

LEMMA EUROPE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)

LIQUIDATOR'S PROGRESS REPORT

As at 3 MARCH 2021

An order winding up Lemma Europe Insurance Company Limited ("the Company") was made by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar on 24 January 2013 ("the Order") and I was appointed under the Order to act as the Company's Liquidator.

Paragraph 10 of the Order directed me:

to report to the Court within 8 weeks of the date of this Order with a recommendation as to the constitution of a Committee of Inspection to be appointed by the Court, having regard to the provisions of section 13(2) of the Reorganisation Act, and (if the Liquidator's recommendation is that such Committee should be appointed) is to fix an appointment for the Court to consider the recommendation and, if thought fit, appoint a Committee of Inspection

When I reported to the Court on 18 March 2013, I considered that it was not feasible or appropriate to recommend the appointment of a Committee of Inspection given the circumstances of the Company's liquidation, but instead proposed that I would report to the Company's creditors twice yearly on the conduct of the liquidation by publishing a progress report on the website and making it available in hard copy upon request.

This is my sixteenth report to creditors in this matter. A receipts and payments account for the period from 24 January 2013 to 31 December 2020 is attached. Matters included in my previous reports are also included in this report.

1. Notification and Advertisement

- 1.1. My appointment was advertised in the Gibraltar Gazette and in the following publications: The Gibraltar Chronicle, The Panorama Newspaper, The Irish Times, The BVI Beacon, and Aftenposten.
- 1.2. The opening of these winding up proceedings was also published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 16 January 2013.
- 1.3. I have sent out notices to 12,265 addressees who it appeared from the records available to me were or may have been policyholders (ie holders of a contract of insurance issued by the Company), and to 22 recipients indicated by the records available to me to be a creditor of the Company ("the Notices").
- 1.4. I have also continued to make documents relevant to the liquidation of the Company available on the liquidation internet website at www.lemmaeurope.com ("the Website"), and have drawn attention to the Website in the Notices.

2. Recognition

- 2.1. Following a further hearing on 24 January 2013, the Supreme Court of Gibraltar issued a Letter of Request to the High Court in London asking the Court to recognise the liquidation of the Company and grant further relief.
- 2.2. On 14 February 2013, the Honourable Mr Justice Briggs made an order in the English High Court ("the Recognition Order") recognising the liquidation of the Company (and my status as the Company's *foreign*

representative) in Great Britain under the legislation at the time, being the English Cross-Border Insolvency Regulations 2006 (which implement the UNCITRAL Model Law on cross-border insolvency) and also granting relief under section 426 of the English Insolvency Act 1986, in particular recognising the disclaimer of contracts of insurance and reinsurance which the Gibraltar Court permitted under the Order and which I effected before the Court on 24 January 2013.

3. Service Providers

- 3.1 To assist me in the quantification and determination of the validity of claims arising under contracts of insurance which may fall to be admitted as insurance creditors in the estate of the Company, I retained solicitors and counsel in Gibraltar and the UK and engaged a number of professional advisors with suitable expertise. These firms included a claims manager, loss adjusters and a panel of lawyers providing specialist coverage advice and (where relevant) claims defence services. Most of these firms were in the United Kingdom where the Company wrote about 75% of its business.
- 3.2 The Company also wrote insurance business and faces claims in several other jurisdictions. I therefore engaged similar advisors in other jurisdictions where I considered it necessary to do so. These included the Republic of Ireland, France, and Italy.
- 3.3 I was mindful of the need to monitor and control the costs of the Company's liquidation, and in general I engaged specialists on similar commercial terms to those that would have been entered into by the Company prior to my appointment. Nonetheless, given the volume of claims arising and the legal issues resulting from the nature and geographical spread of insurance business written by the Company the costs of the liquidation have been considerable.

4. Financial Services Compensation Scheme

- 4.1 United Kingdom policyholders with claims arising under a valid insurance policy and who meet the eligibility criteria of the Financial Services Compensation Scheme ("FSCS") operated in the United Kingdom may apply for compensation under that Scheme. I and my team have cooperated and worked closely with the FSCS to identify, quantify and process claims and enable eligible policyholders to make claims upon the Scheme. To obtain compensation, the policyholder is required to assign 100% of their claim to the FSCS and the FSCS has therefore become the single largest insurance creditor of the Lemma estate.
- 4.2 Defence solicitor's costs incurred by me in relation to the defence of claims against FSCS eligible policyholders also attract compensation. As these solicitors were engaged by me as Liquidator, they were paid in the early stages of the liquidation as an expense of the liquidation. A claim was then submitted for payment of 90% of these costs by the FSCS to the estate. To allow streamlining of the process in the later stages of the liquidation I agreed with the FSCS that eligible claim costs would be met directly by the FSCS.

5. British Virgin Islands

- 5.1 The Company was licensed to carry on insurance business in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI"). Approximately US\$ 1.45 million stood to the credit of accounts in the Company's name at VP Bank in Tortola, British Virgin Islands ("the Deposit"). On the basis of the information available to me at the time it appeared that this money was deposited by the Company in connection with its business in the BVI, but no trust of the Deposit was ever declared, nor in particular a "domestic business trust" meeting the specifications in BVI legislation.

5.2 Following the Company's insolvency, the Financial Services Commission of the BVI ("BVI FSC") sought to take control of the Deposit and applied to the BVI Court for a declaration or order that the Deposit was held on trust, the effect of which would be that the money would be applied preferentially to meet liabilities to domestic insurance creditors in the BVI.

5.3 I engaged lawyers in the BVI and after taking legal advice on the correct characterisation of the Deposit and the arguments advanced by the BVI FSC I contested the BVI FSC's proceedings. A hearing in the BVI Court was held during the week commencing 26 May 2014. The Judge ruled that a trust had not been established and that the Deposit remained throughout in the beneficial ownership of the Company. This was in keeping with the legal advice I had been provided with. The Judge did however also rule that although the Company did not divest itself of its beneficial interest in the Deposit, so that it remained an asset of the Company, it did, for valuable consideration moving from the BVI FSC in the form of the grant of a licence to conduct insurance business in the BVI, surrender control of it. In his judgment the effect of the arrangements which were put in place was to put the Deposit beyond the reach of the general body of the Company's creditors unless and to the extent that the BVI FSC otherwise agreed. The effect of the judgment was to create a separate class of creditor, namely insurance creditors arising from BVI domestic business, whose claims would be met preferentially from the Deposit. I submitted a proposal to the BVI FSC for the administration of these claims which was subsequently agreed. On 22 February 2016, the BVI Court issued an order appointing me as receiver of the Deposit and any other assets located in the BVI. I and my service providers completed the adjudication of claims arising from BVI domestic insurance business in accordance with the terms of the Order. The date of 30 September 2018 was advertised as the final date for submission of claims. All costs relating to the receivership and the administration of the BVI claims were met from the BVI Deposit. The receivership was accounted for as a separate appointment conducted in accordance with the terms of the Order with assets and costs segregated from the Company's estate. On 18 June 2019 the BVI Court approved the final account of the receivership and discharged me as receiver. The balance of funds of £702,089.71 arising after payment of the receivership costs and admitted claims now forms part of the general assets of the Company to be dealt with in the ordinary course of the liquidation. It is included as a receipt in 2019 following the closure of the BVI bank account and the transfer of funds to Gibraltar.

6. Reinsurance

6.1 With the assistance of my Claims Manager, reinsurance claims were formulated with supporting documents and presented to the relevant reinsurers. The Company had a limited reinsurance program in place other than the associated company Lemma Ukraine which is referred to at paragraph 6.2 below. Reinsurance recoveries amount to £125,579 and it is considered that no further recoveries will be achieved.

6.2 I record that Lemma Ukraine, the associated company which provided the Company's reinsurance for the years 2008-2010, disputed that solicitor's professional indemnity insurance written by the Company in England and Wales in 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 was covered by its contracts of reinsurance. Lemma Ukraine is itself in liquidation and no recovery of reinsurance amounts is considered possible.

7. Reconciliation of Broker Accounts

7.1 The Company had entered into contractual arrangements with some 33 insurance brokers distributing or writing business which bound the Company. A significant exercise for my team was the extensive reconciliation of the accounting records of the Company with premium bordereaux, to establish the balance of funds due to the Company from brokers. Outstanding premium of £280,855 has been received from brokers. No further amounts are considered recoverable.

8. Insurance Creditors

- 8.1 Under Gibraltar legislation, insurance creditors have a priority over other non-insurance creditors. The level of insurance claims cannot be met in full by the estate and there is no prospect of any distribution from the estate to creditors other than insurance creditors.
- 8.2 In broad terms, insurance creditors result from claims under a policy of insurance which arose before 24 January 2013 or claims for return of premium in respect of unexpired periods after 24 January 2013 (when outstanding policies were disclaimed) to the end of the relevant policy term. A policyholder database was constructed to enable the calculation and processing of return of premium claims. For eligible policyholders, such return of premium claims may also be eligible for compensation from the FSCS and in these cases I have calculated the return of premium claims on behalf of such policyholders, and relevant FSCS documentation has been included in my communications to policyholders regarding these claims. There are some 3,855 policyholders with return of premium claims amounting to some £1.1 million. Admitted and quantified insurance claims and estimated reserves applied to notified insurance claims at 31 December 2020 amount to £25.8 million. Of this total incurred claim figure, £17.7 million represents admitted claims with reserves of £8.1 million held against notified claims. The total incurred claims figure of £25.8 million consists of £13.2 million in respect of Solicitors professional indemnity insurance (UK), £8 million in respect of non-solicitor's professional indemnity insurance (UK) and £4.6 million from claims arising outside the UK.

9. Outward claims

I conducted enquiries regarding potential outward claims against the directors of the Company and in addition received advice from my legal Counsel in respect of those potential claims. Based upon this advice claims were filed against the directors of the Company and all of these have now been settled successfully.

10. Final Stages of the Liquidation

Reviews of remaining open insurance claims file are being undertaken to either close files or agree the final quantum of claims. The unforeseen limitation of processes in 2020 has restricted progress but it is hoped that the project will be completed in 2021. Consideration will then be given to a process whereby a distribution of the remaining liquidation funds may be made to admitted insurance creditors in an appropriate and cost-efficient manner.

11. Receipts and Payments Account

I have attached to this report a copy of my receipts and payments account from 24 January 2013 the date of my appointment as Liquidator to 31 December 2020

Creditors should contact me if they have any queries on this report or require any further information.



Frederick White
Liquidator

Lemma Europe Insurance Company Limited
(in Liquidation by the Court)

Liquidator's Receipts and Payments Account for the Period
24 January 2013 to 31 December 2020

24 Jan 13 to 31
December 2020

£

RECEIPTS

Bank balances taken over from Provisional Liquidation	4,730,890
Bank balances taken over from BVI Receiver	702,090
Premium debtor received from brokers	280,855
Return of funds held by solicitors	100,595
Sale of fixtures and fittings	10,955
Defence solicitors costs refunded by FSCS	1,263,523
Compensation from Metropolitan Police	58,169
Claims recoveries	318,611
Settlement of outward claims	138,349
Reinsurance recovered	125,579
Bank Interest Receivable	57,393
Total Income	7,787,009

PAYMENTS

Claims management services	786,622
Loss adjusting services	532,207
Defence costs in relation to UK insurance claims	1,745,603
Forensic investigation services	12,594
Conditional fee arrangement costs	17,387
Arbitration costs	1,518
Additional claims management services for French claims	17,442
Defence costs in relation to Republic of Ireland insurance claims	5,496
Legal fees re claims coverage advice	145,021
Liquidator's fees	1,258,985
Consultancy IT	156,576
Staff Salaries	202,285
Translation costs	1,548
Rent	119,063
Rates	2,221
Water & electricity	6,998
Office cleaning	5,517
Repairs	1,026
Printing and Stationery	8,112
Software	3,425
IT assistance	2,461
PC/Printer Consumables	8,161
Other office costs	13,786
Telephone	22,744
Postage	19,003
Financial Services Commission licence fee	45,474
Bank Charges	2,963
Tax advice	1,900
Insurance	1,268
General Expenses	2,342
British Virgin Islands agent's fee	1,138
Employment & Training Board fees	140
Advertising	24,446
Commissioner of Oaths	180
Notary Public	688
Legal fees	1,290,859
Actuarial fees	8,000
Travel expenses	17,749
Bank interest payable	117
Foreign exchange movement	124,729

Total expenses **6,617,794**

BALANCE IN HAND **1,169,215**

Represented by:

Natwest £ **1,169,215**