Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number: 0755780

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Regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority Registered address: 1 Windsor Dials, Windsor, SL4 1RS, Berkshire

Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their Strategic report of FM Insurance Company Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Review of the business

Gross premiums written increased to £606,158,000 from £565,709,000 (7.2%) during the year. The net loss ratio decreased to 53.3% (2015: 75.6%) and the expense ratio was 4.7% (2015: 25.0%) including a foreign exchange gain of £75,580,000 (2015: gain of £32,974,000). Realised and unrealised gains on investments amounted to £35,908,000 (2015: £18,801,000 loss) as a result of the general movements in the stock markets.

The profit for the year and other movements described in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income resulted in an overall increase in shareholder's funds of £74,726,000 resulting in total shareholder's funds of £582,405,000 as at 31 December 2016.

As part of a global restructure the New Zealand insurance business transferred to a Factory Mutual Insurance Company branch on 1 January 2016, on a renewal basis.

The current ratings of the Group are AA (Very Strong) from Fitch Ratings, A+ (Superior) from A.M. Best and A+ (Strong) from Standard & Poor's.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Key management recognise the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place. Risk management is deeply embedded within the corporate culture of the FM Global group of which the Company is an integral part.

The Company has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the board of directors and the board committees. The risk management function is overseen by a Risk Management Committee which is a board committee made up of senior management from across the business. The Risk Management Committee oversees all areas of risk management, with the main aim of optimising the structure and sources of capital to support its policyholders, maintain its strong ratings and ensure regulatory compliance.

The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, and taking appropriate action to maintain the capital position of the Company in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics.

Principal risks identified by the Company are insurance risk, credit risk and regulatory risk. These are covered in detail in note 24 to the financial statements.

Future developments

The Group anticipate that during the last quarter of 2017 the EU business in mainland Europe will start to transition to a newly formed European subsidiary of the Group's parent, Factory Mutual Insurance Company, on a renewals basis. The transition, together with market conditions, will reduce the premiums from 2016 levels. The Group's exposure to the Eurozone is limited to Euro currency holdings as the Group does not hold any Euro denominated debt securities. Furthermore it is the Group's policy to convert excess currency into US Dollars, the functional currency of the parent company.

On behalf of the board

Rachel Cope Finance Director

Registered number: 755780

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Results and dividends

The results of the operations of the Group for the financial year are set out on pages 7 and 8 and the financial position of the Group at the end of the financial year is set out on pages 9 and 10. The cash flow of the Group for the financial year is set out on page 14.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015: £Nil).

The profit for the year retained in the Group is £87,453,000 (2015: £7,922,000 loss).

Principal activities

The Group's principal activities during the year continued to be the underwriting of property insurance risks and the provision of related engineering and loss prevention services to large and medium sized clients of the UK and various international branches. The Group is incorporated in the United Kingdom and is wholly owned by, and places reinsurance with, Factory Mutual Insurance Company located in Johnston, Rhode Island, USA (the "Parent").

Going concern

The directors believe the Group is able to manage its business risks successfully in any economic environment. Furthermore, the directors have a high expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. As such, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors and employees

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

Managing Director

Vincent A. Reyda

Jeffrey Burchill (Retired 15 December 2016)

Rachel Cope Jonathan W. Hall Omar F. Hameed

Kevin S. Ingram (Appointed 15 December 2016)

Christopher Johnson Thomas A. Lawson

Natalie Spotswood (Appointed 21 July 2016)

Thomas S. Keevil Kenneth Lever Peter C. Wilson

No directors had any interest in the shares of the Company during the year.

Details of employees are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

Political contributions

The Group made no political contributions during the year (2015: £Nil).

Insurance of directors

Insurance is maintained for the directors in respect of their duties as directors of the Group.

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Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (continued)

Employee note

The Group considers all employment applications equally on their merits, regardless of the applicant's sex, sexual orientation, religion or belief, marital status, age, race, ethnic origin or disability. It is the Group's policy to treat all employees fairly and consistently throughout their employment with us, regardless of their sex, sexual orientation, religion or belief, marital status, age, race, ethnic origin or disability, and the Group will favourably consider reasonable workplace adjustments and provide the necessary training in the event that an employee becomes disabled. Performance management and promotion processes focus on recognising achievement and potential and encourage personal and career development for all employees, regardless of sex, sexual orientation, religion or belief, marital status, age, race, ethnic origin or disability.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the Group's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and 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 Group and the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Re-appointment of auditors

Pursuant to a shareholders' resolution the Company is not obliged to re-appoint its auditor annually and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board

Rachel Cope Finance Director

Registered number: 755780

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF FM INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of FM Insurance Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated balance sheet, company balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes 1 to 25. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the Group'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 Group'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 Group and the Group's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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 and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the consolidated financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the Group's result for the year then ended;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter 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 Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- The Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF FM INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Erait + Young LLP

Ed Jervis (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor London

21 March 2017

FM Insurance Company Limited Registered number: 755780

Consolidated profit and loss account: technical account – general business for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016		2015	
		\$000	£000	£000	£000
Gross written premium	2	606,158		565,709	
Outward reinsurance premium		(469,406)		(438,880)	
			136,752		126,829
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	15	1,754		19,640	
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share	15	161		(16,909)	
			1,915		2,731
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			138,667	_	129,560
Other technical income			7,875		6,651
Claims paid: Gross amount	16	(357,430)		(447,252)	
Reinsurers' share		260,642		347,058	
		(96,788)		(100,194)	•
Change in the provision for claims: Gross amount	16	153,664		168,382	
Reinsurers' share		(130,849)		(166,105)	
		22,815		2,277	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			(73,973)		(97,917)
Net operating expenses	4		(14,332)		(38,995)
Change in equalisation provision	17		9,294		(2,946)
Balance on the technical account - general business		-	67,531	. =	(3,647)

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Consolidated profit and loss account: non-technical account for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £000	2015 £000
Balance on the technical account - general			
business		67,531	(3,647)
Other finance (charge)/ income	3	(2,181)	57
Profit on transfer of branches	3	1,196	-
Investment income	3	40,000	29,892
Unrealised gain/(loss) on investments	. 3	11,583	(32,440)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before	e taxation	118,129	(6,138)
Tax charge on ordinary activities	8	(30,676)	(1,784)
Retained profit/(loss) for the financial year transferred to reserves		87,453	(7,922)

The movements in the year are all in respect of continuing operations.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

		2016	2015 (restated)
		£000_	£000_
	Notes		
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		87,453	(7,922)
Exchange differences on retranslation of net			44.470
investments in foreign branches		22,570	(14,173)
Exchange differences on translating to the presentational currency		(2,964)	1,073
Remeasurement loss recognised on defined			
benefit pension schemes	20	(40,789)	(10,810)
Movement on deferred tax relating to			
pension scheme	8	8,456	550
Total other comprehensive loss		(12,727)	(23,360)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		74,726	(31,282)

FM Insurance Company Limited Registered number: 755780

Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2016

Financial investments Financial investments
Financial investments 9 541,493 562,122 541,493 562,122 Reinsurers' share of technical provisions Provision for unearned premiums 15 186,931 156,646 Claims outstanding 16 193,905 286,812
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Provision for unearned premiums 15 186,931 156,646 Claims outstanding 16 193,905 286,812
Claims outstanding 16 193,905 286,812

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200,000
Debtors
Debtors arising out of direct insurance
operations 125,086 88,777
Debtors arising out of reinsurance
operations 43,223 51,294
Other debtors: 12
Amounts falling due within one year 8,874 32,596
Amounts falling due after one year 60,147 33,171
237,330 205,838
257,530 205,636
Other assets
Tangible fixed assets 11 6,464 7,266
Cash and cash equivalents 21 235,799 110,913
242,263 118,179
Prepayments and accrued income
Accrued interest and rent 2,654 2,249
Deferred acquisition costs 13 2,596 2,037
Other prepayments and accrued income 765 1,010
6,015 5,296
3,270
Total assets 1,407,937 1,334,893

FM Insurance Company Limited Registered number: 755780

Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2016

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes		6	2015 (re	stated)
-		£000	0003	£000	£000
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14	355,000		355,000	
Share premium account	14	978		978	
Profit and loss account		226,427		151,701	
Tront and loss document					
Shareholder's funds attributable to equity int	erests		582,405		507,679
Technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premium	15	250,173		208,375	
Claims outstanding	16	285,951		386,637	
Equalisation provision	17			9,294	
			536,124		604,306
			550,124		004,300
Creditors					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance					
operations		137,491		146,311	
Other creditors including taxation and					
social security	18	33,930_		15,197	
			171,421		161,508
Accruals and deferred income	19		31,495		24,136
Net pension liability	20		86,492		37,264
Total equity and liabilities		_	1,407,937	-	1,334,893
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These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Rachel Cope Finance Director

FM Insurance Company Limited Registered number: 755780

Company balance sheet at 31 December 2016

ASSETS	Notes	2016		2015 (resta	
		\$000	£000	£000	£000
Investments					
Financial investments	9	541,493		562,122	
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	10	50		50	
			541,543		562,172
D					
Reinsurers' share of technical provision Provision for unearned premiums	15	104 021	b	156,646	
Claims outstanding	15 16	186,931 193,905		286,812	
Claims outstanding	70	193,903		200,012	
·			380,836		443,458
Debtors					
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations		125,086		88,777	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance	•			5. 50 A	
operations Other debtors:	12	43,223		51,294	
Amounts falling due within one year	12	7,820		30,617	
Amounts falling due after one year		60,109		33,123	
Amounts faming due arter one year		00,102			
			236,238	•	203,811
Other assets					
Tangible fixed assets	11	6,391		7,193	
Cash and cash equivalents		234,656		110,398	
			241,047		117,591
Prepayments and accrued income					
Accrued interest and rent		2,656		2,247	
Deferred acquisition costs	13	2,596		2,037	
Other prepayments and accrued income		755		1,010	
			6,007		5,294
Total assets		_	1,405,671	- -	1,332,326

FM Insurance Company Limited Registered number: 755780

Company balance sheet at 31 December 2016

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	201	2016		estated)
		£000£	\$000	£000	£000
Camital and recoming					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	14	355,000		355,000	
Share premium account	14	333,000 9 7 8		978	
Profit and loss account				148,052	
FIGHT and loss account		222,887		146,032	
Shareholder's funds attributable to equity interes	ts		578,865		504,030
				•	
Technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premium	15	250,173		208,375	
Claims outstanding	16	285,951		386,637	
Equalisation provision	17			9,294	
			*****		604.206
			536,124		604,306
Creditors					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance					
operations		137,491		146,311	
Other creditors including taxation and social					
security	18	35,665		16,578	
			173,156		162,889
Accruals and deferred income	19		31,034		23,837
Net pension liability	20		86,492		37,264
-		_			
Total equity and liabilities		=	1,405,671		1,332,326

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16 March 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Rachel Cope Finance Director

FM Insurance Company Limited Registered number: 755780

At 31 December

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016				
	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total	
				£000	
At 1 January	355,000	978	151,701	507,679	
Total comprehensive income for the year	· •	-	74,726	74,726	
Total changes in equity	-	. •	74,726	74,726	
At 31 December	355,000	978	226,427	582,405	
		2015 (re	stated)		
	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total	
	£000	£000	£000	£000_	
At 1 January	355,000	978	182,983	538,961	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(31,282)	(31,282)	
Total changes in equity	-	-	(31,282)	(31,282)	

355,000

978

151,701

507,679

FM Insurance Company Limited Registered number: 755780

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Notes	2016 £000	2015 (restated) £000
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		118,129	. (6,138)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	11	1,378	1,139
Movement in technical provisions		(5,560)	(13,266)
Difference between current service cost and pension contributions	20	4,243	33,243
Investment (return)/loss	3	(50,598)	2,491
Movement in other assets/liabilities	21	(121,986)	(200,784)
Corporation tax paid		(15,146)	(6,604)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(69,540)	(189,919)
Investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	11	(195)	(3,989)
Disposal proceeds from insurance branches		1,196	•
Investment income received		15,600	16,989
Purchase of portfolio investments		(14,263)	(98,643)
Disposal of portfolio investments		169,939	155,619
Net inflow from investing activities		172,277	69,976
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		102,737	(119,943)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		110,913	229,438
Exchange differences on opening cash		22,149	1,418
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		235,799	110,913

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and FRS 103 being applicable UK accounting standards, 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.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 March 2017.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in British Pound Sterling which is the presentation currency of the Group and rounded to the nearest £'000.

As permitted by FRS 103 the Group continues to apply the existing accounting policies that were applied prior to this standard for its insurance contracts.

The Group has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions with companies in the Factory Mutual Insurance Company (FMIC) group as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of FMIC which publishes consolidated financial statements.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of FM Insurance Company Limited and its subsidiary undertaking drawn up to 31 December each year.

No profit and loss account is presented for the Company as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

In the Company financial statements investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment.

1.4 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported as revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following represent the key sources of estimation and judgement:

Insurance contract technical provisions

For insurance contracts, estimates are made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred, but not yet reported, at the reporting date.

The provision for claims outstanding is based on information available at the balance sheet date. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain claims. Accordingly, the ultimate cost of such claims cannot be known with certainty at the balance sheet date. Subsequent information and events may result in the ultimate liability being different than the amount provided. Any differences between provisions and subsequent settlements are dealt with in the technical account – general business of later years.

Further details are given in note 24.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Defined benefit pension benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Further details are given in note 20.

1.5 Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Group's financial statements.

Premiums

Written premiums, gross of commission, comprise the premiums receivable for the period of cover provided by contracts incepting during the financial year, and are stated before commissions, taxes and duties levied on premiums.

Premiums written are accounted for in the year in which the risk incepts and include adjustments to premiums written in prior accounting periods and estimates for binder premiums. Outward reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related inwards direct insurance business.

Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise the expenses, both direct and indirect, of acquiring insurance and reinsurance policies incepting during the financial year. Acquisition costs which relate to a subsequent financial year are deferred and charged to the accounting periods in which the related premiums are earned.

Deferred acquisition costs represent the proportion of acquisition costs incurred which corresponds to the proportion of gross premiums written which are unearned at the balance sheet date.

Technical provisions

Technical provisions comprise claims outstanding, provisions for unearned premiums and provision for unexpired risk, when required.

Claims outstanding

Outstanding claims comprise provisions for the estimated costs of settling all claims incurred up to but not paid at the balance sheet date whether reported or not, together with related claims handling expenses. Claims incurred includes all claims payments made in respect of the financial period, claims handling expenses and the movement in provision for outstanding claims and claims handling expenses.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

- 1. Accounting policies (continued)
- 1.5 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Unearned premiums

The provision for unearned premiums comprises the amount representing that part of gross premiums written which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial years, computed separately for each insurance contract using the daily pro rata method. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods are deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

The provision for reinsurers' share of unearned premiums comprises the amount representing the part of reinsurers' share of written premiums which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial years. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying direct insurance policies for both risks-attaching contracts and losses-occurring contracts.

Unexpired risk provision

Provision for unexpired risks is made when the estimated costs of future claims and related deferred acquisition costs are expected to exceed the unearned premium provision. In determining the need for an unexpired risk provision the different classes of business have been regarded as business that is managed together. Based on information available at the balance sheet date, before taking into account investment income but including previous claims experience, the Group has assessed that no provision is required.

Reinsurance

In the normal course of business the Group seeks to reduce losses that may arise from catastrophes or other events that cause unfavourable underwriting results by reinsuring certain levels of risk with other insurance enterprises. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are accounted for in a manner consistent with the underlying contract liabilities, outstanding claims provisions or settled claims associated with the reinsured policies and in accordance with the relevant reinsurance contract.

Financial instruments

The Group measures its financial instruments in line with Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102.

Financial investments

Financial investments comprise exchange traded equity instruments and high grade debt securities. Such assets are initially measured at fair value and subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account

The Group has designated its debt securities at fair value through the profit and loss account to enable the short term gains and losses to be matched against the short-tail nature of the Company's insurance liabilities. Furthermore debt securities are managed on a fair value basis, alongside equity investments held by the Group within the overall investment portfolio, and reported on that basis to the Company's board of directors.

Realised gains or losses represent the difference between net sales proceeds and book value. Unrealised gains and losses represent the difference between the valuation of investments at the balance sheet date and their purchase price. All realised and unrealised gains and losses are taken to the non-technical account in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Due to the short term nature of the balances they are held at an undiscounted amount rather than subsequently re-measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other operating expenses.

Investment income

Investment income comprises of dividends and interest, together with realised and unrealised gains and losses on the investment portfolio. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is accounted for on an accruals basis. Realised and unrealised gains and losses are referenced within other financial investments.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided by the Group to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets by instalments over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Office equipment

20% of cost per annum

Office furniture

10% of cost per annum

Computer equipment

33.3% or 50% of cost per annum

Leasehold improvements

Over the life of the lease

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

Foreign currencies

Each branch within the Group determines its own functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the branch by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets are converted at historical rates. Exchange differences arising from transactions are taken to the profit and loss account.

The assets and liabilities of the branches are translated into the presentational currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average rates. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

- 1. Accounting policies (continued)
- 1.5 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Pensions

The Group operates a number of defined benefit pension schemes. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at the current rate of return of a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liabilities.

The increase in the present value of the liabilities of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes expected to arise from employee service in the period is charged to the profit and loss account. The net interest element is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit asset or liability by the discount rate at the start of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit asset or liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in profit or loss as other finance revenue or cost.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net defined benefit asset or liability (excluding amounts included in net interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The German pension scheme is covered by an insurance contract, which is designed to meet the pension obligations, but does not meet the technical criteria to be considered a pension plan asset. The value of this insurance contract is recorded in the balance sheet as a company asset in other debtors. The insurance contract is valued at the accumulated benefit obligation for the German pension scheme and does not take into account future changes to salaries and service levels. The amount due to the company under the contract in the next twelve months is classified as current and the amount falling due after twelve months is classified as non-current.

Any pension scheme surplus, to the extent it is considered recoverable, or deficit, is recognised in full and presented on the balance sheet.

The Group also operates a number of defined contribution schemes. Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. To the extent that losses of an individual UK company are not offset in any one year, they can be carried back for one year or carried forward indefinitely to be offset against profits arising from the same company.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered.

The Parent's UK subsidiaries each file separate tax returns. In accordance with UK tax legislation, where one domestic UK company is a 75 per cent owned subsidiary of another UK company or both are 75 per cent owned subsidiaries of a common parent, the companies are considered to be within the same UK tax group. For companies within the same tax group, trading profits and losses arising in the same accounting period may be offset for the purposes of determining current and deferred taxes.

1.6 Prior year restatement

Germany's pension obligations are covered by an insurance contract with a third party, for which premiums are paid annually. In 2015, the insurance asset was recorded at the same value as the pension obligation liability and the two were offset and reported as a net nil liability. During the year, the company amended the German pension scheme to include a final year bonus amount in addition to the final salary. As part of the review of this amendment, it was identified that this insurance contract had previously been accounted for incorrectly.

The company recognises the projected benefit obligation as the pension liability, however the insurance contract covers the accumulated benefit obligation covered by premiums paid up to 31 December 2016 and does not take into account future changes to salaries and service levels. The insurance contract is designed to meet the pension obligations, but does not meet the technical criteria to be considered a pension plan asset and therefore recorded in the balance sheet as a company asset in other debtors. The insurance contract is measured at the fair value of the accumulated benefit obligation.

The 2015 comparatives have been restated to reflect the difference between the projected benefit obligation and the value of the insurance asset, and also to reflect the treatment of the insurance debtor as a company asset and not a pension asset, as reported in the prior year – the impact of this restatement is as follows:

	Previously Reported £000	Restated £000	Impact £000
Pension asset	37,352	- ,	(37,352)
Pension liability	(37,352)	(37,352)	
Net pension asset/(liability)	-	(37,352)	(37,352)
Other debtors		29,650	29,650
Remeasurement loss recognised on defined benefit pension schemes		(7,702)	(7,702)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Analysis by class of business

Analysis of gross premiums written, gross premiums earned, gross claims incurred, gross operating expenses, reinsurance balance and the technical provisions:

				2016			
	Gross premiums written	Gross premiums earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total	Net assets
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Marine, Aviation and Transport	3,262	3,436	(3,338)	(330)	1,094	862	3,134
Fire and Other	561,931	560,587	(169,253)	(56,908)	(285,656)	48,770	539,911
Assumed	40,965	43,889	(31,175)	(4,149)	(7,835)	730	39,360
Total	606,158	607,912	(203,766)	(61,387)	(292,397)	50,362	582,405
				2015 (restated)	l		
	Gross premiums written	Gross premiums earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total	Net assets
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Marine, Aviation and Transport	5,671	4,217	(7,925)	(893)	1,319	(3,282)	5,089
Fire and Other	518,158	513,175	(270,806)	(81,679)	(176,866)	(16,176)	465,006
Assumed	41,880	67,957	(139)	(6,600)	(49,112)	12,106	37,584
Total	565,709	585,349	(278,870)	(89,172)	(224,659)	(7,352)	507,679
						2016	
					Direct	Assumed	Total
Resulting from contr	racts concluded:				£000	€000	£000
In the EU member		office			321,878	24,225	346,103
In the other EU m	ember states				228,444	16,779	245,223
In other countries				-	14,871	(39)	14,832
Total					565,193	40,965	606,158
					Direct	2015 Assumed	Total
					£000	£000	£000
Resulting from conti	racts concluded:						
In the EU member		office			327,490	27,820	355,310
In the other EU m					174,616	14,509	189,125
In other countries				-	21,723	(449)	21,274
Total				-	523,829	41,880	565,709

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

3. Investment return and charges

Net (charge)/return on defined benefit pension scheme Net income from investments Net interest received from bank accounts and fixed deposits Profit on transfer of branches Realised gain on investments Investment income Unrealised gain/(loss) on investments Total investment return/(loss)	2016 £000 (2,181) 14,882 793 1,196 24,325 39,015 11,583 50,598	2015 £000 57 15,321 932 - 13,639 29,949 (32,440) (2,491)
4. Net operating expenses		
	2016 £000	2015 £000
Acquisition costs Change in gross deferred acquisition costs	16,013 534 16,547	15,715 626 16,341
Administrative expenses Gross operating expenses	44,838 61,385	72,831 89,172
Reinsurance commissions Change in deferred reinsurance commission	(46,393) (660) 14,332	(47,694) (2,483) 38,995
Included within administrative expenses are:		
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2016 £000	2015 £000
Gain on foreign exchange Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Operating lease rentals - buildings Operating lease rentals - other	(75,580) 1,378 6,500 2,366	(32,974) 1,139 6,468 2,418
Auditors' remuneration (see note 5)	614	495

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

5. Auditors' remuneration

The remuneration of the auditors is further analysed as follows:		
The remaineration of the auditors is further analysed as follows.	2016	2015
,	€000	£000
For words and the Commons of and the state of the Commons of		
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	232	244
The audit of the Company's subsidiaries and branches	184	191
Fees pursuant to legislation	128	60
rees pursuant to registation	140	
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Audit – related assurance services	70	· -
•	614	495
,		
6. Remuneration of directors		
	2016	2015
	€000	£000
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	1,289	1,280
Aggregate amounts receivable under long term incentive plans	<u> 265</u>	666
·	1,554	1,946
	•	
The aggregate of remuneration and amounts receivable under long term in		
was £1,210,000 (2015: £1,187,000). This includes amounts receivab	le under long term incer	itives of £265,000
(2015: £666,000).		
Declination of the same and the following many to a fi	2016	2015
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of directors under defined benefit schemes.	2	1
<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
7. Staff numbers and costs		
The average number of employees of the Group during the year ended 3	1 December 2016 were a	s follows:
	2016	2016
	2016	2015
Engineering	388	382
Administration & Professional	285	292
Operations	128	141
Underwriting	76	70

885

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

7. Staff numbers and costs (continued)

Staff costs consist of:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Wages and salaries	66,795	57,961
Social security costs	12,588	10,502
Other pension costs	19,195	11,290
	98, 5 78	79,753

Included in other pension costs are £15,980,000 (2015: £8,970,000) in respect of the defined benefit schemes and £3,215,000 (2015: £2,320,000) in respect of the defined contribution pension schemes.

8. Tax charge/(credit) on ordinary activities

(a) Tax on ordinary activities

The charge to taxation is made up as follows:

	2016	2015
	€000	£000
Current Tax:		
UK corporation tax on profits of the period	21,221	12
Overseas relief	(7,510)	(12)
Foreign tax	10,088	2,377
Withholding tax	1,831	2,611
	25,630	4,988
Adjustment in respect of foreign exchange	(64)	22
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	4,454	(435)
Total current tax	30,020	4,575
Deferred Tax:		
Decelerated capital allowances	42	(271)
Timing difference in respect of pension	(1,261)	(684)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	592	(4)
Adjustment in respect of rate change	(309)	(65)
Trading gain/(losses)	1,694	(2,206)
Other timing differences	. (102)	439
Total deferred tax	656	(2,791)
Taxation charge on ordinary activities	30,676	1,784

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

8. Tax charge/(credit) on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Tax included in the statement of comprehensive income

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Deferred tax on actuarial gain Effect of rate change	(9,091) 635	(622) 72
Total tax credit	(8,456)	(550)

(c) Factors affecting tax charge for the period		
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of c The differences are reconciled below:	orporation tax in the UK of 20°	% (2015 20.25%).
	2016 £000	2015 £000
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	118,129	(6,138)
Profit/ (Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by the rate of corporation in the UK, applicable for 2016 of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	23,626	(1,243)
Effects of: Withholding tax not relieved Prior year losses utilised Foreign tax suffered Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Losses group relieved Adjustments in respect of Rate Change Other timing differences Foreign exchange Adjustment in respect of prior year Double tax relief credited	1,831 (1,882) 10,088 (1,999) - (309) 1,849 (64) 5,046 (7,510)	2,611 2,377 (1,882) 385 (65) 30 22 (439) (12)
Total tax charge for the period	30,676	1,784
(d) Deferred tax Consolidated		
	2016 £000	2015 £000
Deferred tax asset at the start of the year Deferred tax credit/(charge) to the profit and loss Deferred tax credit to other comprehensive income	3,857 (656) 8,456	516 2,791 550
Deferred tax asset at the end of the year	11,657	3,857

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

8. Tax charge/(credit) on ordinary activities (continued)

Deferred tax asset at the end of the year is made up of:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Excess depreciation over capital allowances	963	1,145
Deferred tax on pension movements	10,295	(64)
Other timing differences	399	2,776
Deferred tax asset at the end of the year	11,657	3,857
Company		
•	2016	2015
	€000	£000
Deferred tax asset at the start of the year	3,809	460
Deferred tax (charge)/credit to the profit and loss	(646)	2,799
Deferred tax credit to other comprehensive income	8,456	550
Deferred tax asset at the end of the year	11,619	3,809
Deferred tax asset at the end of the year is made up of:		
	2016	2015
	0003	£000
Excess depreciation over capital allowances	936	1,099
Deferred tax on pension movements	10,295	(64)
Other timing differences	388	2,774
Deferred tax asset at the end of the year	11,619	3,809

Deferred tax has been calculated at 18.0% (2015: 20.0%).

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Group earns income in many different countries and, on average, pays taxes at rates higher than the UK statutory rate. The overall impact of these higher taxes is subject to changes in enacted tax rates and the country mix of the Group's income.

With effect from the 1 April 2017 the rate for UK Corporation Tax will reduce from 20% to 19%, and will then reduce again to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. Deferred tax has been provided for at 18% for the year. A blended rate is deemed appropriate because assets will unwind over several years resulting in tax relief occurring at different corporation tax rates.

None of these changes require the adjustment of disclosures in the current period. The impact of these changes is not expected to significantly affect either the current or deferred tax charges in the future.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

9. Consolidated and Company - Financial investments

	2016	5 ·	2015	5
	Fair value	Cost	Fair value	Cost .
	€000	£000	£000	£000
Equity investments	404,732	343,932	423,029	373,583
Debt securities	136,761	136,884	139,093	139,469
	541,493	480,816	562,122	513,052

The following table shows financial investments recorded at fair value analysed between the three levels in the fair value hierarchy.

31 December 2016	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Total £000
Equity investments	404,732	-	404,732
Debt securities	-	136,761	136,761
	404,732	136,761	541,493
	Level I	Level 2	Total
31 December 2015	£000	£000	£000
Equity investments	423,029	-	423,029
Debt securities	-	139,093	139,093
	423,029	139,093	562,122

Included in the level 1 category are financial assets that are measured by reference to published quotes in an active market.

Included in the level 2 category are financial assets measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions. Debt securities are priced by an independent vendor using evaluated market pricing models.

Level 3 category financial assets are measured using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The Company does not hold any level 3 financial investments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

10. Company - Investment in subsidiary undertakings

	2016	2015
	€000	£000
As at 31 December	50	50
Particulars of subsidiary undertakings (ordinary shares) included in t follows:	hese consolidated financial	statements are as

SubsidiaryCountry of IncorporationPercentage ownershipNature of businessFM Engineering International LimitedUK100%Engineering Services

11. Consolidated and Company - Tangible fixed assets

	Consolidated	Company
	2016	2016
	Equipment furniture and computers	Equipment furniture and computers
	£000	£000
Cost		•
At beginning of year	20,180	19,824
Additions	195	185
Disposals	•	₹-
Exchange adjustments	1,616	1,555
At end of year	21,991	21,564
Depreciation		
At beginning of year	12,914	12,631
Charge for year	1,378	1,355
Disposals	•	-
Exchange adjustments	1,235	1,187
At end of year	15,527	15,173
Net book value		
At 31 December 2016	6,464_	6,391
At 31 December 2015	7,266	7,193

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

12. Consolidated - Other debtors

		2015
	2016	(restated)
<i>;</i>	€000	£000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax	2,209	6,754
Amounts owed by affiliated undertakings	781	649
Sundry debtors	5,884	25,193
•	8,874	32,596_
Amounts falling due after one year:		
Deferred tax (see note 8)	11,657	3,857
Sundry debtors	48,490	29,314
	60,147	33,171
	÷	
Company - Other debtors		
		2015
	2016	(restated)
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax	2,199	6,719
Amounts owed by affiliated undertakings	811	728
Sundry debtors	4,810_	23,170
	7,820	30,617
Amounts falling due after one year:	· 	
Deferred tax (see note 8)	11,619	3,809
Sundry debtors	48,490	29,314

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayments and are repayable on demand.

33,123

60,109

13. Consolidated and Company - Deferred acquisition costs

	2016 £000	2015 £000
At 1 January	2,037	3,137
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(534)	(626)
Foreign exchange	1,093	(474)
At 31 December	2,596	2,037

At 31 December 2015

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

14. Consolidated and Company - Share capital

		2016 £000	2015 £000
Authorised			
500,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		500,000	500,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid			
355,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each		355,000	355,000
15. Consolidated and Company – Provision	for unearned p	oremiums	
		2016	
		Reinsurers'	
	Gross	share	Net
	€000	0003	000£
At 1 January 2016	208,375	156,646	51,729
Premiums written in the year	606,158	469,406	136,752
Premiums earned in the year	(607,912)	(469,245)	(138,667)
Foreign exchange	43,552	30,124	13,428
At 31 December 2016	250,173	186,931	63,242
		2015	
		Reinsurers'	
	Gross	share	Net
	£000	£000	000£
At 1 January 2015	234,738	179,789	54,949
Premiums written in the year	565,709	438,880	126,829
Premiums earned in the year	(585,349)	(455,789)	(129,560)
Foreign exchange	(6,723)	(6,234)	(489)

208,375

156,646

51,729

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

16. Consolidated and Company - Claims outstanding

		2016 Reinsurers'	
	Gross	share	Net
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	386,637	286,812	99,825
Claims incurred in current accident year	285,690	184,364	101,326
Claims incurred in prior accident years	(81,924)	(54,571)	(27,353)
Claims paid during the year	(357,430)	(260,642)	(96,788)
Foreign exchange	52,978	37,942	15,036
At 31 December 2016	285,951	193,905	92,046
		2015	
		Reinsurers'	
	Gross	share	Net
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2015	576,439	466,568	109,871
Claims incurred in current accident year	327,163	218,151	109,012
Claims incurred in prior accident years	(48,293)	(37,198)	(11,095)
Claims paid during the year	(447,252)	(347,058)	(100,194)
Foreign exchange	(21,420)	(13,651)	(7,769)
At 31 December 2015	386,637	286,812	99,825

17. Consolidated and Company - Equalisation provision

An equalisation provision has previously been recognised in accordance with the rules of the PRA handbook, and was required by Schedule 3 to the Regulations to be included within technical provisions. Solvency II has been implemented with effect from 1 January 2016 and there is no longer a requirement to hold an equalisation provision. It has therefore been released in the 2016 year.

The release of the equalisation provision during the year was £9,294,000 which has been taken to the technical account - general business and thereby increases the profit before tax.

Deferred reinsurance commissions

Salary and incentive accruals
Other accruals and deferred income

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

18. Consolidated - Other creditors including taxation and social security

	2016	2015
	0003	£000
Corporation taxation payable	10,719	390
Social security	4,251	3,913
Engineering fee income	3,738	2,252
Amounts owed to affiliated undertakings	1,597	2,129
Other sundry creditors	13,625	6,513
•	33,930	15,197
Company – Other creditors including taxation and	social security	
	2016	2015
	0003	£000
Corporation taxation payable	, 10,680	366
Social security	4,247	3,903
Engineering fee income	3,738	2,252
Amounts owed to affiliated undertakings	3,378	3,701
Other sundry creditors	13,622	6,356
	35,665	16,578
Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, repayable on demand. 19. Consolidated – Accruals and deferred income	have no fixed date of rep	payments and are
	2016	2015
	£000	£000
	2000	£000
Deferred reinsurance commissions	9,255	8,086
Salary and incentive accruals	15,561	11,897
Other accruals and deferred income	6,679	4,153
	31,495	24,136
Company – Accruals and deferred income	2016 £000	2015 £000

8,086

11,746

4,005

23,837

9,255 15,384

6,395

31,034

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

20. Pensions

Substantially all of the employees are covered through either state-type schemes or schemes provided by the Group. Most of the employees not included in state-type schemes are covered through final salary defined benefit schemes in the UK and Germany.

The pension scheme assets for the UK are held in separate trustee administered funds to meet long-term pension liabilities to past and present employees. The defined benefit obligation arises wholly from funded plans.

Germany's obligations are covered by an insurance contract with a third party, for which premiums are paid annually. The insurance contact is designed to meet the pension obligations, but does not meet the technical criteria to be considered a pension plan asset and the recoverable amount is therefore recorded in the balance sheet as a company asset in other debtors. The company recognises the projected benefit obligation as the pension liability. The projected benefit obligation net of the value of the insurance contract is presented in the tables below as a net liability to illustrate the obligation not covered by the insurance contract.

During the year, the company amended the German pension scheme to include a final year bonus amount in addition to the final salary. The impact of this amendment was to increase the projected benefit obligation by £6,397,000, the cost of which has been charged to the profit and loss account in the year.

Full actuarial valuations were carried out by a qualified independent actuary on 1 January 2014 for UK, and 31 December 2015 for Germany. The disclosures required under FRS 102 'Employee Benefits' have been calculated based on the most recent full actuarial valuations updated to 31 December 2016 and are applicable to both the Group and the Company.

Assets and liabilities of the defined benefit schemes

The fair value of the scheme's assets, which are not intended to be recognised in the short term and may be subject to significant change before they are recognised, and the present value of the scheme's liabilities, which are derived from cash flow projections over long periods and thus inherently uncertain, were:

		2016	
	UK	Germany	Total
	000£	0003	000£
Scheme assets at fair value		4	
Equities	110,486	•	110,486
Bonds	46,052	•	46,052
Other - Cash	45,447	<u> </u>	45,447
Fair value of scheme assets	201,985	•	201,985
Present value of scheme liabilities	(229,789)	(58,688)	(288,477)
Net scheme liability	(27,804)	(58,688)	(86,492)
Net pension liability in the balance sheet	(27,804)	(58,688)	(86,492)
Net insurance debtor in the balance sheet		46,944	46,944
Net liability	(27,804)	(11,744)	(39,548)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

20. Pensions (continued)

20. Pensions (continued)	•		
		2015 (restated)	
	UK	Germany	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Scheme assets at fair value			
Equities	111,335	•	111,335
Bonds	48,618	-	48,618
Other - Cash	2,107	•	2,107
Fair value of scheme assets	162,060	-	162,060
Present value of scheme liabilities	(161,972)	(37,352)	(199,324)
Net scheme asset/(liability)	88	(37,352)	(37,264)
_			
Net pension liability in the balance sheet	88	(37,352)	(37,264)
Net insurance debtor in the balance sheet	-	29,650	29,650
Net liability	88	(7,702)	(7,614)
Analysis of amounts recognised in the profit and	d loss account UK £000	2016 Germany £000	Total £000
	ፌ ሀሀሀ	£UUU	auuu
Current service charge	7,595	2,063	9,658
Past service charge	7,070	6,397	6,397
Net interest (income)/cost on pension obligation	177	2,004	2,181
Net interest (income)/cost on pension obligation	1//	2,004	2,101
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss	7,772	10,464	18,236
		2015 (restated)	
	UK	Germany	Total
	£000	000£	£000
Current service charge	7,260	2,084	9,344
Net interest income on pension obligation	(57)	2,004	(57)
Net interest income on pension obligation	(37)	• •	(37)
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss	7,203	2,084	9,287
Analysis of amounts recognised in the statement	of comprehensive	incomo	
Analysis of amounts recognised in the statement	of comprehensive	2016	
	UK	Germany	Total
	£000	£000	£000
		2000	2000
Return on plan assets less than the discount rate	(12,353)	-	(12,353)
Actuarial losses	56,359	4,412	60,771
Actuarial losses attributable to insurance	30,337	7,712	30,771
contracts	-	(7,629)	(7,629)
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive			
income	44,006	(3,217)	40,789
=			

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

20. Pensions (continued)

Analysis of amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (continued)

	2015 (restated)		
	UK	Germany	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Return on plan assets greater than the discount			
rate	2,934		2,934
Actuarial losses/(gains)	174	(3,405)	(3,231)
Actuarial gain attributable to insurance contracts	-	11,107	11,107
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	3,108	7,702	10,810

Changes in the fair value of the pension related assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Fair value of the pension related assets	UK £000	Germany £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2016	162,060	29,649	191,709
Exchange adjustments	•	6,081	6,081
Contributions paid to the scheme	23,887	•	23,887
Interest income on plan assets	6,135	•	6,135
Return on plan assets less than the discount rate	12,353	•	12,353
Benefits paid	(2,450)	(460)	(2,910)
Other movements on insurance contracts	•	11,674	11,674
At 31 December 2016	201,985	46,944	248,929
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	UK £000	Germany £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2016	161,972	37,352	199,324
Exchange adjustments	•	6,920	6,920
Current service charge	7,595	2,063	9,658
Past service charge	•	6,397	6,397
Benefits paid	(2,450)	(460)	(2,910)
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	6,313	2,004	8,317
Actuarial losses/(gains)	56,359	4,412	60,771
At 31 December 2016	229,789	58,688	288,477

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

20. Pensions (continued)

Changes in the fair value of the pension related assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions

	2016		2015	
	UK	Germany	UK	Germany
	%	%	%	%
Discount rate	2.55	2.00	3.75	2.30
Rate of increase in salaries	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00
Inflation assumption	3.50	1.75	3.50	1.75
21. Note to the statement of o	cash flows			

	2016	2015
	€000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following;		
Cash at bank and in hand	235,799	110,913

Of the cash and cash equivalents, £28,480,000 (2015: £11,441,000) is held to comply with regulatory requirements and is not available for immediate use.

Included in cash and cash equivalents are amounts totalling £1,758,000 (2015: £1,754,000) relating to the Group and £1,758,000 (2015: £1,745,000) relating to the Company which have been deposited with third parties to secure certain liabilities and is not available for immediate use.

The movement in other assets/liabilities in the Consolidated statement of cash flows is driven primarily by the timing difference between the gross cash out-flows and the expected reinsurance recovery. A process has been established whereby, when significant loss payments are required to be made, FMI has the ability to request advanced funding from FMIC for their portion of the loss. Historically such requests are driven by prudent business practices to avoid the cost of FMI selling investments to meet short term cash flow requirements.

22. Capital Commitments

The Company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2016	2015
	€0003	£000
Payments due:		
Not later than one year	8,798	7,708
Later than one year and not later than five years	21,817	21,965
Later than five years	8,993	11,460
	20,600	41.122
	39,608	41,133

The Company had no other off-balance sheet arrangements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

23. Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Factory Mutual Insurance Company (FMIC), the registered office of which is 270 Central Avenue, Johnston, RI 02919-4923, USA. FMIC is the largest group in which the financial results of FMI are included. Copies of the group accounts are available to the public either at the above address or from www.fmglobal.com.

24. Risk management

(a) Governance framework

Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place. Risk management is deeply embedded within the FM Global group of which the Company is an integral part.

The Company has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the board of directors and the board committees. The risk management function is overseen by a Risk Management Committee which is a board committee made up of senior management from across the business. The Risk Management Committee oversees all areas of risk management.

The risk management policy in place describes how the risk management function is run including the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of risks. The policy also provides guidance on the processes to be followed and the responsibilities of the different functions involved in the overall risk management framework.

(b) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The Company seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to support its policyholders, maintain its strong ratings (AA (Very Strong) from Fitch Ratings, A+ (Superior) from A.M. Best and A+ (Strong) from Standard & Poor's) and ensure regulatory compliance.

The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, and taking appropriate action to maintain the capital position of the Company in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics.

The Company is subject to capital requirements prescribed by the Solvency II Directive and regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). It has complied throughout the year with these requirements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)

(c) Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk relating to fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events, relative to the expectations of the Company at the time of underwriting. Insurance risk also refers to the fluctuations in the timing and amount of claims settlements. The objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The Company has strong controls in place to mitigate insurance risk and the risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas as well as through the use of reinsurance arrangements. The Company specialises in commercial property and business interruption. Risks are usually short-tail in nature and of approximately twelve months duration.

The Company purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation programme. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements. This is considered within the credit risk category.

The purpose of the underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to large risk losses and catastrophes based on the Company's risk appetite as determined by management. The insurance risk appetite is monitored through the risk appetite framework which is monitored and reviewed regularly by the board and its committees.

The table below sets out the concentration of outstanding claims liabilities by class of business:

		2016	
	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0003	£000
	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance of liabilities	Net liabilities
Fire & Other	281,699	193,188	88,511
Marine, Aviation and Transport	4,252	717	3,535
	285,951	193,905	92,046
	·	2015	
	£000£	£000	£000
a de la companya de l	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance of liabilities	Net liabilities
Fire & Other	382,176	285,843	96,333
Marine, Aviation and Transport	4,461	969	3,492
	386,637	286,812	99,825

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)

The geographical concentration of the outstanding claims liabilities is noted below and based upon the countries where business is written, which is consistent with the basis used to analyse premiums and expenses and aligned with country specific reporting requirements.

	•	2016	
	000£	£000	. £000
	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance of liabilities	Net liabilities
In the EU member state of its head office	156,517	110,017	46,500
In the other EU member states	106,300	65,098	41,202
In other countries ·	23,134	18,790	4,344
	285,951	193,905	92,046
		2015	
	£000	£000	£000
	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance of liabilities	Net liabilities
In the EU member state of its head office	225,741	172,846	52,895
In the other EU member states	130,641	90,351	40,290
In other countries	30,255	23,615	6,640
	386,637	286,812	99,825

Sensitivities

The liabilities that are in place at the year-end are based on the best estimate of current claims outstanding with an additional element for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). The IBNR is based on historical data patterns to provide a reasonable estimate of the future development of current claims.

Sensitivity testing around claims is performed as part of the regulatory reporting required for insurance companies. Although insurance risk is a principal risk for FMI it is managed and mitigated as part of day to day business so is not considered to be a high risk area. Significant increases in gross claims would largely be mitigated by the reinsurance programme with the effect of only a marginal net impact to the Company's surplus.

Claims development table

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including IBNR, for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date. In setting claims provisions the Company exercises a degree of caution where there is considerable uncertainty. In general, the uncertainty associated with the ultimate claims experience in an accident year is greatest when the accident year is at an early stage of development. However, as claims develop the ultimate cost of claims become more certain.

The Company has elected to translate estimated claims and claims payments into the presentation currency at the rates of exchange at the current reporting date. The impact of exchange differences is shown at the bottom of the table. The Company has taken advantage of the transitional rules of FRS 103 that permit only five years of information to be disclosed upon adoption. The claims development information disclosed is being increased from five years to ten years over the period 2016-2021.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)Gross outstanding claims provision as at 31 December 2016:

Accident year	Before 2011 £000	2011 £000	2012 £000	2013 £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	Total £000
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred:								
At end of accident year		1,187,350	432,109	579,530	633,685	378,933	282,240	
One year later		1,133,481	432,257	528,171	580,941	361,295		
Two years later		1,115,662	421,335	533,901	535,138			
Three years later		1,113,688	424,770	534,523				
Four years later		1,107,382	422,579					
Five years later		1,099,380						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred		1,099,380	422,579	534,523	535,138	361,295	282,240	
Cumulative claims paid								
At end of accident year		439,960	125,299	151,769	141,996	127,809	88,871	
One year later		845,054	361,009	399,056	438,260	288,948		
Two years later		1,091,690	414,689	508,159	527,057			
Three years later		1,106,513	420,750	531,748				
Four years later		1,106,387	421,511					
Five years later		1,099,221						
Cumulative payments to date		1,099,221	421,511	531,748	527,057	288,948	88,791	
Outstanding claims		159	1,068	2,775	8,081	72,347	193,369	
Foreign exchange adjustment		1	5	18	57	229	988	
Gross outstanding claims provision at 31 December 2016	6,855	160	1,073	2,793	8,138	72,576	194,357	285,952

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)Net outstanding claims provision as at 31 December 2016:

Accident year	Before 2011 £000	2011 £000	2012 £000	2013 £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	Total £000
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred								
At end of accident year		217,595	144,786	174,072	131,372	126,555	95,519	
One year later		185,542	129,525	148,929	109,149	112,744		
Two years later		168,032	127,582	151,731	104,018			
Three years later		171,583	128,638	150,794				
Four years later		169,796	128,562					
Five years later		167,480						
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred		167,480	128,562	150,794	104,018	112,744	95,519	
Cumulative claims paid								
At end of accident year		33,802	46,669	50,715	41,030	43,401	31,096	
One year later		118,740	110,590	118,950	92,260	92,956		
Two years later		164,626	125,236	144,184	99,106			
Three years later		171,670	127,165	149,322				
Four years later		168,305	127,627					
Five years later		167,334						
Cumulative payments to date		167,334	127,627	149,322	99,106	92,956	31,096	
Outstanding claims		146	935	1,472	4,912	19,788	64,423	
Foreign exchange adjustment		1	4	11	35	91	321	
Net outstanding claims provision at 31 December 2016	(93)	147	939	1,483	4,947	19,879	64,744	92,046

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)

(d) Financial risk

(1) Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk relating to the Company's ability to recover money owed by third parties. This includes all counterparties, including reinsurers, intermediaries, policyholders, banks and issuers of investments. The principal credit risks identified by the Company are non-payment by an insured and non-payment by a reinsurer.

A credit risk policy is in place and outlines the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company. Compliance with the policy is monitored each month and exposures and breaches are reported to the Risk Management Committee. The policy is regularly reviewed and monitored against changes in the risk environment and the risk appetite framework.

The Company has a low appetite for all areas of credit risk. Specific tolerances and limits for credit risk areas are set based on the principal risks. The limits are set as measurable guidelines.

Concentration risk is mitigated by following policy guidelines in respect of placing reinsurance which are set by the Group Security Committee and subject to regular review. The Company sets the maximum amounts and limits that may be advanced to corporate counterparties by reference to their long term credit ratings and level of capitalisation.

The tables below provide an analysis of the maximum exposure to credit risk as identified by the Company (including an analysis of financial assets exposed to credit risk).

	Neither past due nor			
	impaired	Past due	Impaired	Total
	000£	000£	£000	000£
31 December 2016				
Other financial investments – debt securities	136,761	-	•	136,761
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	110,567	14,579	(60)	125,086
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	26,895	16,328	•	43,223
Cash at bank and in hand	235,799	-	•	235,799
•	510,022	30,907	(60)	540,869
	Neither past due			
	nor			.
	impaired `	Past due	Impaired	Total
31 December 2015	0003	£000	000£	£000
Other financial investments – debt securities	139,093	-	-	139,093
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	69,479	19,357	(59)	88,777
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	31,189	20,105	-	51,294
Cash at bank and in hand	110,913	•	•	110,913
	350,674	39,462	(59)	390,077

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company as at 31 December 2016 by classifying assets according to the credit ratings of the counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB (including captives) are classified as not rated. Debtors, other than amounts due from reinsurers, have been excluded from the table as these are not rated.

31 December 2016	AAA £000	AA £000	A £000	BBB £000	Not rated £000	Total £000
Other financial investments – debt securities		102,181	18,325	16,255	-	136,761
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	-	11,905	117,327	3,913	60,760	193,905
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	10,108	9,747	1,567	21,801	43,223
Cash at bank and in hand	20,061	12,037	196,658	7,043	-	235,799
	20,061	136,231	342,057	28,778	82,561	609,688
	AAA	AA	Α	ввв	Not rated	Total
31 December 2015	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other financial investments – debt securities	103,975	5,814	15,534	13,770	-	139,093
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	-	29,187	175,481	3,942	78,202	286,812
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	13,592	13,905	2,107	21,690	51,294
Cash at bank and in hand	6,773	14,546	72,405	17,189	-	110,913
	110,748	63,139	277,325	37,008	99,892	588,112

It is the Company's policy to invest in highly rated fixed interest securities. It is also the Company's policy to use highly rated reinsurers, the acceptance criteria being based on a combination of the reinsurer credit rating and available surplus. Credit risk is monitored closely as part of the risk appetite framework and the Company actively manages its product mix to ensure that there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

(2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company may have insufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due.

A liquidity risk policy is in place and sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes liquidity risk. Compliance with the policy is monitored as part of the risk appetite framework and exposures and breaches are reported to the Risk Management Committee. The policy is regularly reviewed and monitored against changes in the risk environment and the risk appetite framework.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)

Maturity profiles

The table below summarises the estimated timing of the net cash outflows resulting from recognised insurance liabilities

	Carrying amount £000	Up to a year	1 - 2 years £000	2 - 5 years £000
31 December 2016				
Claims outstanding	285,951	118,042	121,295	46,614
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	137,491	137,941	•	٠.
31 December 2015				
Claims outstanding	386,637	177,273	148,476	60,888
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	146,311	146,311	-	-

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk:

- a) currency risk;
- b) interest rate risk; and
- c) equity price risk.

A market risk policy is in place and sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes market risk. Compliance with the policy is monitored as part of the risk appetite framework and exposures and breaches are reported to the Risk Management Committee. The policy is regularly reviewed and monitored against changes in the risk environment and the risk appetite framework.

a) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to currency risk in respect of investments which are primarily denominated in USD as part of a global investment portfolio. In addition, certain assets and liabilities relating to general insurance business are denominated in foreign currency. Excess currency is converted into USD as part of the global strategy to limit the currency risk of the FM Global group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)

The tables below summarise the main exposures to foreign currency exchange risk at the reporting date:

		2016	
	£000	000£	£000
			Other
·	Euro	US Dollar	currency
	exposure	exposure	exposure
Financial investments	•	541,493	-
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	169,160	101,126	17,440
Debtors	106,543	74,741	7,977
Cash at bank and in hand	18,098	135,305	56,259
	293,801	852,665	81,676
*			
Technical provisions	242,320	142,149	27,403
Creditors	18,109	83,307	8,567
Net Pension Liability	58,688	-	-
Accruals and Deferred Income	17,030	2,114	2,739
	336,147	227,570	38,709
		2015 (restated)	
	000£	£000	£000
			Other
	Euro	US Dollar	currency
	exposure	exposure	exposure
Financial investments	-	544,624	17,576
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	201,859	112,308	39,463
Debtors	77,195	86,477	12,327
Cash at bank and in hand	766	38,409	62,259
	279,820	781,818	131,625
Technical provisions	265,511	153,726	53,240
Creditors ·	20,626	90,384	4,253
Net Pension Liability	37,352	-	-
Accruals and Deferred Income	10,993	2,434	2,814
	334,482	246,544	60,307

At 31 December 2016, if the USD exchange rate had varied by +/- 5% against Sterling with all other variables held constant, net assets would have fluctuated by £31.1m (2015: £26.3m).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

24. Risk management (continued)

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no significant concentration of or exposure to interest rate risk.

The Company invests only in fixed rate debt instruments and the Company's investment policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining a mix of assets. Interest on fixed rate instruments is priced at inception and is fixed until maturity. Insurance liabilities are short-term in nature and are not discounted.

c) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's equity price risk exposure relates to investment securities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Investment guidelines are set in accordance with the principles and limits detailed in the risk appetite framework. The day to day management of the investment portfolio is performed by the FMIC Investment team, who manage the investments within the specified investment guidelines. There is no significant concentration of equity risk.

The analysis below is performed for potential movements in market indices with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax for financial instruments recorded at fair value through profit or loss at the reporting date.

Changes in variables - market indices

	2010	2013
Change in	Impact on	Impact on
market	profit before	profit before
indices	tax	tax
	0003	£000
+/- 20 %	80,946	84,606
+/- 10 %	40,473	42,303

2016

2015

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

25. Reconciliation to US GAAP

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP), which differs in certain respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (US GAAP). Whilst there are numerous differences between the two bases of accounting, there are only a limited number that are applicable to the Group. The following is a reconciliation of UK GAAP shareholders funds attributable to equity interests and UK GAAP profit for the year to the equivalent measures under US GAAP. A description of the relevant differences follows the reconciliation.

Shareholder's Equity Reconciliation:

Shareholder 3 Equity Recommunion.		2015
	2016	(restated)
	€000	£000
UK GAAP shareholder's funds attributable to equity interests	582,405	507,679
Defined benefit pension asset	(488)	(646)
US GAAP shareholder's equity	581,917	507,033
Profit and Loss Reconciliation:		2015
	2016	2015 (restated)
	€000	£000
UK-GAAP profit/(loss) for the year	87,453	(7,922)
Equalisation provision	(9,294)	2,946
Defined benefit pension liability	(4,760)	2,134
Unrealised (gain)/loss on investments	(11,583)	32,440
Foreign exchange revaluations of investments	39,480	7,679
US GAAP profit for the year	101,296	37,277

Equalisation Provision

Prior to 2016, an equalisation provision was recognised in accordance with the rules in the PRA handbook for the purpose of mitigating exceptionally high loss ratios in future years. The requirement was in place to help smooth fluctuations in loss ratios in future years for business where claims in any future year may be subject to significant deviations from recent or average claims experience, or where trends in experience may be subject to change. Solvency II has been implemented with effect from 1 January 2016 and there is no longer a requirement to hold an equalisation provision. It has therefore been released in the 2016 year.

Defined Benefit Pension Asset

Under UK GAAP, retirement benefits are accounted for under FRS 102, Section 28 Employee Benefits. For US GAAP, the Company follows the accounting policy of its parent company, the Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 158 "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" (SFAS 158). Under both FRS 102 and SFAS 158, the funded status of defined benefit plans are recorded on the balance sheet. The basic principles of the two standards are similar, however there are differences in the underlying calculations of the funded status.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

25. Reconciliation to US GAAP (continued)

Unrealised (gains)/losses on investments

Under UK GAAP, unrealised gains and losses on investments are recognised in the profit and loss account. For US GAAP purposes, unrealised gains and losses on investments are recognised within Shareholder's Equity as a component of Other Comprehensive Income.

Foreign exchange revaluations of investments

Under UK GAAP foreign exchange revaluations on investments are recognised in the profit and loss account. For US GAAP purposes, foreign exchange revaluations on investments are recognised directly in Shareholder's Equity as a component of Other Comprehensive Income, as long as the related investments are held at the Balance sheet date