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Syndicate 1966

Financial Statements

For the 24 Months ended 31 December 2025

2024 Underwriting Year Accounts

Contents

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

Registered Auditor

PKF Littlejohn LLP

Signing Actuary

PKF Littlejohn LLP

Managing Agent’s Report for the 2024 Closing Year of Account

For the 24 months ended 31 December 2025.

The Directors of Asta Managing Agency Ltd (Asta) present their report at 31 December 2025 for the 2024 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 losses of $2,053,314 after standard personal expenses on gross written premiums of $0 for the 2024 underwriting year.

Principal activities and review of the business

The Directors of the Managing Agent decided during the year ended 31 December 2025 to formally close Syndicate 1966 and cease operations, as no risks were bound during 2024 or 2025 and there will be no successor year of account. Accordingly, the Syndicate is no longer considered to be a going concern, and these closing accounts have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern. As a result, there will be no RITC.

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.

S B Logue
Director
18 February 2026

Statement of Managing Agent's responsibilities

The Managing Agent is responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 require the managing agent to prepare financial statements at 31 December each year in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate as at that date and of its profit or loss for that year.

In preparing the financial statements, the managing agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently subject to changes arising on the adoption of new accounting standards in the year;
- make judgements 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 notes to the Syndicate accounts; and
- prepare the Syndicate Accounts on the basis that the Syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Syndicate will do so.

The Managing Agent is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Syndicate and enable it to comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. 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 United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members' of Syndicate 1966

Opinion

We have audited the syndicate underwriting year accounts of Syndicate 1966 (the 'syndicate') for the 2024 Year of Account for the two years ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Income statement, the Statement of members' balances, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of cash flows and notes to the Syndicate Underwriting Year Accounts, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law, 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 underwriting year accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its loss for the 2024 closed year of account for the two years 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 Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.8 of 2005).

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 2024 Year of Account

We draw attention to the Basis of Preparation at Note 1 which explains that the 2024 year of account of the syndicate has closed as the syndicate has ceased operations. As a result, the 2024 year of account of the syndicate is no longer a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 Annual 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.

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 considered the rebuttable presumption that there is a significant fraud risk in revenue recognition. As the Syndicate has not commenced underwriting and has not written or recognised any premium since inception, we concluded that there was no realistic opportunity for fraudulent manipulation of revenue. Our procedures included confirming that no insurance contracts had incepted and that no amounts had been recorded or reclassified as premium or other income.

- We also considered whether there was potential for management bias in the reporting of events and transactions in the Syndicate Annual Accounts, including the valuation of technical provisions and the calculation of the reinsurer's share of technical provisions. As the Syndicate had not commenced underwriting and therefore held no technical provisions at the year-end, we did not identify a significant risk of fraud or management bias in this area.

- 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report continued

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

18 February 2026

Income statement

Technical account – general business

for the 24 months ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	$'000	$'000
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	4	-	
Outward reinsurance premiums		-	
			-
Reinsurance to close premiums received, net of reinsurance			-
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			-
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid - Gross amount		-	
- Reinsurers' share		-	
Net claims paid		-	
Reinsurance to close premium payable net of reinsurance	6	-	
			-
Net operating expenses	7		(1,821)
Balance on the technical account – general business			(1,821)

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		(1,821)
Investment income	9	-
		-
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account		-
Exchange losses		(232)
(Loss) for the closed year of account		(2,053)

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.

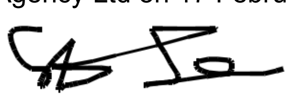
Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	$'000	$'000
Assets			
Investments	10		-
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct operations	11	-	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		-	
Other debtors		-	
			-
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross reinsurance premiums payable to close the account			-
Other Assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	15		-
Overseas Deposits			-
Total Assets			-
Liabilities			
Amounts due to members			-
Reinsurance to close premiums payable to close the Account – gross amount	6		-
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct operations	13	-	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		-	
Amounts owed to credit institutions		-	
Other creditors, accruals and deferred income		-	
			-
Total Liabilities			-

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
18 February 2026

Statement of members' balances

For the 24 months ended 31 December 2025

	$'000
(Loss) for the closed year of account	(2,053)
Members' agents' fees paid on behalf of members	-
Cash call on underwriting year	2,053
Members' balances at 31 December 2025	-

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

Statement of cash flows

For the 24 months ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss) for the year of account		(2,053)
Net unrealised losses and foreign exchange		-
(Increase)/decrease in debtors		-
Increase/(decrease) in creditors		-
Non cash consideration received as part of RITC received		-
RITC premium payable, net of reinsurance	6	-
		(2,053)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net purchase of portfolio investments	10	-
Deposits with ceding undertakings	10	-
		-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash call on underwriting year		2,053
		2,053
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-
Cash and cash equivalent at 1 January 2025		-
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year of account	15	-

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

Notes to the syndicate underwriting year accounts

For the 24 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 have been prepared on the historical cost basis, with the exception of financial assets which are measured at fair value through the profit and loss account.

The financial statements are presented in USD, the functional currency of the Syndicate is USD. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

Members participate in a Syndicate by reference to a specific year of account, with each year of account representing a distinct annual venture. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Directors of the Managing Agent decided to formally close Syndicate 1966 and cease operations, as no risks were bound in either 2024 or 2025. These accounts relate to the 2024 year of account, which, following the settlement (cash call) of losses during 2025, was closed as at 31 December 2025.

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.

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

Accounting policies continued

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).

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 USD and presentational currency is USD.

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

The Directors of the Managing Agent decided during the year ended 31 December 2025 to formally close Syndicate 1966 and cease operations, as no risks were bound during 2024 or 2025 and there will be no successor year of account. Accordingly, the Syndicate is no longer considered to be a going concern, and these closing accounts have been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern. As a result, there will be no RITC.

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	-	-	(1,821)	-	(1,821)
Total Direct	-	-	(1,821)	-	(1,821)
Reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-
Total Reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	(1,821)	-	(1,821)

All business is written in the United Kingdom.

5. Analysis of result by year of account

	2024 Year $'000
Technical account balance	-
Brokerage and commission on gross premium	-
	-
Net other expenses	(1,821)
Investment income	-
Exchange gains	(232)
Loss for the closed year of account	(2,053)

6. Reinsurance to close premium payable net of reinsurance

	Reported $'000	IBNR $'000	Total $'000
Gross outstanding losses	-	-	-
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated	-	-	-
Net outstanding losses	-	-	-

7. Net operating expenses

	$'000
Acquisition costs	-
Standard personal expenses	(875)
Administration expenses	(946)
	(1,821)

8. Auditor's remuneration

	$'000
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor for the audit of these financial statements	(39)
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor and its associates in respect of other services pursuant to legislation	(82)
	(121)

9. Investment income

	$'000
Income from financial investments	-
Net losses on realisation of investments	-
Net unrealised losses on investments	-
Investment managers fees	-
	-

10. Financial investments

	Market Value $'000	Cost $'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	-	-
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	-	-
	-	-

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	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
31 December 2025				
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	-	-	-	-
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Overseas deposits	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Financial investments continued

The Syndicate classifies its financial instruments held at fair value in its balance sheet using a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 – 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 group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

- Level 2 – 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.

- Level 3 – 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. Debtors arising out of direct operations

	$'000
Due within one year	-
	-

12. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	$'000
Due within one year – Reinsurance accepted	-
	-

13. Creditors arising out of direct operations

	$'000
Due within one year	-
	-

14. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	$'000
Due within one year – Reinsurance accepted	-
	-

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	-
	-

Holdings in collective investment schemes are included within financial investments

16. 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, 3243 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, 2246 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).

17. Related parties

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

Asta provides services and support to Syndicate 1966 in its capacity as Managing Agent. The 2024 year of account was charged Managing Agency fees of $0.6m. Asta also recharged $0.2m worth of service charges to the 2024 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 2024 of $0.3m.

Related parties continued

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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. Post balance sheet event

The Syndicate ceased operations on 31 December 2025.

Summary of Closed Year Results - unaudited

as at 31 December 2025

Year of Account	**2024** **$'000**
Syndicate allocated capacity	**58,125**
Number of Underwriting members	333
Aggregate net premiums	**-**
Results for an illustrative share of $10,000	
Gross premiums	**-**
Net premiums	-
Reinsurance to close from an earlier account	-
Net claims	-
Reinsurance to close	-
(Loss) on exchange	(40)
Syndicate operating expenses	(163)
Balance on technical account	(203)
Investment income less investment expenses and charges and investment gains less losses	-
Loss on ordinary activities	(425)
Illustrative personal expenses	
Managing agents fee	96
Profit commission	-
Personal expenses	55
	150
Loss after illustrative profit commission and personal expenses	(353)
Total of Syndicate operating expenses, managing agent's fee and profit commission	259
Capacity utilised	0%
Net capacity utilised	0%