techniques. The Board sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover anticipated liabilities and unexpected levels of demand. The table below analyses the maturity of Sampford Underwriting Limited's financial liabilities and outstanding claims. All liabilities are presented on a contractual cash flow basis except for the insurance liabilities, which are presented in their expected cash flows.

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	No Contractual Maturity Date £'000	< 6 months or on demand £'000	Between 6 months and 1 year £'000	Between 1 year and 2 years £'000	Between 2 years and 5 years £'000	> 5 Years £'000	Carrying Value £'000
At 31st December 2022							
Deposits with reinsurers	-	3,417	-	-	-	-	3,417
Creditors	-	12,049	-	-	-	-	12,049
Claims outstanding	-	4,032	-	-	-	-	4,032
Financial liabilities and outstanding claims	£ -	£ 19,498	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 19,498
	No Contractual Maturity Date £'000	< 6 months or on demand £'000	Between 6 months and 1 year £'000	Between 1 year and 2 years £'000	Between 2 years and 5 years £'000	> 5 Years £'000	Carrying Value £'000
At 31st December 2021							
Deposits with reinsurers	-	-	8,390	-	-	-	8,390
Creditors	-	-	10,323	-	-	-	10,323
Claims outstanding	-	-	24,867	42,403	28,417	16,812	112,499
Financial liabilities and outstanding claims	£ -	£ -	£ 43,580	£ 42,403	£ 28,417	£ 16,812	£ 131,212

As at 31st December 2022, all financial liabilities and outstanding claims have a duration of 6 months or less as a result of the reinsurance to close of the 2020 year of account into Syndicate 3500 on 1st January 2023.

(e) Capital Management

Sampford Underwriting Limited maintains an efficient capital structure comprising its equity shareholders' funds, letters of credit and capital pledged by other group companies wholly owned by Riverstone Holdings Limited to support the Funds at Lloyd's requirements, this is consistent with its risk profile and the regulatory and market requirements of its business. Sampford Underwriting Limited's objectives in managing its capital are:

- to match the profile of its assets and liabilities, taking account of the risks inherent in the business
- to satisfy the requirements of its policyholders and regulators
- to retain financial flexibility by maintaining adequate liquidity

Sampford Underwriting Limited is regulated by Lloyd's and is subject to insurance solvency regulations which specify the minimum amount and type of capital that must be held in addition to the insurance liabilities. Sampford Underwriting Limited manages capital in accordance with these rules and performs the necessary tests to ensure continuous and full compliance with such regulations. Sampford Underwriting Limited has complied with all of its capital requirements throughout the year.

The minimum capital required to support Sampford Underwriting Limited is required to be provided by the corporate member, either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member ("Funds at Lloyd's"), held within, and managed within, a syndicate (Funds in Syndicate) or as the member's share

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of the members' balances on each syndicate on which it participates. Accordingly, all of the assets less liabilities of Sampford Underwriting Limited, as represented in the member balances reported on the Balance Sheet, represent resources available to meet member and Lloyd's capital requirements.

6. Segmental analysis

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return is set out below:

	Gross premiums written 2022 £'000	Gross premiums earned 2022 £'000	Gross claims incurred 2022 £'000	Gross operating expenses 2022 £'000	Re- insurance balance 2022 £'000	Total 2022 £'000
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine, aviation and transport	-	8	87	(18)	(91)	(14)
Credit and surety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire and other damage to property	-	26	307	(63)	(324)	(54)
Third party liability	-	16	186	(39)	(197)	(34)
	-	50	580	(120)	(612)	(102)
Reinsurance acceptances	-	20	232	(48)	(244)	(40)
Total	-	70	812	(168)	(856)	(142)
	Gross premiums written 2021 £'000	Gross premiums earned 2021 £'000	Gross claims incurred 2021 £'000	Gross operating expenses 2021 £'000	Re- insurance balance 2021 £'000	Total 2021 £'000
Direct Insurance						
Accident and health	(50)	(44)	551	(19)	(414)	74
Marine, aviation and transport	(289)	456	1,083	(599)	252	1,192
Credit and surety	26	60	98	(6)	(489)	(337)
Fire and other damage to property	(841)	2,468	8,817	(2,047)	(9,368)	(130)
Third party liability	(841)	1,115	1,809	(1,111)	(3,365)	(1,552)
	(1,995)	4,055	12,358	(3,782)	(13,384)	(753)
Reinsurance acceptances	1,207	2,673	4,099	(664)	(1,419)	4,690
Total	(788)	6,728	16,457	(4,446)	(14,803)	3,937

All premiums written were in respect of insurance contracts concluded in the UK.

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7. Technical Provisions

The change in the provisions for claims outstanding during the year was as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Gross £'000	Reinsurers' Share £'000	Net £'000	Gross £'000	Reinsurers' Share £'000	Net £'000
Claims outstanding at 1 January	112,499	(34,043)	78,455	168,712	(50,597)	118,115
Change in estimates of technical provisions, including foreign exchange	(397)	459	62	(17,437)	1,003	(16,435)
2019 & Prior transfer to 3500	(106,464)	27,979	(78,484)			
Paid claims	(1,606)	1,573	(33)	(38,776)	15,551	(23,225)
Claims outstanding at 31 December	£ 4,032	£ (4,032)	£ -	£ 112,499	£ (34,043)	£ 78,455

Included within reinsurers' share of technical provisions – claims outstanding are amounts recoverable from related companies of £3.4 million (2021: £8.4 million).

The change in the provisions for unearned premium during the year was as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Gross £'000	Reinsurers' Share £'000	Net £'000	Gross £'000	Reinsurers' Share £'000	Net £'000
Unearned premium at 1st January	5,140	(1,360)	3,780	12,851	(2,044)	10,807
Premiums written in the year	-	-	-	(788)	(13,280)	(14,068)
Premiums earned in the year	(70)	70	-	(6,728)	13,946	7,218
2019 & Prior transfer to 3500	(5,076)	1,336	(3,740)			
Foreign exchange	6	(46)	(40)	(195)	18	(177)
Unearned premium at 31st December	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 5,140	£ (1,360)	£ 3,780

The change in the provisions for deferred acquisition costs during the year was as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Gross £'000	Reinsurers' Share £'000	Net £'000	Gross £'000	Reinsurers' Share £'000	Net £'000
Deferred acquisition costs at 1st January	906	-	906	3,505	-	3,505
Change in deferred acquisition costs	-	-	-	(2,687)	-	(2,687)
2019 & Prior transfer to 3500	(896)	-	(896)			
Foreign exchange	(10)	-	(10)	88	-	88
Deferred acquisition costs at 31st December	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ 906	£ -	£ 906

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8. Net Operating Expenses

Operating expenses included within net operating expense comprise:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Administrative expenses	142	3,981
Acquisition costs	-	(2,222)
Change in deferred Acquisition Costs	-	2,687
	£ 142	£ 4,446

Sampford Underwriting Limited has no employees.

No emoluments were paid by Sampford Underwriting Limited to any Directors during the year (2021: nil). The emoluments of the Directors are paid by an associated company, RiverStone Management Limited. The services of the Directors to Sampford Underwriting Limited are incidental and their emoluments are deemed to be wholly attributable to their services to other group companies. Accordingly, no disclosure of emoluments has been made in these financial statements.

The audit fee in respect of Sampford Underwriting Limited has been borne by an associated company, RiverStone Management Limited. The amounts incurred in respect of audit services in relation to Sampford Underwriting Limited are as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Audit of these financial statements	£ 10	£ 9

9. Investment Income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	£ 264	£ 423

10. Investment Expenses and Charges

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Investment management expenses	£ -	£ 4

11. (Loss) profit for the financial year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
The result for the year is stated after (charging) crediting:		
Foreign exchange loss	£ (398)	£ (1,286)

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12. Taxation

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax charge/(credit)	-	-
Foreign tax credits	-	-
Total current tax charge/(credit)	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Current year charge/(credit)	-	-
Effect of change in tax rate	-	-
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	-	-
Total tax charge/(credit)	£ -	£ -
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
(Loss) profit on ordinary activities before tax	(445)	1,801
Tax charge at the average standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2021: 19%)	(85)	342
Effects of:		
Group relief surrendered (claimed) for nil consideration	85	(342)
	£ -	£ -

13. Other Financial Investments

(a) Other Financial Investments by Category

	Market	Market	Historic	Historic
	Value	Value	Cost	Cost
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Assets – at fair value through profit and loss				
Shares and other variable-yield securities and units in unit trusts - designated at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition	59	21,681	59	21,681
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities designated at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition	-	12,383	-	12,604
Derivative financial instruments - at fair value through profit and loss, held for trading	-	-	-	-
	£ 59	£ 34,064	£ 59	£ 34,285

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Financial Liabilities

Derivative financial instruments - at fair value
through profit and loss, held for trading

£ - £ - £ - £ -

(b) Listed Investments

Included in carrying values of financial assets above are amounts in respect of listed investments as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
At fair value through profit and loss		
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	-	12,383
Total listed investments	£ -	£ 12,383

(c)

Disclosures of Fair Values in Accordance with the Fair Value Hierarchy

	Level 1 2022 £'000	Level 2 2022 £'000	Level 3 2022 £'000	Total 2022 £'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	-	-	59	59
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	-	-	-	-
Overseas Deposits	93	78	-	171
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, held for trading	-	-	-	-
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	-	-
	£ 93	£ 78	£ 59	£ 230

	Level 1 2021 £'000	Level 2 2021 £'000	Level 3 2021 £'000	Total 2021 £'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	21,164	-	517	21,681
Debt securities and other fixed interest securities	-	12,383	-	12,383
Overseas Deposits	524	5,250	-	5,774
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, held for trading	-	-	-	-
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	-	-
	£ 21,688	£ 17,633	£ 517	£ 39,838

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(d) Level 3 Pricing

Level 3 investments are made up of loan to the Lloyd's Central Fund of £59,400 (2021: £516,780). This is valued at fair value.

(e) Reconciliation of Movements in Level 3 Financial Investments Measured at Fair Value

	At Fair Value Through Profit and Loss			
	Debt Securities	Equity Shares	Derivatives	Total
	2022	2022	2022	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 st January	-	-	-	-
Expiry of in force forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Total	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -

	At Fair Value Through Profit and Loss			
	Debt Securities	Equity Shares	Derivatives	Total
	2021	2021	2021	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 st January	-	-	35	35
Expiry of in force forward contracts	-	-	(35)	(35)
Total	£ -	£ -	£ -	£ -

Total losses of £nil (2021: £1.7 million) comprise realised losses of £nil, and unrealised losses of £nil on Level 3 financial investments held during the year, all of which are presented in the net investment return in the profit and loss account.

(f) Collateralised Cash and Investments

Sampford Underwriting Limited maintains Lloyd's trust funds and overseas deposits in respect of its contractual obligations under which Sampford Underwriting Limited is obliged to collateralise its liabilities. The total amount of collateral provided at 31st December 2022 was £0.7 million.

14. Debtors Arising Out of Direct Insurance Operations

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amount owed from intermediaries	£ -	£ 4,575

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15. Debtors Arising Out of Reinsurance Operations

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amount owed from intermediaries	£ 62	£ 10,156

16. Other Debtors

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Overseas taxation	-	1,614
Other debtors	2,161	2,153
	£ 2,161	£ 3,767

Please refer to note 4 (ii) for details around the uncertainty relating to this balance.

17. Creditors Arising out of Direct Insurance Operations

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed to cedants and intermediaries	£ -	£ 2,677

18. Creditors Arising out of Reinsurance Operations

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed to cedants and intermediaries	£ 12,000	£ 4,618

19. Other Creditors Including Taxation and Social Security

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	2,407
Other Creditors	61	621
	£ 61	£ 3,028

20. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

As at 31st December 2022, there were no outstanding commitments or contingent liabilities (2021: nil).

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21. Funds at Lloyd's

Every member of Lloyd's is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's (FAL). These funds are required primarily in case syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet members' underwriting liabilities. The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's according to the nature and the amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of that business. FAL is not hypothecated to any specific syndicate participation by a member, therefore there are no specific funds available to a Syndicate which can be precisely identified as its capital. Consequently, no amount has been shown in these financial statements by way of capital reserves. In addition to the FAL and any additional funds a member may introduce to meet losses, there is a Central Guarantee Fund controlled by Lloyd's which they may utilise to meet any syndicate liabilities that are not met by a member.

22. Ultimate Controlling Party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Neon Holdings (U.K.) Limited which is registered in England and Wales. The company's ultimate holding company is Riverstone International Holdings Limited ("Riverstone International") which is registered in Jersey for which group accounts are prepared. The majority of the shares in Riverstone International are held by the controlling party CVC Capital Partners Strategic Opportunities II LP. Exemption has been taken under FRS102 section 33.1A to not disclose group related balances.

23. Subsequent Events

The only year of account remaining open, 2020, was closed into Syndicate 3500 as of 1st January 2023.