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Syndicate 1902

Financial Statements
For the 36 Months ended 31 December 2025
2023 Underwriting Year Accounts

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Directors and administration

Managing Agent

Asta Managing Agency Ltd (“Asta”)

Directors

P A Jardine (Chairman)*
C V Barley
S Bradbury
E M Catchpole*
L Edmonds (subject to regulatory approval)
S Fisher*
L Harfitt
D A Hopkins
S B Logue
L J M McMaster
A F J Neden*
S D Redmond*

Non-Executive Directors*

Managing Agent's registered office

5th Floor
20 Gracechurch Street
London
EC3V 0BG

Managing Agent's registered number

1918744

Active Underwriter

P Trafford

Bankers and investment managers

Barclays
Royal Bank of Canada
Citibank
Northern Trust

Registered Auditor

PKF Littlejohn LLP

Signing Actuary

PKF Littlejohn LLP

Managing Agent's Report for the 2023 Closing Year of Account

For the 36 months ended 31 December 2025.

The Directors of Asta Managing Agency Ltd (Asta) present their report at 31 December 2025 for the 2023 closed year of account.

This report is prepared in accordance with the Lloyd's Syndicate Byelaw (No 8 of 2005) and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland". It accompanies the underwriting year accounts prepared on an underwriting year basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("Lloyd's Regulations 2008").

Underwriting year results

The syndicate generated profits of £14,886,799 after standard personal expenses on gross written premiums of £54,549,281 for the 2023 underwriting year.

Principal activities and review of the business

A full disclosure on the principal activities of the syndicate can be found within the managing agents report within the annual accounts on page 2.

Directors and Officers

Details of the Directors of the Managing Agent that were serving at the date of signing these financial statements are provided on page 1. Changes to Directors from the last report were as follows:

R P Barke	Resigned 30 June 2025
S B Logue	Appointed 26 August 2025
D B Jones	Resigned 31 December 2025
K Shah	Resigned 31 December 2025
D A Hopkins	Appointed 9 February 2026
L Edmonds	Subject to regulatory approval

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a Director of the Managing Agent at the date of approving the report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the Syndicate auditor in connection with the auditor's report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors of the Agency and the Syndicate's Auditors, each Director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Director to become aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

The Board of Directors of the Managing Agent has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Syndicate's risk and capital management.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S B Logue', written in a cursive style.

S B Logue
Director
19 February 2026

Statement of Managing Agent's responsibilities

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 require the Managing Agent to prepare Syndicate underwriting year accounts at 31 December in respect of any underwriting year which is being closed by reinsurance to close which give a true and fair view of the result of the underwriting year at closure. Detailed requirements in respect of the underwriting year accounts are set out in the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No 8 of 2005).

In preparing the Syndicate underwriting year accounts, the Managing Agent is required to:-

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently throughout each underwriting year and from one underwriting year to the next. Where items affect more than one underwriting year, the Managing Agent must ensure that the Syndicate treats the affected member equitably. In particular, the premium charged for reinsurance to close should be equitable between the reinsured and reinsuring members of the Syndicate;
- 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 UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in these accounts.

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 Lloyd's Regulations 2008 and Syndicate Accounting Byelaw. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Managing Agent is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the business website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members' of Syndicate 1902

2023 CLOSED YEAR OF ACCOUNT

Opinion

We have audited the Syndicate Annual Accounts of Syndicate 1902 (the 'Syndicate') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in members' balances, the Statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the Syndicate Annual Accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the requirements within Lloyd's Syndicate Accounts Instructions Version 3.1 as modified by the Frequently Asked Questions Version 1.1 issued by Lloyd's (the "Lloyd's Syndicate Accounts Instructions").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts section of our report. We are 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, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

This report may be included within a document to which iXBRL tagging has been applied. This auditors' report provides no assurance over whether the iXBRL tagging has been applied in accordance with the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounts Instructions.

Emphasis of Matter – Closure of 2023 Year of Account

We draw attention to the Basis of Preparation at Note 1 which explains that the 2023 year of account of Syndicate 1902 has closed and all assets and liabilities transferred to the 2024 year of account by reinsurance to close at 31 December 2025.

As a result, the 2023 year of account of Syndicate 1902 is no longer a going concern. The reinsurance to close occurs in the normal course of business for a syndicate year of account at the 36-month stage of development and the syndicate underwriting year accounts have been prepared on the basis that the recorded assets and liabilities will be realised and discharged in the normal course of business.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent auditor's report continued

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the report and accounts, other than the syndicate underwriting year accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The managing agent is responsible for the other information contained within the report and accounts. Our opinion on the syndicate underwriting year accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate underwriting year accounts, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the syndicate underwriting year accounts themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.8 of 2005) requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the managing agent has not kept adequate accounting records in respect of the syndicate; or
- the syndicate underwriting year accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

Responsibilities of the managing agent

As explained more fully in the statement of managing agent's responsibilities, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate underwriting year accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and for such internal control as the managing agent determines is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate underwriting year 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 to write new business, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to its ability to continue as a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the managing agent intends to cease to operate the syndicate or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Independent auditor's report continued

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

- We obtained an understanding of the syndicate and the insurance sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the underwriting year accounts. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management and the application of our cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the insurance sector. We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the syndicate in this regard to be those arising from Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.8 of 2005), the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'), Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP).
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the syndicate with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
 - agreement of the syndicate underwriting year accounts disclosures to regulatory requirements;
 - enquiries of management and review of minutes of Board and management meetings throughout the period;
 - understanding the syndicate's policies and procedures in monitoring compliance with laws and regulations;
 - inspection of correspondence with Lloyd's, the PRA and FCA; and
 - reviewing compliance reports and internal audit reports relating to the syndicate.
- We also identified possible risks of material misstatement of the syndicate underwriting year accounts due to fraud. We considered in addition to the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls, that there was potential for management bias in the reporting of events and transactions in the syndicate underwriting year accounts relating to the valuation of the Reinsurance to Close and premium income. To address this, we challenged the assumptions and judgements made by management when auditing those significant accounting estimates.
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to, the testing of journals, reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the syndicate underwriting year accounts or non-compliance with laws and regulations. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the syndicate underwriting year accounts, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. This risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, conclusion, omission or misrepresentation.

Independent auditor's report continued

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the syndicate's members, as a body, in accordance with the Regulation 6(4) of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.8 of 2005). Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the syndicate's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone, other than the syndicate and the syndicate's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Thomas Seaman
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

19 February 2026

Income statement

Technical account – general business

for the 36 months ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	£'000	£'000
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	4	54,549	
Outward reinsurance premiums		<u>(5,762)</u>	
			48,787
Reinsurance to close premiums received, net of reinsurance			12,173
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			1,041
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid - Gross amount		(5,888)	
- Reinsurers' share		<u>1,128</u>	
Net claims paid		(4,760)	
Reinsurance to close premium payable net of reinsurance	6	<u>(22,922)</u>	
			(27,682)
Net operating expenses	7		(19,556)
Balance on the technical account – general business			<u>14,763</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Income statement continued

Non-technical account - general business

	Notes	£'000
Balance on the technical account – general business		14,763
Investment Income	9	856
Unrealised gains on investments		<u>185</u>
		<u>15,804</u>
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account		(1,041)
Exchange gains		<u>124</u>
Profit for the closed year of account		<u>14,887</u>

There were no recognised gains or losses relating to the current or preceding year other than those included in the income statement. Therefore, no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	£'000	£'000
Assets			
Investments	10		28,231
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct operations	12	1,531	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		327	
Other debtors		<u>98</u>	
			1,956
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross reinsurance premiums payable to close the account			3,526
Other Assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	16		7,492
Overseas Deposits			3,692
Other prepayments and accrued income			52
Total Assets			<u>44,949</u>
Liabilities			
Amounts due to members			14,753
Reinsurance to close premiums payable to close the Account – gross amount	6		26,448
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct operations	14	3,366	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		377	
Amounts owed to credit institutions		-	
Other creditors, accruals and deferred income		<u>5</u>	
			3,748
Total Liabilities			<u>44,949</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

The Syndicate underwriting year accounts were approved by the Board of Asta Managing Agency Ltd on 17 February 2026 and were signed on its behalf by



S B Logue
Director
19 February 2026

Statement of members' balances

For the 36 months ended 31 December 2025

	£'000
Profit for the closed year of account	14,887
Members' agents' fees paid on behalf of members	(134)
Members' balances at 31 December 2025	<u>14,753</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the 36 months ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year of account		14,887
Net unrealised losses and foreign exchange		(483)
(Increase) in debtors		(1,344)
Increase in creditors		2,357
Overseas deposits		(1,855)
Non cash consideration received as part of RITC received	11	(16,348)
RITC premium payable, net of reinsurance	6	22,922
		<u>20,136</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net purchase of portfolio investments		(12,510)
Deposits with ceding undertakings		-
		<u>(12,510)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Member's agents fees paid on behalf of members		<u>(134)</u>
		(134)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,492
Cash and cash equivalent at 1 January 2023		-
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year of account	16	<u>7,492</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 24 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the syndicate underwriting year accounts

For the 36 months ended 31 December 2025

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), Financial Reporting Standard 103 (FRS 103) in relation to insurance contracts, and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounts Instructions Version 3.1 as modified by the Frequently Asked Questions Version 1.1 issued by Lloyd's.

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

The financial statements are prepared in GBP which is the reporting and presentational currency of the Syndicate and rounded to the nearest £'000. The functional currency of the Syndicate is GBP.

Members participate on a Syndicate by reference to a year of account and each Syndicate year of account is a separate annual venture. These accounts relate to the 2023 year of account which has been closed by reinsurance to close at 31 December 2025. Consequently, the statement of financial position represents the assets and liabilities of the 2023 year of account at the date of closure and the income statement and statement of cash flows reflect the transactions for that year of account during the 36 months period until closure.

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

As each Syndicate year of account is a separate annual venture, there are no comparative figures.

2. Accounting policies

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors of the Managing Agent have made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Syndicate's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The measurement of the provision for claims outstanding involves judgements and assumptions about the future that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual accounts.

The provision for claims outstanding comprises the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the balance sheet date, whether reported or not. This is a judgemental and complex area due to the subjectivity inherent in estimating the impact of claims events that have occurred but for which the eventual outcome remains uncertain. In particular, judgement is applied when estimating the value of amounts that should be provided for claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported (IBNR) to the Syndicate.

Accounting policies continued

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated using a range of techniques including actuarial and statistical projections, benchmarking, case by case review and judgement. Statistical techniques assume that past claims development experience can be used as a basis to project ultimate claims costs. Judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future. Case estimates are generally set by skilled claims technicians applying their experience and knowledge to the circumstances of individual claims.

Whilst the Directors consider that the gross provision for claims and the related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated based on the information currently available to them, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events.

Underwriting transactions

The underwriting accounts for each year of account are normally kept open for three years before the result on that year is determined. At the end of that three year period, outstanding liabilities can normally be determined with sufficient accuracy to permit the year of account to be closed by payment of a reinsurance to close premium to the successor year of account.

Gross premiums are allocated to years of account on the basis of the inception date of the policy. Commission and brokerage are charged to the year of account to which the relevant policy is allocated. Policies written under binding authorities, lineslips or consortium arrangements are allocated to the year of account into which the arrangement incepts. Additional and return premiums follow the year of account of the original premium. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due, but not yet notified to the Syndicate year of account.

Reinsurance written premiums comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period, including portfolio premiums payable, and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences

Gross claims paid are allocated to the same year of account as that to which the corresponding premiums are allocated and include internal and external claims settlement expenses.

Reinsurance Recoveries represent balances due from reinsurance companies. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

The reinsurance to close premium is determined by reference to the outstanding technical provisions (including those for outstanding claims and unexpired risks) relating to the closed year. Although this estimate of net outstanding liabilities is considered to be fair and reasonable, it is implicit in the estimation procedure that the ultimate liabilities will be at variance from the premium so determined. The reinsurance to close premium transfers the liability in respect of all claims, return premiums and other payments in respect of the closing year to the members of the successor year of account and gives them the benefit of refunds, premiums due and other income in respect of those years in so far as they have not been credited in these accounts.

The outstanding claims comprise amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR).

Accounting policies continued

Notified claims are estimated on a case by case basis with regard to the circumstances as reported, any information available from loss adjusters and previous experience of the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics. The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by the Syndicate's actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience of the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

The provision for claims includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs.

The Syndicate uses a number of statistical techniques to assist in making the above estimates. The two most critical assumptions as regards 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 for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

A provision for unexpired risks is created where claims, related expenses and deferred acquisition costs, likely to arise after the balance sheet date in respect of contracts relating to the closing year of account, are expected to exceed the unearned premiums and premiums receivable under these contracts, after the deduction of any acquisition costs deferred.

Financial assets and liabilities

In applying FRS 102, the Syndicate has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (as adopted for use in the EU).

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss comprise financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and those designated as such on initial recognition. Investments in shares and other variable yield securities, units in unit trusts, and debt and other fixed income securities are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, as they are managed on a fair value basis in accordance with the Syndicate's investment strategy.

Financial instruments are recognised when the Syndicate becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Syndicate's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Syndicate transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control of substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. A financial liability is derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Syndicate commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Accounting policies continued

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with fair value changes recognised immediately in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss includes foreign exchange gains/losses arising on their translation to the functional currency but excludes interest and dividend income.

At each reporting date the Syndicate assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of an asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Syndicate about any significant financial difficulty of the issuer, or significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

An impairment loss recognised reduces directly the carrying amount of the impaired asset. All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Insurance receivables

Insurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the income statement.

Insurance receivables are not recognised when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows 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, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party

Insurance payables

Insurance payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Insurance payables are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is settled, cancelled or expired.

Accounting policies continued

Where permitted under UK GAAP accounting standards, insurance payables are netted off against insurance receivables where the legally enforceable right to offset exists.

Investment return

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. The return is transferred in full to the general business technical account to reflect the investment return on funds supporting underwriting business.

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.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for equity securities. For the purpose of separately presenting investment income and unrealised gains and losses for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, interest income is recognised as it accrues on the next coupon payment.

For investments at fair value through profit or loss, realised gains and losses represent the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the purchase price.

Fair value measurement of investments

Financial instruments that are classified as fair value through the profit or loss account are assigned a level using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in these measurements.

The Syndicate uses the following hierarchy for determining the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 financial instruments comprise government bonds that are regularly traded, deposits with credit institutions and collective investment schemes which comprise Money Market Funds.

- Deposits with credit institutions are included at cost plus accrued income.
- Money Market Funds are valued on a stable net asset value (NAV) basis. Money Market Funds are readily convertible into cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value, and are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short-term commitments.

Level 2 financial instruments are less regularly traded government and agency bonds, supranational bonds, corporate bonds, currency derivatives, bond futures, and fund investments.

- Investments in regulated collective investment schemes are valued based on the valuations of each of the individual funds as published publicly by the managers.
- Investments in investment pools are valued based on the valuations supplied by the investment manager (Lloyd's).

Level 3 financial instruments have a fair value derived from inputs that are not based on observable market data. The Syndicate does not currently hold any level 3 financial instruments.

Accounting policies continued

Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and their purchase price. Movements in unrealised investment gains and losses comprise the increase/decrease in the reporting period in the value of the investments held at the reporting date and the reversal of unrealised investment gains and losses recognised in earlier reporting periods in respect of investment disposals of the current period, or the valuation at the beginning of the year; as well as the reversal of previously recognised unrealised gains and losses in respect of investment disposed of in the current period.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. The return is transferred in full to the general business technical account to reflect the investment return on funds supporting underwriting business.

Syndicate operating expenses

Where expenses are incurred by the Managing Agent or on behalf of the Managing Agent on the administration of managed syndicates, these expenses are apportioned using various methods depending on the type of expense. Expenses which are incurred jointly for the Managing Agent and managed syndicates are apportioned between the Managing Agent and the syndicates depending on the amount of work performed, resources used and volume of business transacted.

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 HM Revenue & Customs.

Members resident overseas for tax purposes are responsible for agreeing and settling any tax liabilities with the taxation authorities of their country of residence.

Foreign currencies

The Syndicate's functional currency is GBP and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities (which include all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts including unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs) denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling on the reporting date. The RITC payable and recoverable are converted at the year end exchange rate at the time of closure.

Exchange differences are recorded in the non-technical account.

The same exchange rates have been used for the income statement and balance sheet, therefore there is no other comprehensive income.

3. Risk management

Effective from 31 December 2025, the RITC process means that Insurance, Financial, Credit, Liquidity, Market and Capital risks are transferred to the accepting 2024 Year of Account of the Syndicate. Accordingly, these Underwriting Year accounts do not have any associated disclosures as required by section 34 of FRS 102. Full disclosures relating to these risks are provided in the main Annual accounts of the Syndicate.

4. Particulars of business written

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

	Gross Premiums Written and Earned £'000	Gross Claims Incurred £'000	Net Operating Expenses £'000	Reinsurance Balance £'000	Total £'000
Third Party Liability	18,649	(2,150)	(6,686)	(1,240)	8,573
Total Direct	18,649	(2,150)	(6,686)	(1,240)	8,573
Casualty	35,505	(15,490)	(12,729)	(2,361)	4,925
Healthcare	395	(4)	(141)	(26)	224
Total Reinsurance	35,900	(15,494)	(12,870)	(2,387)	5,149
Total	54,549	(17,644)	(19,556)	(3,627)	13,722

All business is written in the United Kingdom.

5. Analysis of result by year of account

	2022 & Pr Year £'000	2023 Pure Year £'000	2023 Year £'000
Technical account balance	1,170	32,108	33,278
Brokerage and commission on gross premium	(31)	(12,010)	(12,041)
	1,139	20,098	21,237
Other acquisition costs	59	(3,262)	(3,203)
Net other expenses	(33)	(4,279)	(4,312)
Investment income	27	1,014	1,041
Exchange gains	102	22	124
Profit for the closed year of account	1,294	13,593	14,887

6. Reinsurance to close premium payable net of reinsurance

	Reported £'000	IBNR £'000	Total £'000
Gross outstanding losses	(3,983)	(22,465)	(26,448)
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated	132	3,394	3,526
Net outstanding losses	(3,851)	(19,071)	(22,922)

7. Net operating expenses

	£'000
Acquisition costs	(15,244)
Standard personal expenses	(988)
Administration expenses	(3,324)
	<u>(19,556)</u>

8. Auditor's remuneration

	£'000
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor for the audit of these financial statements	(47)
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor and its associates in respect of other services pursuant to legislation	(55)
	<u>(102)</u>

9. Investment income

	£'000
Income from financial investments	856
Net unrealised gains on investments	185
Net unrealised losses on investments	-
Investment managers fees	-
	<u>1,041</u>

10. Financial investments

	Market Value £'000	Cost £'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	27,896	27,896
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	335	335
	<u>28,231</u>	<u>28,231</u>

There was no material change in fair value for financial instruments held at fair value (other than derivatives) attributable to own credit risk in the current or comparative period.

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

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
31 December 2025				
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	18,165	9,731	-	27,896
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	335	-	-	335
Total	<u>18,500</u>	<u>9,731</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,231</u>

Financial investments continued

Included in the level 1 category are financial assets that are measured by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Syndicate, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Included in the level 2 category are financial assets measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions. For example, assets for which pricing is obtained via pricing services but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Syndicate's own models whereby the significant inputs into the assumptions are market observable.

Included in the level 3 category, are financial assets measured using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the Syndicate's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are developed based on the best information available, which might include the Syndicate's own data.

11. Non cash consideration received as part of RITC received

	£'000
Portfolio investments	15,238
Overseas deposits	1,889
Deposit with ceding undertakings	-
Debtors	612
Creditors	<u>(1,391)</u>
Non cash consideration received	<u>16,348</u>

12. Debtors arising out of direct operations

	£'000
Due within one year	<u>1,531</u>
	<u>1,531</u>

13. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	£'000
Due within one year – Reinsurance accepted	<u>327</u>
	<u>327</u>

14. Creditors arising out of direct operations

	£'000
Due within one year	<u>(3,366)</u>
	<u>(3,366)</u>

15. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	£'000
Due within one year – Reinsurance accepted	(377)
	<u>(377)</u>

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	7,492
	<u>7,492</u>

Holdings in collective investment schemes are included within financial investments

17. Disclosure of interests

As at 31 December 2025, Asta was the Managing Agent for the following syndicates on behalf of third-party capital providers:

- Syndicates 1322, 1609, 1618, 1699, 1892, 1902, 1947, 1984, 1985, 1988, 2525, 2689, 3123 and 4747,
- Syndicates-in-a-Box 1796, 1922, 1966, 2427, 2880, 3456 and 5183.

During 2025, Asta took on management of the following syndicates:

- Syndicate 1618 on 1 January 2025
- Syndicate 1984 on 1 April 2025
- Syndicate 1947 on 1 July 2025

On 1 January 2026, Asta took on management of syndicates 1918, 2126 and 2610.

On 1 January 2026, Asta ceased to be the Managing Agent for Syndicate 1966.

During 2025, Asta ceased to be the Managing Agent for the following syndicates:

- Syndicate 2786 on 17 August 2025
- Syndicate 4242 and Special Purpose Arrangement 1416 on 30 December 2025

The Managing Agency also provides administrative services to syndicates and special purpose arrangements, also undertaking several ancillary roles for other clients.

The Financial Statements of the Managing Agency can be obtained by application to the Registered Office (see page 1).

18. Related parties

The ultimate parent company of Asta Managing Agency Ltd is Tennessee Topco Ltd.

Asta provides services and support to Syndicate 1902 in its capacity as Managing Agent. The 2023 year of account was charged Managing Agency fees of £0.6m. Asta also recharged £0.9m worth of service charges to the 2023 year of account. As at 31 December 2025, nothing was owed to Asta in respect of this service.

Medical and Commercial International Limited recharged expenses to the Syndicate during 2023 of £0.7m.

Profit commission of 25% is payable to the Managing Agent, the full amount is passed on to Medical and Commercial International Limited and none is retained by Asta.

From time to time, Syndicates managed by Asta enter into (re)insurance contracts with one another. All such transactions are subject to Asta's internal controls which ensure that all are compliant with Lloyd's Related Party Byelaw provisions. All transactions are entered into on an arms length basis.

Asta Capital Ltd, the parent of Asta Managing Agency Ltd, is owned by the Davies Group but maintains a level of independence by virtue of separate boards and a separate governance structure. Other entities within the wider Davies Group provide insurance-related services to the syndicates under Asta's management. The provision of these services is managed by a separate management team distinct from Asta, and these services are provided at an arm's length basis.

19. Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's (FAL). These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where Syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's based on PRA requirements and resource criteria. FAL has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since FAL is not under the management of the Managing Agent, no amount has been shown in these annual accounts by way of such capital resources. However, the Managing Agent is able to make a call on the members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

20. Off-balance sheet item

The Syndicate has not been party to an arrangement, which is not reflected in its statement of financial position, where material risks and benefits arise for the Syndicate.

21. Post balance sheet event

The Syndicate will distribute the 2023 underwriting year profits to members during 2026.

Summary of Closed Year Results - unaudited

as at 31 December 2025

Year of Account	2022 £'000	2023 £'000
Syndicate allocated capacity	38,500	52,562
Number of Underwriting members	304	319
Aggregate net premiums	23,624	33,544
Results for an illustrative share of £10,000		
Gross premiums	<u>9,612</u>	<u>10,378</u>
Net premiums	6,136	6,382
Reinsurance to close from an earlier account	-	2,316
Net claims	(190)	(906)
Reinsurance to close	(3,284)	(4,361)
Profit on exchange	(32)	24
Syndicate operating expenses	<u>(658)</u>	<u>(632)</u>
Balance on technical account	1,972	2,823
Investment income less investment expenses and charges and investment gains less losses	<u>241</u>	<u>198</u>
Profit on ordinary activities	<u>2,213</u>	<u>3,021</u>
Illustrative personal expenses		
Managing agents fee	117	110
Profit commission	-	-
Personal expenses	<u>83</u>	<u>78</u>
	<u>200</u>	<u>188</u>
Profit after illustrative profit commission and personal expenses	<u>2,013</u>	<u>2,833</u>
Total of Syndicate operating expenses, managing agent's fee and profit commission	775	742
Capacity utilised	72.1%	74.8%
Net capacity utilised	61.4%	63.8%