

Accounts disclaimer

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COVERYS



Coverys Managing Agency Limited

Syndicate

DTW 1991

Report & Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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Administration

Managing Agent

Coverys Managing Agency Limited
6th Floor, One Creechurch Place
London EC3A 5AF

Syndicate

Active Underwriter

D T Wright

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
1 Churchill Place
London E14 5HP

Investment Managers

Payden & Rygel Global Limited
1 Bartholomew Lane
London EC2N 2AX

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London SE1 2RT

Underwriter's report

The 2017 year has closed with a deficit of £12.6m which equates to a loss of 9.8% on stamp capacity. The result is driven by reserve increases in the closed years, where the 2013 and 2016 years have required reserve strengthening beyond their respective pure year close position. In contrast the 2014 and 2015 years are performing better than expected when those years were closed.

Unfavourable development for 2016 is particularly disappointing and is driven by catastrophe losses, strengthening of liability reserves and a deterioration in Specialty loss ratios. This development further supports the remediation actions taken in subsequent years.

The pure year performance for 2017 sees the year close at a gross ultimate loss ratio of 55%, and at the current gross earned to incurred loss ratio it is performing better than all previous years. The pure year result is therefore breakeven despite the active catastrophe losses for the year. At this stage, 2018 and 2019 are also forecast to be profitable.

The improved loss ratio for 2017 has been achieved despite what we see as 'bottom-of-cycle' market rate conditions and competitor behaviour. This is due to a combination of regular underwriting validation and risk appetite changes. This disciplined underwriting approach, coupled with improving market conditions, will benefit the 2018, 2019 and 2020 years of account.

For the 2017 year of account, the ultimate GWP is 99.4% of plan, representing growth of approximately 18% on 2016. Acquisition costs are only marginally higher than plan owing to mix of business, despite significant commercial pressures to increase commissions. Expenses and reinsurance costs remain stable and very close to plan.

The syndicate team continues to specialise in the programmes market; we lead all business that we write, and we facilitate the management of the business through our proprietary operating platform.

Our approach is built on direct communication, relationships and management of underwriting and claims. This active approach to underwriting management, combined with the exclusive nature of our 60 or so coverholder relationships, means we have built considerable franchise value for both Lloyd's and the syndicate's investors, and we believe that, after the remediation work, we are uniquely positioned to benefit from our refined risk appetite and the improving pricing environment.

Current market conditions and our position as a market specialist present a significant flow of prospective business. We triage and record every prospect, but we remain focused on improving rates and reducing volatility in the portfolio, in order to deliver long-term stability in our loss ratios. We have exited a significant amount of business due to loss experience, pricing inadequacy and transactions costs as well as that identified as volatile. It is an endorsement of the whole syndicate team and ethos that we have been able to execute this action and maintain our market position.

This underwriting action naturally restricts growth, but we remain confident that through this strong focus on the composition of the portfolio we will deliver profit to our investors and now have a strong foundation for future profitable growth.

I would like to thank our investors and our clients on behalf of the whole syndicate team for your continued support.



D T Wright
Active Underwriter
2 March 2020

Managing agent's report

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Coverys Managing Agency Limited (trading as "Coverys at Lloyd's") presents its report for Syndicate 1991 for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Strategic report

The managing agent's report should be read in conjunction with the strategic report as it includes information required to be disclosed in the managing agent's report. This information is primarily relating to a review of the business and a description of principal risks and uncertainties, although there is more extensive disclosure of risk management on page 20.

Directors

The directors of the managing agent who served during the year ended 31 December 2019 and up to the date of this report were as follows:

E B Bagley	Group non-executive director	
M Bell	Executive director	
C D Charles	Non-executive director	
A G Chopourian	Executive director	
M G Gardiner	Non-executive director	Resigned on 5 July 2019
R E McCoy	Executive director	
T C Mills	Group non-executive director	
D M Reed	Non-executive director	Appointed on 31 July 2019
P M Sloan	Executive director	

Annual General Meeting

The directors do not propose to hold an annual general meeting for the syndicate.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue as the syndicate auditor.

Disclosure of Information to Auditors

So far as each person who was a director of the managing agent 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 syndicate'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.

Approved by order of the Board of Coverys at Lloyd's.

R E McCoy
Chief Executive Officer
2 March 2020

Strategic report

The directors of Coverys at Lloyd's present their strategic report for Syndicate 1991 for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Syndicate underwriting year accounts

These financial statements also include underwriting year accounts drawn up on the three year funded basis which have been prepared to show the cumulative loss of the 2017 closed underwriting account as at 31 December 2019 which is being collected in 2020. The underwriting accounts are set out on pages 37 to 55.

Results

The total recognised income for calendar year 2019 is a loss of £8.6m (2018: loss of £14.7m).

The loss for the year has been impacted by movements in the 2017 and prior year accounts, coupled with the effect of tornado losses attaching to the 2018 year of account.

The 2017 year of account has closed with a loss of £12.6m or 9.8% on capacity (2016: £8.1m or 6.3%). The result

for the account has been impacted by the movement in large claim reserves for the 2013 and 2014 years, and late development of certain claims from the 2015 year, as well as an adjustment to reserves on certain more specialised business. For the 2016 year, catastrophe losses, liability reserve increases and Specialty class loss ratio deterioration have specifically contributed to the loss. The 2017 pure year of account has delivered a profit at the three year stage.

Remedial action is in process in line with Lloyd's requirements of the market as a whole, with particular attention being paid to US catastrophe exposures, notably for earthquake risk, where the syndicate has revised its appetite significantly. The syndicate has continued to take action on those elements of the portfolio which have failed to meet the profit requirement of the business.

The following table shows the three year funded result and forecasts:

YOA basis Financial summary (£m)	2013 YOA (at closure)	2014 YOA (at closure)	2015 YOA (at closure)	2016 YOA (at closure)	2017 YOA (at closure)	2018 YOA (forecast)	2019 YOA (forecast)
Gross Premiums Written	37.9	66.3	110.3	144.4	172.1	172.3	171.4
Net Premiums Written	32.6	57.3	98.6	130.5	158.5	157.7	157.1
Net Loss Ratio	71%	69%	59%	60%	70%	57%	53%
Net Expense Ratio	21%	19%	15%	10%	10%	10%	11%

Please note that the net expense ratio excludes acquisition costs.

Note that the closed year results include the movements in reinsured years after closure.

Principal activity and review of the business

Syndicate 1991 is a specialist in delegated authority underwriting in the SME sector, and was approved by Lloyd's to commence underwriting at 1st January 2013.

The syndicate's activity continues to be focused principally on delegated authority business in the worldwide SME sector.

Gross written premium income by class of business for the calendar year was as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
North America Property	35,757	33,335
North America Liability	14,921	21,282
UK and International Property	43,045	14,059
UK and International Liability	47,656	53,036
Specialty Property	1,188	636
Specialty Liability	15,814	24,070
Miscellaneous Other Lines	4,420	2,400
	162,801	148,818

The number of active coverholders at 31 December stands at 58 (2018: 63).

Key Performance Indicators

The managing agent considers the following to be the key performance indicators for the syndicate:

GAAP Basis	2019	2018
Gross premiums written	£162.8m	£148.8m
Loss for the year	(£8.6m)	(£14.7m)
Net combined ratio	109.1%	111.0%

The return on capacity for the closed 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 years of account and the forecast for the open years at 31 December 2019 are as follows, on a three year funded basis:

	2013 YOA	2014 YOA	2015 YOA	2016 YOA	2017 YOA	2018 YOA	2019 YOA	2020 YOA
Capacity £m	76.8	150.0	146.2	129.7	126.8	126.8	126.8	110.0
Result/ Forecast £m	(8.8)	(14.2)	(10.6)	(8.5)	(12.4)	4.0	9.5	8.6
Return on capacity	(11.5%)	(9.5%)	(7.2%)	(6.5%)	(9.8%)	3.1%	7.5%	7.8%

Changes in regulatory requirements are closely monitored by the managing agent, and are taken into account in the planning of forward strategy.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.

Other performance indicators

Staff matters

The managing agent considers its staff to be a key resource and seeks to provide a good working environment for its staff that is rewarding and safe and complies with appropriate employee legislation. During the year there have been no significant injuries to staff in the workplace or any significant actions taken by any regulatory bodies with regard to staff matters.

Environmental matters

The managing agent does not consider that a business such as a syndicate at Lloyd's has a large adverse impact upon the environment. As a result the agent does not manage its business by reference to any environmental key performance indicators.

Approved by order of the Board of Coverys at Lloyd's.

R E McCoy
Chief Executive Officer
2 March 2020

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The managing agent is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Syndicate Annual Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Regulation 5 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations") requires the managing agent to prepare Syndicate Annual Financial Statements at 31 December each year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the syndicate and of its profit or loss for that year.

In preparing those Syndicate Annual Financial Statements, the managing agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies, and apply them consistently except where relevant accounting requirements change;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Syndicate Annual Financial Statements; and
- prepare the Syndicate Annual Financial Statements on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to do so.

The managing agent is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the Syndicate Annual Financial Statements comply with the 2008 Regulations. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Syndicate 1991

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Opinion

In our opinion, Syndicate 1991's syndicate annual accounts (the "syndicate annual accounts"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Report and Financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet – Assets and Balance sheet – Liabilities as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of profit or loss account: Technical account – general business, the Statement of profit or loss account: Non-technical account and amounts due from members and the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended; the Statement of accounting policies, Risk management and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and other applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the syndicate's business and the wider economy.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the syndicate annual accounts and our auditors' report thereon. The managing agent is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the syndicate annual accounts does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the syndicate annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate annual accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the syndicate annual accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Managing agent's report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 have been included.

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

Managing agent's report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Managing agent's report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the syndicate and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Managing agent's report.

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the managing agent for the syndicate annual accounts

As explained more fully in the statement of managing agent's responsibilities set out on page 7, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The managing agent is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the syndicate annual accounts, the managing agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended for the syndicate to cease operations, or it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the syndicate annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these syndicate annual accounts.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's members as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the managing agent in respect of the syndicate; or
- certain disclosures of managing agent remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Robert Cordock (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
4 March 2020

Statement of profit or loss

Technical account – general business

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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	Notes	£000	2019 £000	£000	2018 £000
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance					
Gross premiums written	1	162,801		148,818	
Outward reinsurance premiums		(13,729)		(13,761)	
Net premiums written			149,072		135,057
Change in provision for unearned premiums:					
Gross amount		(12,195)		(15,880)	
Reinsurers' share		(186)		98	
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums			(12,381)		(15,782)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			136,691		119,275
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			3,098		(531)
Total technical income			139,789		118,744
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance					
Claims paid:					
Gross amount		(73,572)		(47,964)	
Reinsurers' share		1,943		743	
Net claims paid		(71,629)		(47,221)	
Change in the provision for claims:					
Gross amount		(19,476)		(35,934)	
Reinsurers' share		27		2,143	
Change in the net provision for claims		(19,449)		(33,791)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			(91,078)		(81,012)
Net operating expenses	3,4,5		(58,033)		(51,395)
Balance on the technical account for general business			(9,322)		(13,663)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss Non-technical account and amounts due from members

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Balance on the general business technical account		(9,322)	(13,663)
Investment income	6	1,206	696
Investment expenses and charges	6	(86)	(63)
Realised gains and (losses) on investments	6	253	(216)
Unrealised gains and (losses) on investments	6	1,725	(948)
Allocated investment return transferred to technical account – general business		(3,098)	531
Non-technical account charges		771	(1,030)
Loss for the financial year		<u>(8,552)</u>	<u>(14,693)</u>

Statement of other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Loss for the financial year	<u>(8,552)</u>	<u>(14,693)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>(8,552)</u>	<u>(14,693)</u>

Statement of retained earnings

Balance due from members at 1 January	(44,973)	(41,658)
Loss collected from members – 2016 (2015) year of account	8,454	10,515
Three year funded adjustment	3,273	1,035
Profit distributed to members	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	(8,552)	(14,693)
Advance of fees to members' agents on behalf of members	<u>(182)</u>	<u>(172)</u>
Balance due from members at 31 December	<u>(41,981)</u>	<u>(44,973)</u>

There are no discontinued operations.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet – Assets

As at 31 December 2019

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	Notes	£000	2019 £000	£000	2018 £000
Investments					
Shares and other variable yield securities		3,913		2,327	
Debt securities and other fixed income securities		47,841		25,496	
Participation in investment pools		53,184		66,708	
	8		104,938		94,531
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	2	3,223		3,450	
Claims outstanding	2	6,348		6,542	
			9,571		9,992
Debtors					
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	9	14,869		13,391	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	10	406		2,739	
Other debtors	11	11,433		11,165	
			26,708		27,295
Other assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		11,675		8,987	
Overseas deposits		9,273		6,101	
			20,948		15,088
Prepayments and accrued income					
Deferred acquisition costs		29,207		24,918	
Other prepayments and accrued income		20,379		16,425	
			49,586		41,343
Total assets			<u>211,751</u>	<u>188,249</u>	

The accounting policies and notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet – Liabilities

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	£000	2019 £000	£000	2018 £000
Capital and reserves					
Members' balances			(41,981)		(44,973)
Technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	2	89,648		79,434	
Claims outstanding	2	<u>160,783</u>		<u>145,985</u>	
			250,431		225,419
Creditors					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		–		–	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	12	137		1,526	
Other creditors	13	<u>1,826</u>		<u>4,353*</u>	
			1,962		5,879*
Accruals and deferred income			<u>1,338</u>		<u>1,924</u>
Total liabilities			<u><u>211,751</u></u>		<u><u>188,249*</u></u>

* The other creditors has been restated to correct a misstatement of £2k with no impact to the Statement of cash flows.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

The syndicate annual accounts were approved by the Board of Directors of Coverys at Lloyd's and were signed on its behalf by

R E McCoy
Chief Executive Officer

M Bell
Finance Director

2 March 2020

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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	2019 £000	2018 £000
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the financial year	(8,552)	(14,693)
Adjustments for:		
Increase in gross technical provisions	25,012	56,014
Increase/(decrease) in reinsurers' share of technical provisions	420	(2,399)
Increase in debtors, prepayments & accrued income	(7,656)	(16,755)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	(4,501)	2,836
Investment return	(3,098)	532
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>1,625</u>	<u>25,535</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of equity & debt instruments	(257,169)	(87,721)
Sale of equity & debt instruments	239,547	49,506
Changes to market value and currency	4,386	(1,928)
Investment return	3,098	(532)
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>(10,138)</u>	<u>(40,675)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Members' agents fees	(182)	(172)
Loss received on 2016 (2015) year of account	8,454	10,515
Three year funded adjustment on 2016 (2015) year of account	3,273	1,036
Net cash from financing activities	<u>11,545</u>	<u>11,379</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents in year	3,033	(3,761)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8,987	12,669
Foreign exchange movements in cash and cash equivalents	(345)	80
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>11,675</u>	<u>8,988</u>
Cash & cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	11,675	8,988
	<u>11,675</u>	<u>8,988</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 15 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of accounting policies

General information

Syndicate 1991 is a Lloyd's syndicate domiciled in England and Wales. It is managed by Coverys at Lloyd's, a private company limited by shares that is incorporated in England and whose registered office is 6th Floor, One Creechurch Place, London, EC3A 5AF.

The syndicate is a specialist in delegated authority underwriting focusing mainly in North America, the UK and Europe (up to 2019).

Compliance with accounting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", FRS 103 "Insurance Contracts" and regulation 5 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts Regulations 2008). There were no material departures from those standards.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value.

Going concern basis

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

The syndicate's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development are set out in the business review contained within the strategic report. In addition, the risk management section provides details of the financial risks the syndicate is exposed to and how those risks are managed.

The syndicate has established relationships with a number of coverholders that management anticipate are long-term in nature. As a consequence, the directors believe that the syndicate is well placed to manage its business risks successfully.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the syndicate has adequate resources including the funds at Lloyd's of the members supporting the syndicate (as detailed in note 15) to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Basis of accounting

The underwriting results are determined on an annual basis of accounting. Under the annual basis of accounting, the incurred cost of claims, commission and related expenses are charged against the earned proportion of premiums, net of reinsurance as follows:

Gross premiums written

Premiums written comprise premiums on contracts incepted during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums on contracts incepted in prior accounting periods. Premiums are shown gross of commission payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

Changes in provision for gross unearned premium

Written premium is earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

Reinsurance premium ceded

Reinsurance premiums are allocated to a year of account in accordance with the underlying risks being protected or in relation to the coverage period of the contract as appropriate. Any reinsurance premium adjustments are charged to a year of account according to the basis on which the adjustments concerned are calculated.

Change in provision for RI unearned premium

Written premium is earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns, time apportionment or look through to underlying gross exposures as appropriate.

Technical provisions – claims incurred, net of reinsurance

Gross claims incurred comprise claims and settlement expenses (both internal and external) occurring during the year and the movement in provision for outstanding claims and settlement expenses brought forward. Allowance is made for the cost of claims incurred by the balance sheet date but not reported until after the year-end. Incurred claims outstanding are reduced by anticipated salvage and other recoveries from third parties.

The provision for claims outstanding comprises amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). The amount included in respect of IBNR is recommended by Coverys at Lloyd's in-house reserving team, and reviewed by external consulting actuaries. The IBNR is set using a variety of standard actuarial techniques, based on data from the syndicate, supplemented by external data where necessary. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on calculated amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts, having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. The syndicate uses a number of statistical techniques to assist in making these estimates.

Accordingly the two most critical assumptions with regards to claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development and that the rating and other models used, including pricing models, for recent business are reasonable indicators of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The level of uncertainty with regard to the estimations within these provisions generally decreases with time as experience develops. In addition the nature of short-tail claims, such as property, where claims are typically notified and settled within a short period of time will normally have less uncertainty after a few years than long-tail risks, such as some liability business, where it may be several years before claims are fully advised and settled. In addition to these factors if there are disputes regarding coverage under policies or changes in the relevant law regarding a claim, this may increase the uncertainty in the estimation of the outcomes.

The assessment of these provisions is usually the most subjective aspect of an insurer's accounts and may result in greater uncertainty within an insurer's accounts than within those of many other businesses. The directors consider that the provisions for gross claims outstanding and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. However, ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided.

Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made. The provisions are not discounted for the investment earnings that may be expected to arise in the future on the funds retained to meet the future liabilities. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

A reinsurance to close contract of insurance which, in return for a premium paid by the closing year of account, transfers, normally to the following year of account, all known and unknown liabilities arising out of transactions connected with insurance business underwritten by the closing year of account. However, it should be noted that a reinsurance contract does not extinguish the primary liability of the original underwriter.

Unexpired risks provision

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

Net operating expenses (including acquisition costs)

Net operating costs include acquisition costs and amounts charged to members through the syndicate.

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the balance sheet date.

Employee costs include the cost of all employee benefits to which employees have become entitled as a result of service rendered to the entity during the reporting period, which the managing agent considers to be attributable to this syndicate.

Distribution of profits and collection of losses

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

Foreign currencies

The presentational and functional currency of the syndicate is pounds Sterling. Transactions in US dollars, Euros, Canadian dollars, Australian dollars and New Zealand dollars are translated at the average rates of exchange for the period. Transactions denominated in other foreign currencies are included at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed.

All monetary balance sheet assets and liabilities, including unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs are translated into the Sterling functional currency at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. The profit or loss arising on the retranslation of balances to the closing rate of exchange is dealt with through the statement of comprehensive income – non-technical account.

Financial assets and liabilities

Classification

The full provisions of FRS 102 have been applied to the treatment of financial instruments. The accounting classification of financial assets and liabilities determines their basis of measurement and how changes in those values are presented in the profit or loss or other comprehensive income. These classifications are made at initial recognition and subsequent reclassification is only permitted in restricted circumstances.

Investments in shares and other variable yield securities and unit trusts and debt securities and other fixed income securities are classified as fair value through profit or loss as they are managed on a fair value basis. Cash at bank, deposits with credit institutions, debtors and accrued interest are classified as held at amortised cost.

Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the syndicate becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the asset after deducting all of its liabilities.

Initial measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one financial year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Investments in shares and other debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Movements in unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between their valuation at the balance sheet date and their purchase price or, if they have been previously valued, their valuation at the last balance sheet date, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in previous calendar years in respect of the investment disposed of in the current period.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the syndicate transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the syndicate, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse in time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the syndicate estimates the fair value by using a valuation technique.

Impairment of financial instruments measured at amortised cost or cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, i.e. using the effective interest method.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit and loss immediately.

Offsetting

Debtors/creditors arising from insurance/reinsurance operations shown in the balance sheet include the totals of all outstanding debit and credit transactions as processed by the syndicate and through the Lloyd's central facility. No account has been taken of any offsets which may be applicable in calculating the net amounts due between the syndicate and each of its counterparty insureds, reinsurers or intermediaries as appropriate.

Investment return

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

Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and purchase price. Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the valuation at the balance sheet date and their valuation at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price, if acquired during the year, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current period.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account. Investment return has been wholly allocated to the technical account as all investments relate to the technical account.

Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 managing agents are not required to deduct basic rate income tax from trading income. In addition, all UK basic rate income tax deducted from syndicate investment income is recoverable by managing agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agents is gross of tax. Capital appreciation falls within trading income and is also distributed gross of tax.

No provision has been made for any United States Federal Income Tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the syndicate during the year have been included in the balance sheet under the heading 'other debtors'.

No provision has been made for any other overseas tax payable by members on underwriting results.

Profit commission

Profit commission is charged by the managing agent at 15% of the profit on the year of account basis subject to the operation of a deficit clause. This is charged to the syndicate as incurred but does not crystallise until after the appropriate year of account closes, normally at 36 months.

Pension costs

Coverys MA Services Limited (CMAS), a wholly owned subsidiary of Coverys at Lloyd's, operates a defined contribution scheme on behalf of the managing agency. Pension contributions relating to syndicate staff are charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses and other acquisition costs.

Key accounting judgements and estimation uncertainties

Of the various accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates made in the preparation of these financial statements, those relating to the determination of the technical provisions, premium income and investment valuations are considered to be those most critical to understanding the syndicate's results and financial position.

Technical provisions

The accounting policy for technical provisions is described on page 15 and the related risks are described on page 21. The net technical provisions after the reinsurers' share is £240,860k (2018: £215,427k). The most uncertain element within these technical provisions is the amount for claims outstanding which covers amounts where either the claim has been notified to the syndicate or where there has not yet been a notification or although notified there has been insufficient information to date to be certain regarding its ultimate costs. The net claims outstanding amounted to £154,435k (2018: £139,443k). As described in the risk management section there is a thorough review process of claims notifications and reserving estimates. IBNR is calculated using standard actuarial techniques projecting future performance using the historical experience of the syndicate. Market benchmarks are used to assist assumption selection where the syndicate experience is limited and associated assumption credibility is low.

The uncertainty within technical provisions is mitigated by the element that reinsurers' share, although there are also uncertainties associated with the estimation of these recoveries. This amounts to £6,348k (2018: £6,542k).

Premium income

The accounting policy for written and earned premium income is described on page 15 and the related risks are described on page 21. The estimation of written premium includes amounts for additional or return premiums and business that may have been underwritten but not yet notified. The earning of this premium has been calculated on a basis of time apportionment. The directors consider that this represents a reasonable approximation of the overall earning risk profile of the policies written. As described in the risk management section there is detailed evaluation of premium written estimates at the time of writing risks and these are monitored and checked as remaining valid until they are received.

Investment valuations

All investments are shown at their fair value as described in the accounting policy on page 19 and details of the risks relating to investments are disclosed on page 22. All investments are highly rated securities and regularly traded on major stock exchanges so that the risks in their valuations are reduced.

Risk management

Coverys approach to syndicate risk management

The syndicate's activities expose it to a variety of financial and non-financial risks. The syndicate's core business is to accept significant insurance risk, whilst the appetite for other risks is low. The managing agent is responsible for understanding and managing the syndicate's exposure to such risks, and does this through the deployment of its risk management framework.

The Coverys at Lloyd's risk management framework includes an annual review, setting and Board approval of risk appetite for the syndicate as a part of the syndicate business planning and capital setting process. The risk management function regularly assess the risks to which the syndicate is exposed, and where deemed necessary, ensure that controls and procedures are in place to mitigate the effects of such risk to an acceptable level. A Risk and Capital Committee meets regularly to monitor performance against the approved risk appetite using a set of key risk indicators, and provides oversight and challenge to ensure the syndicate operates in a robust control environment.

Critical to the risk management of the syndicate is ensuring sufficient capital is in place to meet the solvency needs of the syndicate. An internally developed capital model (Coverys at Lloyd's internal model) is used to quantify the syndicate's capital requirements based on the assessment of the risks impacting the syndicate's business and the measures in place to manage and mitigate those risks from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. As described in note 15, the managing agent is required to prepare a Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) return to Lloyd's annually, using the results of the internal model, to agree capital requirements of the syndicate with Lloyd's.

Syndicate risk exposures

The following provides a summary of the types of risks to which the syndicate is exposed, the materiality of the risk to the syndicate and their key drivers, and the risk management tools and procedures in place to mitigate these risks.

Insurance risk

The very nature of the syndicate's business exposes it to the likelihood that claims will arise from business underwritten. Insurance risk is the principal risk the syndicate faces and arises from the inherent uncertainties in the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities. The key drivers of insurance risk which affect the syndicate are:

- Catastrophic events – the risk that catastrophic events (natural and man-made) occur which will lead to claims at a level not anticipated by the syndicate.
- Rating levels (pricing) – the risk that the expected attritional losses and anticipated catastrophic events, together with the cost of reinsurance, will result in net claims which exceed the premium income of the syndicate.
- Reserving – the risk that the reserves established by the syndicate at the previous year-end prove to be inadequate.

Insurance risk is quantified in the internal model using the plan data and projections (informed by syndicate experience and discussions with business owners) in relation to the above drivers of the risk.

Catastrophic events

The managing agent has developed underwriting guidelines which express limits including limits on individual risks, as well as per class of business. The syndicate uses modelling tools to monitor the aggregation of exposure and adherence to underwriting limits, to simulate catastrophe losses on aggregate exposures, and the effectiveness of the syndicate's reinsurance programmes. The syndicate also conduct Realistic Disaster Scenarios (RDS), as specified by Lloyd's and developed internally, which provide an estimate of the effect on the syndicate results of an aggregation of claims arising from a number of extreme scenarios. Exposure management reports and RDS results are provided to the Underwriting and Claims Committee and Syndicate Management Committee for oversight.

The largest events during 2019, with loss estimations as at 31 December 2019, were as follows:

Description of event	Gross loss	Net loss
	to syndicate	to syndicate
	£m	£m
Dallas Tornado Strikes	4.3	4.3
Storm Dorian	1.0	1.0

Business volumes and rating levels

The managing agent produces an annual business plan for the syndicate. The expected syndicate performance will be based on the volume of business written, at the planned loss ratios, expected terms and conditions and other P&L items including expenses. Performance against plan is monitored on a regular basis through the Underwriting and Claims Committee, as well as regular review and oversight by the Syndicate Management Committee and Board. If market conditions change materially after the plan is approved by Lloyd's, a revised plan is prepared for authorisation by the Board. In this way, rating levels of both businesses written and reinsurance purchased are subject to constant review.

A key driver to achievement of planned income forecasts is the due diligence performed on individual coverholders and new products and on their respective plans. Where rating levels or business volumes are under pressure, the syndicate will seek to review the business plan and will examine all relevant P&L items such as the syndicate's class of business performance, expense ratios, reinsurance arrangements, etc.

The syndicate's governance framework encompassing the Product Oversight Group, Underwriting and Claims Committee, Syndicate Management Committee and ultimately the Board provide the requisite oversight.

The effect of rating levels being lower than planned is, all other things being equal, to reduce income levels in respect of the risks underwritten, and hence increase both the claims ratio and the expenses ratio. If profitability were maintained but just volume reduced, the impact upon results might be fairly modest but if price ratings reductions are not reflective of exposure reduction there is likely to be a more significant impact upon the results.

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Gross premiums earned	150,606	132,938
Result for the period (excl. investment return)	(11,650)	(13,132)
1% reduction in volume pro-rata result for the period (excl. investment return)	(117)	(131)
1% rating price reduction on premium earned in the year	(1,506)	(1,329)

Reserving risk

There are a number of drivers of reserving risk.

Reserves are established for earned premium income, and unearned premium. The reserves in relation to the former are claims reserves. In relation to the latter, there is an unearned premium reserve, and there may also be an additional unexpired risk provision. In addition, a reserve for Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ULAE) will also be established and an allowance made for bad debt.

In order to mitigate reserving risk, the Coverys at Lloyd's actuarial function uses a number of actuarial techniques, to project gross and net premiums and gross and net insurance liabilities on a best estimate basis. The results of these techniques are then subject to formal peer review. This is an iterative process where the actuaries discuss data, models, methods and assumptions. This involves a considerable amount of challenge. Once the actuaries have completed their peer review of reserves, the results of the external actuary's projections are then compared to those proposed by the Coverys at Lloyd's actuarial function.

The Chief Actuary will then make a reserve recommendation to the Board including (if necessary) any loadings required. The level of booked reserves requires formal approval by the Board and is subject to an external audit and further actuarial opinion. The independent reserve assessment is presented in a Statement of Actuarial Opinion (SAO) to confirm the adequacy of the reserves and is provided annually to Lloyd's.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Gross outstanding claims provision	160,783	145,985
Net outstanding claims provision	154,435	139,443
Net unearned premium provision	86,424	75,984
1% movement in net outstanding claims	(1,544)	(1,394)

The above assumes that the reinsurers share pro-rata in any deterioration in outstanding claims which may not be the case. Although unearned premiums should not be affected by such movements in outstanding claims, larger movements in loss ratios could trigger a need for an Unexpired Risk Provision if expected claims rise above the level of the unearned premiums.

Investment risk

The syndicate's asset holdings expose it to investment risk, driven by the following sub-risk types: spread risk, currency and interest rate risks. There is also a small exposure to liquidity risk although risk reduces over time as the syndicate assets increase.

The syndicate's investment policy is established by the Board following recommendations by the Coverys at Lloyd's Investment Committee. In order to mitigate market risk, the Board, through delegation to the Investment Committee, monitors the economic situation to seek to anticipate any future interest rate movements and to take appropriate action to mitigate its effect on the value of syndicate assets.

Market risk is quantified in the internal model using the syndicate's asset holdings positions and an economic scenario generator (ESG) to simulate the impact of the market risk to the asset portfolio.

Liquidity risk

To mitigate liquidity risk the Board reviews cash flow projections and maintains cash levels consistent with the needs of the syndicate. The syndicate maximises the inflow of funds from reinsurance recoveries and outstanding premiums and controls costs through the reporting of the expense budget.

The following table summarises the maturity profile of the syndicate's financial liabilities.

	Less than 1 year £000	1 to 3 years £000	3 to 5 years £000	More than 5 years £000	Total £000
As at 31 December 2019					
Claims outstanding	48,779	64,121	28,373	19,510	160,783
Creditors	1,962	–	–	–	1,962
Total credit risk	<u>50,741</u>	<u>64,121</u>	<u>28,373</u>	<u>19,510</u>	<u>162,745</u>
As at 31 December 2018					
Claims outstanding	29,397	44,169	20,615	15,250	109,431
Creditors	4,564	–	–	–	4,564
Total credit risk	<u>33,961</u>	<u>44,169</u>	<u>20,615</u>	<u>15,250</u>	<u>113,995</u>

The following is an analysis of the estimated timing of net cash flows for the net claims liabilities held at the end of the year and at the previous year-end. These forecasts are based upon current estimates and historic trends and the actual timings of these future settlements may differ materially from the estimates below.

	Less than 1 year £000	1 to 3 years £000	3 to 5 years £000	More than 5 years £000	Total £000
Expected cashflows					
2019 net claims liabilities	46,853	61,589	27,253	18,740	154,435
2018 net claims liabilities	42,722	68,713	15,461	12,547	139,443

Currency risk

The main exposure to foreign currency risk arises from insurance business originating overseas. The syndicate attempts to fully match assets with liabilities on a regular basis.

The syndicate is exposed to changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to movements in foreign exchange rates. The syndicate deals in six main currencies: Sterling, Canadian dollars, Euros, US dollars, Australian dollars and New Zealand dollars. Transactions also take place in other currencies, although these are immediately converted to Sterling.

A 10% fall in the value of all overseas net assets would lead to a £0.3m loss (2018: £2.0m) with US Dollar net assets being the largest element of that at £0.7m for 2019 (2018: £1.4m). The syndicate monitors these currency balances and aims to ensure excessive balances beyond accumulated profits do not accrue beyond those necessary to meet overseas trust fund requirements. The syndicate has not taken out any transactions to hedge these balances.

The following table, all expressed in Sterling, shows that the total net assets held by the syndicate designated in US dollars at the year-end represented 16% which is up from 32% at the previous year-end.

	£ £000	US\$ £000	Can\$ £000	Euro £000	Other £000	Total £000
As at 31 December 2019						
Financial investments	17,657	48,156	3,032	35,225	867	104,938
Overseas deposits	–	399	456	–	8,418	9,273
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	4,401	3,680	12	1,324	154	9,571
Insurance & reinsurance debtors	7,462	5,925	87	228	1,573	15,275
Cash at bank	4,117	2,662	1,051	3,090	755	11,675
Other assets including deferred acquisition costs	34,149	20,927	1,225	1,747	2,971	61,019
Total assets	67,789	81,749	5,863	41,614	14,736	211,751
Technical provisions	104,317	87,487	3,846	41,825	12,956	250,431
Insurance & reinsurance creditors	–	136	–	–	–	136
Other creditors	9,002	911	(113)	(6,118)	(518)	3,164
Total liabilities	113,319	88,534	3,733	35,707	12,438	253,731
Surplus/(deficiency) of assets	(45,530)	(6,785)	2,130	5,907	2,298	(41,980)

	£ £000	US\$ £000	Can\$ £000	Euro £000	Other £000	Total £000
As at 31 December 2018						
Financial investments	35,945	25,662	2,160	30,295	468	94,530
Overseas deposits	–	271	317	–	5,513	6,101
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	4,958	1,883	7	3,016	129	9,993
Insurance & reinsurance debtors	8,447	4,432	122	1,976	1,152	16,129
Cash at bank	1,493	1,589	604	3,711	1,591	8,988
Other assets including deferred acquisition costs	26,526	18,008	1,087	4,731	2,156	52,508
Total assets	77,369	51,845	4,297	43,729	11,009	188,249
Technical provisions	90,147	64,303	2,783	57,439	10,747	225,419
Insurance & reinsurance creditors	953	573	–	–	–	1,526
Other creditors	11,469	1,431	(98)	(6,181)	(346)	6,275
Total liabilities	102,569	66,307	2,685	51,258	10,401	233,220
Surplus/(deficiency) of assets	(25,200)	(14,462)	1,612	(7,529)	608	(44,971)

Interest rate risk

The syndicate's main exposure to fluctuation in interest rates arises from its effect on the valuation of funds invested in bonds and equities. In order to mitigate this risk, the Board, advised by its external investment managers, monitors the economic situation to seek to anticipate any future interest rate movement and to take appropriate action to mitigate its effect on the value of investments held.

The largest element of the syndicate's investments comprise of fixed income securities. The fair value of the investment in fixed income securities is inversely correlated to the movement in market interest rates. If market rates fall, the fair value of the syndicate's fixed interest investments would tend to rise and vice versa. Fixed income assets are predominantly invested in high quality corporate, government, supranational bonds and residential mortgage backed securities. The investments typically have relatively short durations and terms to maturity.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Impact of a 50 basis point increase in interest rates on result	(239)	(127)
Impact of a 50 basis points decrease in interest rates on result	239	127
Impact of a 50 basis points increase in interest rates on net assets	(239)	(127)
Impact of a 50 basis point decrease in interest rates on net assets	239	127

Credit risk

Credit risk arises where counterparties fail to meet their financial obligations in full as they fall due. The primary sources of credit risk for the syndicate are:

- Reinsurers: Whereby reinsurers may fail to pay valid claims against a reinsurance contract held by the syndicate.
- Brokers and intermediaries: Whereby counterparties fail to pass on premiums collected or claims paid on behalf of the syndicate.
- Financial instruments: Whereby issuer default results in the syndicate losing all or part of the value of a financial instrument.

Reinsurance credit risk

When considering the panel of reinsurers for its reinsurance programme, the syndicate seeks to place protection across a broad spread of counterparties. The syndicate is committed to using only the highest rated reinsurers. The proposed pool of potential reinsurers is reviewed and agreed by the Syndicate Management Committee ahead of placing. All reinsurers used to date have been at least "A-" rated by Standard & Poor's, and the termination clause of all policies stipulates this as a minimum financial rating going forwards. If a reinsurer rating falls below "A-", the Syndicate Management Committee is consulted to rule upon invocation of the termination clause.

There are a number of ways in which the syndicate considers and monitors reinsurance counterparty financial strength such as deterministically (monitored by the reinsurance team, and stochastically, monitored by the capital team.) The Coverys at Lloyd's internal model considers the financial ratings of each participating reinsurer, and calculates the effect of reinsurer default on the syndicate's ability to make reinsurance recoveries.

Brokers and intermediaries

Claims funds held by third party administrators are held in segregated bank accounts and are not subject to credit risk.

Financial instruments risk

The syndicate has debtors, creditors, bank balances and investments in various currencies in the normal course of its business. The risks with regard to these transactions are detailed above and none of these financial instruments are considered to present any risks that are exceptional in their nature for their type of instrument. The syndicate does not actively enter into derivatives, hedging or other uses of financial instruments as part of its financial risk management.

The following tables analyse the syndicate's major exposures to counterparty credit risk excluding loans and receivables, based on Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating at 31 December 2019.

	AAA £000	AA £000	A £000	BBB £000	Total £000
As at 31 December 2019					
Variable yield securities and unit trusts	–	3,034	879	–	3,913
Debt securities	–	25,797	15,131	6,913	47,841
Participation in investment pools	–	53,184	–	–	53,184
Overseas deposits as investments	6,337	1,389	1,021	525	9,273
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	–	2,092	4,256	–	6,348
Cash at bank and in hand	–	1,051	10,624	–	11,675
Total credit risk	6,337	86,547	31,911	7,438	132,234
As at 31 December 2018					
Variable yield securities and unit trusts	–	2,161	166	–	2,327
Debt securities	–	10,598	12,303	2,595	25,496
Participation in investment pools	–	66,708	–	–	66,708
Overseas deposits as investments	4,117	1,214	471	299	6,101
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	–	–	6,542	–	6,542
Cash at bank and in hand	–	604	8,383	–	8,987
Total credit risk	4,117	81,285	27,865	2,894	116,161

Insurance receivables are not shown above but would be categorised as 'unrated' as a majority of the balance relates to insurance broker debt which falls outside credit rating requirements.

Operational risk

Much of the effect of the syndicate's exposure to operational risks is reflected in the various other risk headings above, and is mitigated and managed through the exercise of controls and management actions described above. Additional exposures are in relation to business continuity, i.e. the risk that the ability of the syndicate to continue in business will be affected by events not reflected under other headings, for example the impact of terrorist activity, and in the management of relationships and arrangements with staff and external parties.

In relation to the former, the managing agent maintains a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) which sets out the anticipated risks, assessments of the robustness and sustainability of IT infrastructure and applications, and the alternate arrangements or response procedures in place to mitigate business continuity risks. The BCP is reviewed and updated regularly. In relation to the latter, the managing agent has established arrangements designed to achieve an appropriate commonality of interest between the syndicate and the individuals concerned, and these arrangements are reviewed periodically. In addition to mitigating the risk of loss of key staff, the managing agent seeks to maintain a sufficient personnel resource with appropriate experience and expertise to reduce the dependence on any one individual so far as is practicably possible.

Operational risk is monitored via regular risk and control assessments and tested for adequate risk mitigation in place through scenario assessments. The insight from these processes is used to quantify operational risk in the internal model.

Regulatory risk

The managing agent is required to comply, inter alia, with the requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority, the Financial Conduct Authority and Lloyd's. Failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in a variety of sanctions, the most extreme being a withdrawal of the right to underwrite business. The managing agent has established business operations and processes that are in compliance with the applicable regulatory standards. Management has also put in place appropriate monitoring structures to mitigate the risk of failing to meet regulatory compliance. The Coverys at Lloyd's Governance Committee monitors regulatory developments to ensure the managing agent remains compliant. In addition the risk management function monitors the position. The internal audit function supports the monitoring process, and directly reports into the Coverys at Lloyd's Audit Committee, itself comprised of non-executive directors of the managing agent.

Regulatory risk is quantified under operational risk in the internal model.

Solvency risk

The Board sets the risk appetite in line with its strategy and ensures that sufficient capital resources are raised to cover those risks in line with regulatory and Lloyd's capital setting processes, as per the above. The Coverys at Lloyd's Risk and Capital Committee monitors risk appetite and tolerances on behalf of the Board.

In the event of extreme adverse claims experience, it is possible that the syndicate may not be able to settle its claim liabilities out of its own funds. In that event, the capital structure underpinning the syndicate is such that any deficits can be called from the syndicate's capital providers (members) in accordance with Lloyd's rules. In the event of any member being unable to fulfil its share of such a call, Lloyd's Central Fund may, at Lloyd's discretion, be applied to make good any deficits for the benefit of policyholders.

Notes to the annual accounts

At 31 December 2019

1 Analysis of underwriting results

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

	Gross written premiums £000	Gross premiums earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Net operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000
2019						
Direct insurance:						
Fire and other damage to property	51,866	51,014	(32,306)	(19,803)	(6,560)	(7,655)
Third party liability	104,289	93,640	(57,915)	(35,370)	(5,324)	(4,969)
Accident & Health	6,646	5,953	(2,827)	(2,860)	(62)	204
	<u>162,801</u>	<u>150,607</u>	<u>(93,048)</u>	<u>(58,033)</u>	<u>(11,946)</u>	<u>(12,420)</u>
2018						
Direct insurance:						
Fire and other damage to property	48,031	44,581	(30,688)	(16,588)	(7,434)	(10,129)
Third party liability	97,890	84,635	(52,299)	(33,807)	(3,775)	(5,246)
Accident & Health	2,897	3,723	(910)	(1,001)	431	2,243
	<u>148,818</u>	<u>132,939</u>	<u>(83,897)</u>	<u>(51,396)</u>	<u>(10,778)</u>	<u>(13,132)</u>

Total commissions for direct insurance written in the year amounted to £43,049k (2018: £38,933k).

The geographical analysis of where premiums were concluded is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
United Kingdom	72,841	63,882
Other EU countries	948	21,770
Rest of the world	89,012	63,166
	<u>162,801</u>	<u>148,818</u>

2 Technical provisions

Gross technical provisions

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Claims outstanding	160,783	145,985
Provision for unearned premiums	<u>89,648</u>	<u>79,434</u>
	<u>250,431</u>	<u>225,419</u>
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
Claims outstanding	6,348	6,542
Provision for unearned premiums	<u>3,223</u>	<u>3,450</u>
	<u>9,571</u>	<u>9,992</u>
Net technical provisions		
Claims outstanding	154,435	139,443
Provision for unearned premiums	<u>86,425</u>	<u>75,984</u>
	<u>240,860</u>	<u>215,427</u>

Reconciliation of movements in year

	At 31 Dec 18 £000	Movement in technical account £000	Exchange movement £000	At 31 Dec 19 £000
2019				
Gross provision for claims	(145,984)	(19,476)	4,677	(160,783)
Reinsurers' share of provision	6,543	26	(221)	6,348
Unearned premium	(79,434)	(12,195)	1,981	(89,648)
Reinsurers' share of unearned premium	3,449	(186)	(40)	3,223
Deferred acquisition costs	24,917	4,833	(543)	29,207
	At 31 Dec 17 £000	Movement in technical account £000	Exchange movement £000	At 31 Dec 18 £000
2018				
Gross provision for claims	(107,368)	(35,934)	(2,682)	(145,984)
Reinsurers' share of provision	4,293	2,143	107	6,543
Unearned premium	(62,037)	(15,880)	(1,517)	(79,434)
Reinsurers' share of unearned premium	3,300	98	51	3,449
Deferred acquisition costs	25,636	(1,132)	413	24,917

Claims development triangulations – earned loss reserves on a pure underwriting year basis

Gross claims development as at 31 December 2019

Pure underwriting year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Estimate of gross claims incurred	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	Total
After one year	858	420	369	4,736	1,090	4,557	1,493	
After two years	13,145	22,402	27,294	38,039	37,704	35,209		
After three years	25,426	44,897	59,230	75,830	78,134			
After four years	25,937	41,418	58,461	89,358				
After five years	24,916	43,270	61,243					
After six years	27,521	44,080						
After seven years	28,389							
After eight years	–							
Less gross claims paid	22,907	27,718	36,660	50,128	29,538	10,157	15	
Gross reserves	5,482	16,362	24,583	39,230	48,596	25,053	1,478	160,783

Net claims development as at 31 December 2019

Pure underwriting year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Estimate of gross claims incurred	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	Total
After one year	858	420	336	4,710	1,061	4,506	1,415	
After two years	12,477	19,787	26,665	36,912	36,762	33,778		
After three years	23,599	39,889	57,581	73,262	75,877			
After four years	24,423	39,919	57,886	87,654				
After five years	23,876	41,431	60,669					
After six years	25,320	42,121						
After seven years	26,295							
After eight years	–							
Less net claims paid	20,827	27,016	36,501	50,094	28,765	10,157	15	
Net reserves	5,468	15,105	24,169	37,560	47,112	23,621	1,400	154,435

The above analysis is shown in Sterling. Paid claims have been accounted for at historical exchange rates for each calendar year with the reserves at each year-end retranslated using the latest reporting date exchange rate so as to prevent foreign exchange fluctuations obscuring the view of the claims development.

The significant movements in gross claims incurred in respect of claims provisions created at the end of the previous period are analysed as follows:

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Fire and other damage to property	9,741	10,241
Third party liability	74,050	65,178
Accident & Health	655	555
	<u>84,446</u>	<u>75,974</u>

3 Net operating expenses

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Brokerage and commissions	18,011	18,894
Other acquisition costs including certain syndicate expenses deemed to relate to procuring business	34,629	24,431
Acquisition costs	<u>52,640</u>	<u>43,325</u>
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(4,833)	(266)
Administration expenses	8,741	6,987
Members' standard personal expenses	1,485	1,349
	<u>58,033</u>	<u>51,395</u>
Administrative expenses include:		
Auditor's remuneration		
Audit of the syndicate annual accounts	98	113
Other assurance services provided	119	92
	<u>119</u>	<u>92</u>

4 Employees

The following amounts were recharged to the syndicate in respect of employment costs.

Wages and salaries	8,037	6,843
Social security costs	1,157	907
Other pension costs	631	495
	<u>9,824</u>	<u>8,245</u>

Salary and related expenses, where they relate to the cost of procuring business, are treated as acquisition costs and are deferred in line with premiums. The analysis above shows the total before deferral.

The average number of employees working for the syndicate during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
Administration and finance	20	20
Underwriting	39	36
Claims	7	5
	<u>66</u>	<u>61</u>

5 Directors' and Active Underwriter's emoluments

The directors of Coverys at Lloyd's received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Emoluments	<u>412</u>	<u>340</u>

Active Underwriter's emoluments

The Active Underwriter received the following aggregate remuneration charged as other acquisition costs:

Emoluments	<u>406</u>	<u>405</u>
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6 Investment Return

Income from investments	1,205	696
Gains on the realisation of investments	457	18
Losses on the realisation of investments	(204)	(234)
Investment income	<u>1,458</u>	<u>480</u>
Investment expenses and charges	(86)	(63)
Unrealised gains on investments	1,729	77
Unrealised losses on investments	(3)	(1,025)
Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	<u>3,098</u>	<u>(531)</u>

This can also be presented as follows:

Interest and similar income

Interest from financial instruments designated at fair value	1,205	696
Other interest & similar income	<u>2,185</u>	<u>95</u>
	<u>3,390</u>	<u>791</u>

7 Investment Expenses and Charges

Investment income (note 6)	3,390	791
Investment management expenses, including interest	(86)	(63)
Realised losses on investments	(204)	(234)
Unrealised losses on investments	(2)	(1,025)
	<u>(292)</u>	<u>(1,322)</u>
	<u>3,098</u>	<u>(531)</u>

8 Other financial investments

	Market value		Cost	
	2019 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2018 £000
Listed securities				
Shares and other variable yield securities	3,913	2,327	3,913	2,327
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	47,841	25,496	47,618	25,535
Participation in investment pools	53,184	66,708	52,565	67,321
	<u>104,938</u>	<u>94,531</u>	<u>104,096</u>	<u>95,183</u>

Fair value hierarchy

In accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 11.27 the above financial instruments have been classified into three levels to estimate their fair values, with Level 1 being the most reliable. The syndicate has adopted the following definitions of the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data), for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

The syndicate's financial instruments are classified as: Level 1: 104,373 and Level 3: 565 (2018: all financial instruments were classified as Level 1). The Level 3 instrument is being driven by the 'Syndicate loans to the Central Fund'.

9 Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Intermediaries	14,869	13,391
Policyholders	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

10 Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

Due from ceding insurers	<u>406</u>	<u>2,739</u>
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All debtors are due within one year.

11 Other debtors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts held by Third Party Administrators – claims funds	11,129	10,812
USFIT	51	144
VAT receivable	77	129
Other debtors	176	80
	<u>11,433</u>	<u>11,165</u>

12 Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

Due within one year	<u>137</u>	<u>1,526</u>
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13 Other creditors

Taxation	<u>1,819</u>	<u>4,353</u>
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14 Year of account development

The following table shows how the results for all years of account were earned by calendar year compared to the underwriting year of account results/forecasts at closure (UW account column).

Year of account	Calendar years (GAAP)							Total £000	UW account £000
	2013 £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	2019 £000	2019 £000		
2013	(6,647)	(1,749)	(664)					(9,060)	(8,844)
2014		(11,281)	(4,301)	1,645				(13,937)	(14,183)
2015			(13,170)	(1,352)	3,353			(11,169)	(10,136)
2016				(16,403)	708	4,280		(11,415)	(8,143)
2017					(13,940)	(2,126)	3,395	(12,671)	(12,405)
2018						(16,847)	2,774	(14,073)	3,992
2019							(14,721)	(14,721)	9,497
Calendar year GAAP result	<u>(6,647)</u>	<u>(13,030)</u>	<u>(18,135)</u>	<u>(16,110)</u>	<u>(9,879)</u>	<u>(14,693)</u>	<u>(8,552)</u>		

The GAAP results in calendar year 3, and the actual UW account results, include movements on reinsured (closed) years of account.

15 Regulatory capital requirements

Funds at Lloyd's

Every member of Lloyd's is required to hold additional capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's (FAL). These funds are required primarily in case syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet members' underwriting liabilities.

The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's according to the nature and the amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of that business. FAL is not hypothecated to any specific syndicate participation by a member, therefore there are no specific funds available to a syndicate which can be precisely identified as its capital.

In addition to the FAL and any additional funds a member may introduce to meet losses, there is a Central Guarantee Fund controlled by Lloyd's which they may utilise to meet any syndicate liabilities that are not met by a member.

Capital framework at Lloyd's

The Society of Lloyd's (Lloyd's) is a regulated undertaking and subject to the supervision of the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and in accordance with Solvency II requirements.

Within this supervisory framework, Lloyd's applies capital requirements at member level and centrally to ensure that Lloyd's complies with Solvency II, and beyond that to meet its own financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

Although, as described below, Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only respectively, not at syndicate level. Accordingly the capital requirement in respect of Syndicate 1991 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

Lloyd's capital setting process

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, each syndicate is required to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) for the prospective underwriting year. This amount must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 year loss, reflecting uncertainty in the ultimate run-off of underwriting liabilities (SCR 'to ultimate'). The syndicate must also calculate its SCR at the same confidence level but reflecting uncertainty over a one year time horizon (one year SCR) for Lloyd's to use in meeting Solvency II requirements. The SCRs of each syndicate are subject to review by Lloyd's and approval by the Lloyd's Capital and Planning Group.

A syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the syndicate(s) on which it participating but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2019 was 35% of the member's SCR 'to ultimate'.

Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (FAL), held within and managed within a syndicate (funds in syndicate) or as the member's share of the members' balances on each syndicate on which it participates.

There are no funds in syndicate held for this syndicate, accordingly all of the assets less liabilities of the syndicate, as represented by the members' balances reported on the balance sheet represent, resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

16 Derivatives

During the year, the syndicate has not held or purchased any derivative contracts.

17 Off-balance sheet items

The syndicate has not been party to an arrangement, which is not reflected in its balance sheet, where material risks and benefits arise for the syndicate.

18 Related parties

- (i) A number of executive directors of Coverys at Lloyd's were also directors and approved persons of other UK subsidiaries within the Coverys Group.
- (ii) During the year, the syndicate paid £11,488k (2018: £9,270k) to Coverys MA Services Limited (CMAS) in relation to management fees and a further £951k (2018: £951k) in managing agency fees to Coverys at Lloyd's. These amounts have been charged at cost.
- (iii) CMAS, the principal administration company and a subsidiary of Coverys at Lloyd's, provided a number of services to Syndicate 1991 including IT and Human Resources.
- (iv) R E McCoy, P M Sloan and M Bell are directors of CMAS.
- (v) R E McCoy, M Bell, P M Sloan and A G Chopourian are directors of DTW 1991 Underwriting Limited (DTW1991), a Lloyd's approved service company coverholder which conducts business on behalf of the syndicate. During the year DTW1991 provided £94,294k of premium income to the syndicate (2018: £90,283k). DTW1991's costs are recharged to the syndicate and treated as acquisition costs. This amounted to £7k in 2019 (2018: £43k).
- (vi) With effect from 1 May 2018, S1991 appointed DTW Claims Management LLC (DCM), a US domiciled Claims Administrator to handle claims exclusively for Syndicate 1991's US policyholders. D T Wright (Active Underwriter) and S H Mitchell (Deputy Underwriter) are shareholders of DCM. They do not receive any financial benefit from the arrangement. With effect from 31 January 2020, D T Wright and S H Mitchell no longer hold an interest in DCM.

19 Controlling party of the managing agent

The ultimate Parent undertaking is Medical Professional Mutual Insurance Company, a company registered in Massachusetts, USA.

The immediate parent undertaking is Coverys UK Holding Co. Limited, which is registered in England and Wales.

Group Financial Statements are prepared by the immediate parent undertaking, Coverys UK Holding Co. Limited, a company registered in England & Wales, and can be obtained from Coverys UK Holding Co. Limited, 6th Floor, One Creechurch Place, London, EC3A 5AF.

COVERYS



Coverys Managing Agency Limited

Syndicate

DTW 1991

Underwriting year accounts

2017 year of account

Syndicate 1991

At 31 December 2019

Managing agent's report

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Coverys at Lloyd's presents its report together with the syndicate underwriting year accounts for the 2017 year of account of Syndicate 1991 for the three years ended 31 December 2019.

Review of the 2017 year of account

Activities

Syndicate 1991 is a specialist in delegated authority underwriting, and was approved by Lloyd's for the 2013 year of account. The capacity for 2017 was £126.8m. Pure underwriting year premiums written excluding commission were £172.1m, representing 132% of capacity.

Results

The loss for the 2017 year of account was £12.6m equivalent to 9.8% of capacity. An explanation of the result is included in the Underwriter's report on page 3 and in the Strategic report on page 5.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as the syndicate auditor.

Approved by order of the Board of Coverys at Lloyd's.

Disclosure of Information to Auditors

So far as each person who was a director of the managing agent 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 syndicate'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.

R E McCoy

Chief Executive Officer
2 March 2020

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The managing agent is responsible for preparing syndicate underwriting year accounts and an accompanying managing agent's report in accordance with applicable law, Lloyd's Byelaws and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Regulation 6 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicates and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations") requires the managing agent to prepare syndicate underwriting year accounts for a syndicate in respect of any underwriting year which is being closed by reinsurance to close during or at the end of a financial year.

The syndicate underwriting year accounts must be prepared on an underwriting year basis which give a true and fair view of the result of the underwriting year at closure.

In preparing the syndicate underwriting year accounts, the managing agent is required by the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) to:

- Select suitable accounting policies which are applied consistently and where there are items which affect more than one year of account, ensure a treatment which is equitable as between the members of the syndicate affected. In particular, the amount charged by way of premium in respect of the reinsurance to close shall, where the reinsuring members and reinsured members are members of the same syndicate for different years of account, be equitable as between them, having regard to the nature and amount of the liabilities reinsured;

- Take into account all income and charges relating to a closed year of account without regard to the date of receipt or payment;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in these financial statements.

The managing agent is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the syndicate underwriting year accounts comply with the 2008 Regulations and the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.8 of 2005). It also has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the syndicate and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report

to the Members of Syndicate 1991 2017 closed year of account

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Report on the audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, Syndicate 1991's syndicate underwriting year accounts for the 2017 year of account for the three years ended 31 December 2019 (the "syndicate underwriting year accounts"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the 2017 closed year of account;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

We have audited the syndicate underwriting year accounts included within the Underwriting year accounts 2017 year of account (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019, Statement of profit or loss account – Technical account, Statement of profit or loss account – Non-technical account and amount due from members, the Statement of cash flow for the three years then ended and the notes to the syndicate underwriting accounts, including a description of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and other applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Emphasis of matter – Basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the syndicate underwriting year accounts, which is not modified, we draw attention to note 1 of the syndicate underwriting year accounts, which describes the basis of preparation. In particular, as these financial statements relate to a closed underwriting year of account, matters relating to going concern are not relevant to these financial statements. The syndicate underwriting year accounts are prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework for the specific purpose as described in the *Use of this report* paragraph below. As a result, the syndicate underwriting year accounts may not be suitable for another purpose.

Reporting on other information

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

In connection with our audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate underwriting year accounts or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the syndicate underwriting year accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Managing agent's report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 have been included.

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

Managing agent's report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Managing agent's report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the syndicate underwriting year accounts and has been prepared in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the syndicate and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Managing agent's report.

Responsibilities for the syndicate underwriting year accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the managing agent for the syndicate underwriting year accounts

As explained more fully in the statement of managing agent's responsibilities set out on page 39, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate underwriting year accounts in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the result for the 2017 closed year of account. The managing agent is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate underwriting year accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the syndicate underwriting year accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these syndicate underwriting year accounts.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's members as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and Part C of the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, as amended by The Statutory Auditors and Third Country Auditors Regulations 2017 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005), we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the managing agent in respect of the syndicate; or
- the syndicate underwriting year accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Robert Cordock (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
4 March 2020

Statement of profit or loss account

Technical account – general business

2017 year of account closed at 31 December 2019

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	Note	£000	£000
Syndicate allocated capacity			<u>129,740</u>
Earned premiums net of reinsurance:			
Gross premiums written			169,189
Outward reinsurance premiums			<u>(13,748)</u>
			155,441
Reinsurance to close premiums received net of reinsurance	4		85,061
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			3,052
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance:			
Claims paid			
Gross amount		(68,999)	
Reinsurers' share		<u>1,943</u>	
		(67,056)	
Reinsurance to close premiums payable net of reinsurance	5	<u>(121,899)</u>	
			(188,955)
Net operating expenses	6		<u>(67,455)</u>
Balance on the technical account – general business	7		<u><u>(12,856)</u></u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 46 to 55 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss account Non-technical account and amounts due from members

2017 year of account closed at 31 December 2019

	Note	£000
Balance on the technical account – general business		(12,856)
Investment income		3,052
Investment expenses and charges		–
Realised gains on investments		156
Unrealised gains on investments		1,623
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account	8	(4,831)
Other charges		451
Loss for the 2017 closed year of account		<u><u>(12,405)</u></u>

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The above loss was after a £451k exchange gain, included within the non-technical account Other charges.

There was no other comprehensive income.

	£000
Amounts due from members	
Loss for the 2017 closed year of account	(12,405)
Members' agents' fees advances	(161)
Amounts due (from) members at 31 December 2019	<u><u>(12,566)</u></u>

As the 2017 year of account following a reinsurance to close is no longer trading, all operations relate to ceased activities for this year of account.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 46 to 55 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

2017 year of account

Closed at 31 December 2019

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	Note	£000	£000
Assets			
Investments	9		94,947
Debtors	10		17,418
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross reinsurance to close premiums – reinsurer's share	5		5,802
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		9,574	
Overseas deposits		8,068	
			<u>17,642</u>
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs	5	8,813	
Prepayments and other accrued income		4,216	
			<u>13,029</u>
Total assets			<u><u>148,838</u></u>
Liabilities			
Amount due (from) members			(12,566)
Reinsurance to close premium payable			
– gross amount	5	161,058	
Creditors	11		1,560
Accruals and deferred Income			(1,214)
Total liabilities			<u><u>148,838</u></u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 46 to 55 form part of these financial statements.

The syndicate underwriting year accounts were approved by the Board of Coverys at Lloyd's on 2 March 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

R E McCoy
Chief Executive Officer

M Bell
Finance Director

Statement of cash flows

2017 year of account

2017 year of account closed at 31 December 2019

	£000
Cash flow from operating activities	
Loss for the financial year	(12,566)
Adjustments for:	
Increase in gross technical provisions	161,058
Increase/(decrease) in reinsurers' share of technical provisions	(5,801)
Increase in debtors, prepayments & accrued income	(30,288)
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	347
Investment return	(3,052)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>109,698</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of equity & debt instruments	(170,792)
Sale of equity & debt instruments	64,201
Changes to market value and currency	2,878
Investment return	3,052
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>(100,661)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Members' agents fees	(161)
Net cash from financing activities	<u>(161)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents in year	
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8,876
Foreign exchange movements in cash and cash equivalents	698
Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>9,574</u>
Cash & cash equivalents comprise:	
Cash at bank and in hand	9,574
	<u>9,574</u>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 46 to 55 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the syndicate underwriting accounts 2017 year of account

Closed at 31 December 2019

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1 Statement of accounting policies

General information and principal activities

Syndicate 1991 is a Lloyd's syndicate domiciled in England and Wales. It is managed by Coverys at Lloyd's, a private company limited by shares that was incorporated in England and whose registered office is One Creechurch Place, London EC3A 5AF.

The syndicate is supported by third party members.

Basis of preparation and compliance with accounting standards

These syndicate underwriting year accounts have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", FRS 103 "Insurance Contracts", The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.8 of 2005), as far as is necessary to present a true and fair view.

The syndicate underwriting year accounts have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value.

The syndicate underwriting year accounts are presented in Sterling which is also the syndicate's functional currency.

Members participate on a syndicate by reference to a year of account and each syndicate year of account is a separate annual venture. These syndicate underwriting year accounts relate to the 2017 year of account which has been closed by reinsurance to close into the 2018 year of account of Syndicate 1991 at 31 December 2019. Consequently the balance sheet represents the assets and liabilities of the 2017 year of account and the profit and loss account and cash flow statement reflect the transactions for that year of account during the 36 months period until closure.

As each syndicate year of account is a separate annual venture, comparatives do not exist and are therefore not included in these accounts.

Significant accounting policies:

Underwriting transactions

Each account is normally kept open for three years and the underwriting result is ascertained at the end of the third year when the account is closed, normally by reinsurance into the following year of account. The accounts include transactions on the following bases:

- (a) Gross premiums are allocated to years of account into which the arrangement with the coverholder incepts. Commissions or brokerage charged to the syndicate are allocated to the same year of account as the relevant policy. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.
- (b) Reinsurance premiums are allocated to a year of account in accordance with the underlying risks being protected or in relation to the coverage period of the contract as appropriate. Any reinsurance premium adjustments are charged to a year of account according to the basis on which the adjustments concerned are calculated.
- (c) Gross claims paid include internal and external adjustment and settlement expenses. Salvages and reinsurance recoveries are allocated to the year of account to which the related claim was charged.
- (d) All underwriting transactions are recognised on the basis of transactions processed up to and including the balance sheet date plus accruals in respect of anticipated additional or return premiums, reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoveries in respect of paid claims.
- (e) A reinsurance to close is a contract of insurance which, in return for a premium paid by the closing year of account, transfers, normally to the following year of account, all known and unknown liabilities arising out of transactions connected with insurance business underwritten by the closing year of account. However, it should be noted that a reinsurance contract does not extinguish the primary liability of the original underwriter.

The estimate of future liabilities (including internal and external settlement costs) and the premium for the reinsurance to close are calculated by the internal actuaries based on the latest loss information available at the time of making such calculation. This is in line with the external actuarial opinion. The calculation allows for the estimated net cost of claims which may have been incurred but not yet reported; such allowance is established by using market blended rates adapted to reflect experience to date. The calculation includes estimates for known outstanding claims, claims which may have been incurred but not reported, and potential reinsurance recoveries. The uncertainties which are inherent in the process of estimating are such that in the normal course of events, unforeseen or unexpected future developments may cause the ultimate cost of settling the outstanding liabilities to differ from that presently estimated. Credit is taken for any reinsurance recoveries that are presently estimated to be recoverable. No credit is taken for investment earnings which may be expected to arise in the future on the funds representing either the reinsurance to close or the estimate of future liabilities as applicable. Any unearned premiums are taken into account within the calculation of the reinsurance to close premium.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Classification

The accounting classification of financial assets and liabilities determines their basis of measurement and how changes in those values are presented in the profit or loss or other comprehensive income. These classifications are made at initial recognition and subsequent reclassification is only permitted in restricted circumstances.

Investments in shares and other variable yield securities and unit trusts and debt securities and other fixed income securities are classified as fair value through profit and loss as they are managed on a fair value basis. Cash at bank, deposits with credit institutions, debtors and accrued interest are classified as loans and receivables.

(b) Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the syndicate becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the asset after deducting all of its liabilities.

(c) Initial measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate if interest for a similar debt instrument.

(d) Subsequent measurement

Investments in shares and other debt instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Movements in unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between their valuation at the balance sheet date and their purchase price or, if they have been previously valued, their valuation at the last balance sheet date.

(e) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flow from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the syndicate transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the syndicate, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, have transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(f) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse in time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the syndicate estimates the fair value by using a valuation technique.

(g) Impairment of financial instruments measured at amortised cost or cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, i.e. using the effective interest method.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit and loss immediately.

(h) Offsetting

Debtors/creditors arising from insurance/reinsurance operations shown in the balance sheet include the totals of all outstanding debit and credit transactions as processed by the syndicate and through the Lloyd's central facility. No account has been taken of any offsets which may be applicable in calculating the net amounts due between the syndicate and each of its counterparty insureds, reinsurers or intermediaries as appropriate.

Investment return

The gross investment return comprises investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses and charges. Investment return arising in each calendar year is allocated to years of account in proportion to the average funds available for investment attributable to those years. Investment returns in respect of overseas deposits are allocated to the year of account which funded these deposits. Investment return is wholly allocated to the general business technical account.

Syndicate operating expenses

Costs incurred by the managing agent in respect of the syndicate are charged to the syndicate. Where expenses do not relate to any specific year of account they are apportioned between years of account on bases which reflects the benefit obtained by each year of account from each type of expense. Where expenses are incurred jointly by the managing agent and the syndicate, they are apportioned on bases that are considered to fairly reflect the nature and usage of the expense concerned.

Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 managing agents are not required to deduct basic rate income tax from trading income. In addition, all UK basic income tax deducted from syndicate investment income is recoverable by managing agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agents is gross of tax. Capital appreciation falls within trading income and is also distributed gross of tax. It is the responsibility of members to agree and settle their individual tax liabilities with the Inland Revenue.

No provision has been made for any United States Federal Income Tax or any overseas tax payable on the underwriting results or investment earnings. Members resident overseas for tax purposes are responsible for agreeing and settling any tax liabilities with the taxation authorities of their country of residence.

Basis of currency translation

The syndicate has Sterling as its functional and presentation currency.

Income and expenditure in US dollars, Canadian dollars, Euros, Australian and New Zealand dollars are translated at average rates of exchange for each calendar year as an equivalent of transaction rates. The exception to this is that the reinsurance to close receivable and payable have been translated at the transaction rates of exchange ruling at the effective dates of the contracts. Underwriting transactions denominated in other foreign currencies are included at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed.

Although transactions are translated as described above, the monetary assets and liabilities, including any unearned premiums or deferred acquisition costs, within the balance sheet in the currencies stated above are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on 31 December 2019. Any differences are included within the profit or loss on exchange account in the non-technical account. Any non-monetary assets or liabilities are retained at their original exchange rate.

Key accounting judgements and estimation uncertainties

The key accounting judgements, assumptions and estimates made in the preparation of these underwriting year accounts are those relating to the determination of the reinsurance to close to transfer all assets and liabilities from the 2017 year of account to the 2018 year of account. However as this amount has been contractually committed to since the year-end there can be no further change to the amount in respect of the 2017 year of account.

The accounting policy for the reinsurance to close is described on page 46 and the related risks relating to the underlying net technical provisions that it transfers are described on page 21 within the syndicate annual accounts. The reinsurance to close after the reinsurers' share is £146.4m. The most uncertain element within these technical provisions is the amount for claims outstanding which covers amounts where either a claim event has occurred but the syndicate has not yet been notified or where although notified there has been insufficient information to date to be certain regarding its ultimate cost. This provision for Incurred but Not Reported ("IBNR") after potential related reinsurance recoveries amount to £46.5m.

2 Risk and capital management

Since 31 December 2019 a reinsurance to close has been completed which transferred all assets and liabilities from the 2017 year of account to the 2018 year of account of Syndicate 1991. Any change in value of the assets or liabilities or further transactions after 31 December 2019 will be borne by the 2018 year of account. The 2017 year of account therefore bears no further risk and accordingly no disclosures relating to risks are disclosed in these underwriting year accounts. The risks remain within the syndicate and are borne by the 2018 and subsequent years of account and are disclosed in the syndicate annual accounts on pages 10 to 36 and in particular within page 20 on risk management.

The basis on which capital is managed by the syndicate in accordance with the requirements of the Society of Lloyd's and the Prudential Regulatory Authority is also described within the syndicate annual accounts within Note 15 on regulatory capital requirements.

3 Analysis of underwriting result

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return for the three years ended 31 December 2019 is set out below:

2017 year of account	Gross written premiums £000	Gross premiums earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Net operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000
Direct insurance:						
Fire and other damage to property	47,763	53,902	(30,137)	(21,615)	(6,121)	(3,970)
Third party liability	107,455	92,988	(65,816)	(33,655)	(5,820)	(12,302)
Accident & Health	6,251	4,611	(2,000)	(2,455)	(58)	98
	<u>161,469</u>	<u>151,501</u>	<u>(97,953)</u>	<u>(57,725)</u>	<u>(11,999)</u>	<u>(16,174)</u>

The above figures do not include RITC paid or received amounts.

The geographical analysis of where premiums were concluded is as follows:

	£000
United Kingdom	78,219
Other EU countries	15,026
Rest of the world	<u>68,224</u>
	<u>161,469</u>

4 Reinsurance to close premiums received

	Unearned premium £000	Reported £000	IBNR £000	ULAE £000	Total £000
Gross reinsurance to close premiums received	3,305	62,131	22,518	1,009	88,963
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(3,152)</u>	<u>(203)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(3,372)</u>
	<u>3,288</u>	<u>58,979</u>	<u>22,315</u>	<u>1,009</u>	<u>85,591</u>
Deferred acquisition costs					<u>(530)</u>
					<u>85,061</u>

5 Reinsurance to close premiums paid

	Unearned premium £000	Reported claims £000	IBNR £000	ULAE £000	Total £000
Gross reinsurance to close premiums paid	26,805	84,446	48,155	1,651	161,058
Reinsurers' share	(962)	(3,175)	(1,664)	–	(5,802)
	<u>25,843</u>	<u>81,271</u>	<u>46,491</u>	<u>1,651</u>	<u>155,256</u>
Deferred acquisition costs					(8,813)
Net reinsurance to close premium paid – balance sheet					<u>146,443</u>
Unearned net premiums and deferred acquisition costs					(17,030)
Foreign exchange losses					(7,514)
Reinsurance to close premium – profit and loss account					<u><u>121,899</u></u>

This amount represents a provision for the reinsurance to close the 2017 year of account into the 2018 year of account of Syndicate 1991 as at 31 December 2019 which was approved by the Board of Coverys at Lloyd's on 6 February 2020.

The table of the development of ultimate claims since 2013 is shown within Note 2 to the syndicate annual accounts.

6 Net operating expenses

	£000
Brokerage and commissions	27,218
Other acquisition costs	<u>31,151</u>
Acquisition costs	58,369
Administrative expenses	<u>9,086</u>
	<u><u>67,455</u></u>
Included within administrative costs above are the following:	
Auditors' remuneration – audit	117
Standard personal expenses (excluding members' agents' fees)	1,707

7 Balance on the technical account before net operating expenses and allocated investment return

	2016 & prior years of account £000	2017 year of account £000	Total £000
Technical account balance before allocated investment return and net operating expenses	(8,289)	59,837	51,548
Brokerage, commission & other acquisition costs on gross premium	<u>(547)</u>	<u>(57,822)</u>	<u>(58,369)</u>
Balance after brokerage and commissions	<u><u>(8,836)</u></u>	<u><u>2,014</u></u>	<u><u>(6,822)</u></u>

Reconciliation of Reinsurance to Close received

	Gross £000	Reinsurers' share £000	Total £000
Reinsurance to close received at 1 January 2019	122,289	(6,491)	115,798
Claims paid in relation to 2016 & prior years of account	(39,281)	1,145	(38,136)
Change in provision for 2016 & prior years of account claims	20,715	(2,005)	18,710
Premiums received	(1,769)	(250)	(2,019)
Change in provision for premiums	(13,309)	949	(12,360)
Change in provision for acquisition costs	3,789	–	3,789
Effect of movement in exchange rates	<u>(4,002)</u>	<u>3,278</u>	<u>724</u>
Reinsurance to close payable for 2016 & prior years of account at 31 December 2019	<u>88,432</u>	<u>(3,373)</u>	<u>85,059</u>
Provision for claims in relation to 2017 year	<u>63,812</u>	<u>(2,428)</u>	<u>61,384</u>
Reinsurance to close payable for 2017 and prior at 31 December 2019	<u><u>152,244</u></u>	<u><u>(5,801)</u></u>	<u><u>146,443</u></u>

8 Investment return

	£000
Income from investments	1,273
Gain on realisation of investments	405
Investment income	<u>1,678</u>
Investment management expenses, including interest	–
Losses on realisation of investments	<u>(249)</u>
Investment expenses and charges	<u>(249)</u>
Unrealised gains on investments	1,719
Unrealised losses on investments	<u>(96)</u>
Net unrealised gains on investments	<u>1,623</u>
Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account	<u><u>3,052</u></u>

This can also be presented as follows:

Interest and similar income	
Interest from financial instruments designated at fair value	<u><u>1,273</u></u>
Other income from investments designated at fair value	
Realised gains and losses	156
Unrealised gains and losses	1,623
Investment expenses	–
	<u><u>3,052</u></u>

9 Investments

	Market Value £000	Cost £000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Shares and other variable yield securities	43	43
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	41,769	41,573
Participation in investment pools	53,136	52,518
	<u>94,948</u>	<u>94,134</u>

Fair value hierarchy

In accordance with FRS 102 paragraph 11.27 the above financial instruments carried at fair value have been classified by valuation method into three levels to estimate their fair values, with Level 1 being the most reliable. The definitions of these hierarchy levels are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in an active market for identical assets at the relevant date.

Level 2: Where there is no quoted price, the price of a recent transaction of an identical asset provided that the price is considered to remain appropriate.

Level 3: If neither of the above are applicable, by the use of a valuation technique to estimate the transaction price of an arm's length exchange under normal business considerations at the relevant date.

All the syndicate's financial instruments are classified as Level 1 (2018: all financial instruments were classified as Level 1).

10 Debtors

	£000
Amounts held by third party administrators – claims funds	19,099
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations – intermediaries	–
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations – policy holders	–
Members agency fees	161
Other debtors	(1,809)
All amounts are due within one year.	<u>17,418</u>

All amounts are due within one year.

11 Creditors

	£000
Taxation	1,039
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	515
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	–
Amounts owed to credit institutions	–
Other creditors	6
	<u>1,560</u>

All amounts are payable within one year.

12 Borrowings and mortgages or charges

No balance sheet assets have a mortgage or charge over them.

13 Related parties

Members' expenses, being agent's fees and profit commission payable to the managing agent, and subscriptions and central guarantee fund contributions paid to Lloyd's, are charged on an underwriting year of account, rather than calendar year basis. For the 2017 year of account Coverys at Lloyd's has charged an agent's fee of 0.75% of capacity. Within the 2017 underwriting year accounts, fees of £1.0m have been reflected within net operating expenses. At 31 December 2019 there were no unpaid fees.

The managing agent's subsidiary, CMAS, incurs a large proportion of the expenses incurred in operating the syndicate and recharges them to the syndicate on a basis that reflects the syndicate's usage of resources. The recharges are included within amounts disclosed as net operating expenses, acquisition costs and claims incurred. Included within the recharges are amounts relating to the remuneration of directors of Coverys at Lloyd's. The total amount recharged by the managing agent to the syndicate to the 2017 underwriting account was £8.8m excluding agent fees. At 31 December 2019 there were no unpaid fees.

14 Controlling party of the managing agent

The ultimate Parent undertaking is Medical Professional Mutual Insurance Company, a company registered in Massachusetts, USA.

The immediate parent undertaking is Coverys UK Holding Co. Limited, which is registered in England and Wales.

Group Financial Statements are prepared by the immediate parent undertaking, Coverys UK Holding Co. Limited, a company registered in England & Wales, and can be obtained from Coverys UK Holding Co. Limited, 6th Floor, One Creechurch Place, London, EC3A 5AF.

Summary of results of closed years

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Years of Account	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Syndicate allocated capacity	£76.8m	£150.0m	£146.2m	£129.8m	£126.8m
Number of underwriting members	559	642	666	617	348
Net premium	£19.1m	£36.9m	£67.1m	£89.3m	£98.1m
Results for a £10,000 share	£	£	£	£	£
Gross premiums	<u>4,933</u>	<u>4,419</u>	<u>4,535</u>	<u>11,129</u>	<u>13,263</u>
Net premiums	<u>4,246</u>	<u>3,822</u>	<u>6,747</u>	<u>10,056</u>	<u>11,981</u>
RITC from an earlier account	–	1,072	3,187	5,923	6,556
Net claims	(900)	(914)	(2,034)	(3,781)	(6,069)
RITC paid	(2,095)	(2,801)	(5,302)	(8,623)	(8,495)
Profit/(loss) on exchange	19	(60)	(182)	(83)	35
Syndicate operating expenses	<u>(2,335)</u>	<u>(1,937)</u>	<u>(3,021)</u>	<u>(3,969)</u>	<u>(5,083)</u>
Balance on technical account	<u>(1,065)</u>	<u>(817)</u>	<u>(604)</u>	<u>(477)</u>	<u>(1,075)</u>
Investment return	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>(46)</u>	<u>235</u>
Profit/(loss) for the closed year	<u>(1,064)</u>	<u>(813)</u>	<u>(577)</u>	<u>(523)</u>	<u>(840)</u>
Profit commission	–	–	–	–	–
Other personal expenses	<u>(66)</u>	<u>(131)</u>	<u>(125)</u>	<u>(105)</u>	<u>(117)</u>
Profit/(loss) after all expenses	<u>(1,130)</u>	<u>(944)</u>	<u>(702)</u>	<u>(628)</u>	<u>(956)</u>
Percentage of illustrative share:					
Gross premium %	49.3%	44.2%	45.3%	111.3%	132.6%
Net premium %	42.5%	38.2%	67.5%	100.6%	119.8%
Balance on technical account %	(10.6%)	(8.2%)	(6.0%)	(4.8%)	(10.7%)

Notes

- 1 As the syndicate commenced in 2013, there are only five years of account summarised.
- 2 Personal expenses are those that would apply for an illustrative member underwriting a £10,000 share.
- 3 Net claims include internal claims settlement expenses.

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