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Syndicate 1176

Annual Report and Accounts 2021

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Syndicate Information

Directors of the Managing Agent

D C Bendle	Chief Operating Officer
R J Callan	Chief Financial Officer
J Faure	Senior Independent Non-Executive Director
J Fowle	Chief Executive Officer
P A Jardine	Chairman and Independent Non-executive Director
N J Stacey (appointed 8 January 2021)	Chief Underwriting Officer
L S Watkins	Independent Non-Executive Director
Dr H Zuo	Group Non-Executive Director

Managing Agent’s company secretary
R N Barnett

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Managing Agent’s registered number
00184915

Managing Agent's independent auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
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SE1 2RT

Syndicate active underwriter
M G Dawson

Syndicate banker
The custodian of the Syndicate’s investment funds is:
Citibank N.A.

Syndicate investment manager
Goldman Sachs Asset Management International

Syndicate independent auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
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Underwriter’s Report

Background

The Syndicate looks to provide insurance cover to the Nuclear Industry. It does not participate in the wider non-nuclear insurance market.

Nuclear risk predominantly comprises cover for physical damage loss to civil nuclear power stations, as well as nuclear liability, where the Syndicate issues policies with terms which have withstood the test of time. The Syndicate also provides coverage within the wider nuclear fuel cycle, with insurance involvement from raw uranium and nuclear fuel (including manufacturing facilities) to the shipment and storage of waste. The Syndicate’s main exposures derive from the power that nuclear energy produces in a power station because this is where most of the value from nuclear energy emanates. The Syndicate has been operating in a unique market niche and on a profitable basis since its inception in 1991.

Nuclear power

Man has an insatiable need for power. In a developing world, even the poorest countries are in a phase of rapid power production. Against this background, there is a reducing supply of the fossil fuels, which have provided much of the power to the world’s leading countries. All power stations produce energy through the rotation of a generator. The power needed to turn the generator is produced through the rotation of a turbine, through water, wind or, most commonly, steam propulsion. Steam is produced by the boiling of water using a heat source; typically gas, coal, oil or nuclear fission.

The difference between a conventional fossil fuel station and a nuclear power station is that the heat is produced by nuclear fission. Other than this main heat source, a nuclear power station is similar to a fossil fuel station. Because the nuclear core is potentially damaging, considerable safety standards have been adopted to ensure that there is a very small risk of a significant nuclear accident.

Since the nuclear industry’s formation in the early 1950s there has only been one significant core melt nuclear event paid by the insurance market, at Three Mile Island in the US in 1979. Since then safety standards have improved materially and the insurance industry has typically only suffered the occasional non-nuclear loss of an attritional nature. Following the Fukushima accident in March 2011, an extensive review of the Syndicate’s potential catastrophe exposure was undertaken, and exposure is considered to be limited. This topic is further explored below, however, as a generality, nuclear power stations are not built in areas where natural catastrophe is expected and are not normally built in cities where an accumulation of risk with other businesses could occur. There has never been a significant insured nuclear loss from natural catastrophe.

Energy prices have recently been volatile. This is being led by two macro influencers; security of supply – where countries are nervous of relying on energy supply from often volatile areas, politically; and a low carbon agenda – where most of the world agrees that generation from coal is just too abusive to the environment. Future ideas such as carbon capture and nuclear fusion remain on the horizon, where they have remained for many years. This has led to many countries re-investigating the merits of nuclear power, including the possibility of developing smaller modular reactors. Whilst currently the main new development remains as large scale nuclear units, it is hoped that, in the future, the new nuclear build will be extended to include smaller modular reactors. One of the areas of debate to be had within society is where these cheaper, less prone to design creep, modular reactors could be built. At present many of the historic transmission and distributions lines (i.e., the grid, that carries electricity) are old and around 20% of generating production is lost in the transmission process. This would encourage the new smaller modular reactors to be built closer to main cities, which would reduce loss through distribution. However the general public have not become engaged in the issue of siting of new nuclear builds and it remains to be seen quite what the enthusiasm for “local” new nuclear would be. These are important issues that need to be part of a national debate on manageable cost, safe, secure low carbon energy capacity in the future.

Property damage

The Syndicate provides physical damage cover and business interruption within the nuclear fuel cycle. The largest values that the Syndicate insures are normally nuclear power stations, although the Syndicate also covers manufacturers of nuclear fuel and radioisotopes, their transport and ultimately their safe storage.

The probabilistic risk assessment of each unit suggests that there is limited catastrophe exposure. The Syndicate traditionally has excluded cover for earthquake in Japan and, following the Fukushima tsunami event, the Syndicate has undertaken extensive analysis of each site insured and the potential for catastrophe loss; including assessment of the plant location, construction, the coverage offered, deductible levels and exposure.

In general, though nuclear power plants are not built in areas where there is significant catastrophe exposure; if there is some residual exposure, construction and safety procedures are introduced to minimise the risk.

An analysis of cyber exposure has been undertaken and whilst there remains some residual risk, the Syndicate believes the exposure is limited. Cyber protection of nuclear plants is considered paramount, but details of such protection remain confidential.

Following the emergence of the Covid–19 Pandemic a review of policies and risks has been undertaken, to consider whether loss or exposure could emerge. All significant insured sites have operated throughout the pandemic and there is no known specific Pandemic cover offered, indeed there is little business interruption exposure.

Windstorms, hurricanes and cyclones

In terms of other perils, the Syndicate Underwriter remains confident that exposure to windstorm is low. In the 60 years of operating nuclear sites, there has never been a significant loss to a nuclear facility from a windstorm event. The largest insured windstorm loss to date was from a spares warehouse on a nuclear site from Hurricane Andrew in 1992. While the warehouse was damaged, with losses in the region of $200m, there was no damage to the nuclear unit. All the plants in the vicinity of the tracks of recent hurricanes and typhoons performed to plan and, as expected, there were no significant claims advices from these events.

Earthquake and tsunami

Policies with exposures in Japan currently exclude cover for damage arising from earthquake or tsunami perils. While historically a product was considered for a small aggregate sub-limit, with significant deductibles and a satisfactory price, this was never pursued. Were it to be requested, following extensive safety upgrades at Japanese plants, this cover could be considered. But the sub-limit, deductible and price would be all important. Outside Japan, studies have been undertaken on the two nuclear sites in California. One is approximately 200km from San Francisco and the other is approximately 100km from Los Angeles (this plant was closed in 2014 as a result of economic assessment; there remains some residual risk, during closure, but this is much reduced from that of an operating plant). Both were built to withstand earthquake, and even if some damage was incurred, it is considered a low risk that damage to plants would coincide with damage to the main conurbations of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Separate studies have also been made of tsunami risk. One site is located on top of a cliff and so tsunami damage is not considered possible; the other has significant sea walls and the backup generators (which were swamped and failed in the Japanese tsunami) are located in watertight bunkers. Elsewhere, exposures have been considered and there does not appear to be significant peril exposure.

Liability

The Syndicate provides limited nuclear liability coverage to most non-US nuclear power stations. The coverage issued normally has an aggregate limit for the lifetime of the nuclear site, and also claims typically have to be made within ten years of an occurrence. These policies, which normally include terrorism coverage, are enshrined in national nuclear laws and international conventions, and typically the national government retains exposure in excess of insurer policy limits. The policy includes damage caused by an incident as a result of terrorism (see below) or any other incident leading to nuclear liability such as cyber. Cyber protection of nuclear plants is considered paramount, but details of such protection remain confidential. We consider the chance of a cyber-attack leading to a significant release of radiation, leading to offsite damage, to be remote. Strict liability would also follow, were damage to occur following any incident. This means for instance that were a worker to fall sick, on duty from any illness, including Covid-19, and cause a nuclear incident that releases nuclear material that causes damage, that the nuclear liability policy would be expected to respond. That said, there are multiple layers of safety and such a likelihood is not considered credible.

The Syndicate also writes non-nuclear incidental liability policies for much smaller limits, which do not benefit from international conventions. These are designed to cover incidental risks such as contractors or visitors to nuclear sites.

The Syndicate historically underwrote reinsurance of the US Nuclear Pool for liability business. The policy had a strict limit and a large fund was available to cover losses either notified or occurring within a ten-year period. As a result of the industry's desire to be more involved in self-insurance, this reinsurance was discontinued from 31 December 1998. While the Syndicate is not currently involved in any US liability business and remains cautious generally, were an acceptable risk offered, the Syndicate would consider it, subject to normal underwriting acceptance procedures.

There is a general need for increased liability limits worldwide. Historically, the bulk of the exposure has been with governments, which are increasingly looking for the nuclear insurance market to provide additional capacity. Looking forward, the revision of current international nuclear conventions will result in additional capacity and coverage being sought by operators. In the UK for instance, the indemnity for a nuclear accident increased at 1 January 2022 from £140m to €700m and thereafter will increase by €100m, for each of the subsequent five years to take the capacity needed to €1.2bn. Further, international nuclear conventions have been revised to incorporate additional coverage. The Syndicate has been working closely with the UK Government and the nuclear pool to understand the implications of the revised coverage. Anticipating the move to increased liability coverage, the Syndicate increased the liability share of maximum exposure to 50%.

Increased income and exposure remain uncertain though, due to the Syndicate's reluctance to take on the new discovery period for loss, which has been extended from 10 years to 30 years in the EU and UK. The Syndicate has resisted the extension to discovery period. Whilst it is too early to be sure of the market's enthusiasm for the 30 year liability business, the Syndicate has not written the revised convention liability business with a new 30 year tail. In the UK the Syndicate has argued to the Government that the capital required for the extended reporting period means that this risk is unattractive for insurers, at affordable premium levels. This has resulted in the UK Government providing an indemnity to UK operators for 20 years in excess of 10 years, for those markets cautious about the extended reporting period. The Syndicate has also suggested to Government that the 30 year discovery period could be underwritten, were a demonstrable trigger to be incorporated, which would ensure that claims payments would only be made if a release of radiation, beyond an agreed trigger threshold, occurred. Other markets have taken a more accommodative approach to the extended reporting period, including the nuclear industry's own self-insurance schemes. The fact that Governments which have adopted the revised conventions have allowed considerable limits of liability (estimated to be up to €300m per site) to be placed with these self-insurance operations presents a challenge to the Syndicate's future premium growth. Further the wider industry could be impacted in the event of a systemic loss or losses over 30 years as these self-insurance entities may not have the resources available to pay the losses. The risk would then fall back to the Governments, basically the taxpayer, who assumed the losses would be paid by credible insurers. The Syndicate continues to work with Governments and the nuclear industry to try and ensure the definition of nuclear event is clarified and that exposure to the 30 year discovery period does not lead to a systemic loss. Systemic loss concern is exacerbated due to factors such as "judicial creep", whereby courts in the future could look to assert that historic small releases of radiation have harmed people, leading to widespread claims, reminiscent of the aggregation of historic asbestos/pollution losses. The Syndicate is convinced that with clear policy wordings, or an agreed trigger beyond which liability would attach, that the extended reporting period can be covered. Without clarity the Syndicate is cautious of coverage which could result in reduced business in the future. The Syndicate continues to work with Governments to try and reach a long-term satisfactory coverage position.

The Syndicate's business plan estimated that liability would be approximately circa 42% of premium income in 2022.

Terrorism

In many countries, property terrorism is excluded or excess coverage is provided through government reinsurance schemes such as Pool Re (Nuclear) in the UK (for fire and explosion property insurance) and under TRIPRA (Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act 2007) in the US. Coverage is given where terrorism risk is considered to be lower. Further liability limits do not exclude strict liability under nuclear conventions for terrorism. While there are significant protections against terrorism, and the construction of power stations makes significant loss from terrorism unlikely, the Syndicate normally limits exposure to 50% of the maximum property net line for terrorism.

Transit

The Syndicate generates a small amount of premium insuring the transit of nuclear fuel and waste. The limits are typically modest and there has never been a significant transit loss. Transit of nuclear materials is undertaken to strict international standards and involves the highest safety procedures.

Construction

The Syndicate has been open to the modest expansion of business to include Construction risks, and has committed a modest line to insuring the new-builds expected over the coming years. The business is different in that the projects themselves are expected to take at least seven years to complete. Whilst the values of the projects only increase gradually over this time, resulting in small incremental exposures in the early years, the values towards the end of the project are high. Accordingly, whilst considerable premium is expected on a risk by risk basis, it is held to earn over the life of the project. The result is that there is little expected profit over the early years. Over the longer term, the accounts are expected to be profitable, but there can be no certainty in this regard. The Syndicate's line on these projects is expected to be well below that written for operational plants at a probable maximum loss of circa $15m. This exposure which is less than 2% of the normal contract loss is expected to be retained net. The overall premium income is planned as modest at less than 1% of total premium income, and the development of this line is slow, but we remain open to consider this business, providing we follow respected leaders. Our approach is deliberately cautious and we will learn and develop as appropriate over the years.

Premium income

Historically the Syndicate generated approximately 80% of premium income from nuclear property risk and 20% from nuclear liability risk. This is planned to be 58% property and 42% liability for the 2022 years of account.

Outward reinsurance arrangements

Aside from inter-pool reciprocal exchange of risk and reinsurance through government terrorist schemes, the Syndicate does not generally purchase reinsurance. Historically, the Syndicate did buy excess of loss reinsurance but this was discontinued predominantly on economic grounds in 2012.

Brexit planning has resulted in a few risks being underwritten through Lloyd's Brussels. Lloyd's Brussels is not a Pool and as such can only undertake reinsurance with the Syndicate. This means that in order to allow for reinsurance with other nuclear pools, the reinsurance needs to be undertaken at syndicate level. The Syndicate sought approval from Lloyd's to these arrangements and £0.2m of income has been ceded in 2019, £0.7m in 2020, £0.6m in 2021, and £1.0m planned for 2022.

Business placements

Most of the Syndicate's business comes through international pools of nuclear capacity. Countries that have nuclear capacity have established nuclear pools to insure domestic risks. As few pools have sufficient domestic capacity, the national pools reinsure on a reciprocal basis with the other foreign pools. The Syndicate is the leading participant of the British Nuclear Pool, Nuclear Risk Insurers Ltd (NRI Ltd), and owns a share of the associated management company in proportion to its share (approximately 45%) of the Pool. Any profit or loss from these operations is paid to the Syndicate account.

NRI Ltd insured business is reciprocally reinsured with non-UK countries' nuclear pools for a share of their indigenous risks. The Syndicate also participates as a local insurer in the Canadian, Chinese, Japanese and South African nuclear pools. The exposures and premiums received from the pools are net of the inter-pool reciprocal reinsurances. In addition, the Syndicate provides reinsurance capacity to nuclear insurance mutual organisations and underwrites some open market business. The Syndicate is careful to aggregate net exposures to ensure that these are within the limits set.

The Syndicate historically avoided nuclear reactors located in the former Soviet Union. However, Russian nuclear reactors are now insurable following considerable improvements in safety enhancements that have been undertaken over the past decade.

The Syndicate underwrites a significant exposure, which is up to eight times the net capacity level committed to the UK Pool, although there are few exposures at this level. This means that in the event of a significant nuclear accident at one of the top exposures, a £10,000 share on the Syndicate is expected to suffer a loss of up to £80,000. Any further loss, however unlikely, would be in addition. Aside from inter-pool reciprocal exchange of risk and terrorism reinsurance for property risks, at pool level, a small amount of reinsurance is purchased at syndicate level from business flowing through Lloyd's Brussels. Lloyd's have approved special arrangements in respect of the Syndicate's EEA business. The maximum exposure retained by the pools currently suggests a maximum loss in the region of £300m; there are less than 10 risks at this level. In addition, this should be offset by the normal level of profit in a year reducing the impact of a single loss. The Underwriter wishes to make it clear that, in the event of a material nuclear loss, an immediate cash call will be made, many multiples in excess of the Syndicate's capacity. Any further loss would be in addition. The Underwriter wishes to draw the members' attention to the possibility of increased loss because of exchange rate fluctuations. The Managing Agent carefully monitors the Syndicate's exposures on a monthly basis to mitigate this risk.

Brexit

Following the decision to leave the EU, UK nuclear insurers, including Syndicate 1176 are no longer able to directly transact EEA business in the UK. Accordingly the Syndicate's EEA business is transacted through Lloyd's Brussels and reinsured back into Syndicate 1176. NRI Ltd (the UK Pool) is also no longer able to act as coverholder for EEA risks, accordingly a subsidiary of NRI Ltd, NRI Europe has been set up and approved by the Central Bank of Ireland to operate from Dublin. This new coverholder was approved in December 2020, just in time for the 1 January 2021 and subsequent years' EEA risks.

Covid-19

Aside from the limited underwriting exposure to the Covid-19 pandemic, the team working on behalf of the Syndicate has adapted well to the working environment in place since the UK lock-down in March 2020. All key renewals, reporting requirements and controls have been followed in this remote working environment. It is a credit to the small team involved in the direct syndicate operations and more generally to the wider support we receive from our Managing Agent. It has been an extraordinary two years and my thanks go to all in responding effectively to the challenges presented.

Underwriting performance

2019 Year of Account

The plan was for a premium income of £34.5m, the closing result shows premium gross of acquisition costs of £28.5m. The fall against plan is largely driven by delays in the ratification of the new liability conventions mentioned earlier in this report. We have received very few claims and those we did receive were settled at less than reserved. The total property losses advised to date are within forecast loss expectancy. The final profit achieved on the 2019 account is £17.8m, representing a return on capacity of 38%. This is less than in recent years, due to the increased stamp capacity, and fewer reserve releases, together with increased competition for business.

2020 Year of Account

The plan was for a premium income of £34.9m, however the current forecast premium gross of acquisition costs for the Syndicate is £28.5m. As for the 2019 year of account, the fall against plan is largely driven by delays in ratification of new liability conventions. To date the Syndicate has received a few claims notifications, all within expectations, and the current forecast level of profit for 2020 is expected to represent between 15% and 35% of capacity.

2021 Year of Account

The 2021 account had an original planned income of £34.0m, which included c.£4.0m of income from the revised liability conventions. The ratification of the new liability conventions did not happen until 1 January 2022, accordingly the additional income was not received in the 2021 year of account. The revised anticipated income for 2021 is £27.0m. Underlying all of this is a gradual chipping away of income by competitors, together with increased self-insurance by operators. Rating levels are broadly flat as nuclear underwriting tries to be consistent on pricing rather than follow the dramatic cyclical changes witnessed on some other areas of account. With considerable exposure remaining, profitability on the 2021 account is uncertain, if the current loss advice continues, we should achieve an ultimate underwriting profit.

To illustrate performance against plan the following key metrics are useful:

Underwriting Year	Planned Net Premium Income	Actual Net Premium Income To Date	Planned Net Loss Ratio	Actual Net Loss Ratio
2019	£34.5m	£28.5m	51.5%	7.8%
2020	£34.9m	£28.9m	52.0%	29.9%
2021	£34.0m	£31.6m	50.4%	37.4%

Outlook

Until the liability conventions reporting period for claims language is clarified the Syndicate is cautious about significant opportunity for premium growth. Underlying Syndicate exposures are being reduced by competitors and the short-term boost in income from the revised conventions in the UK with the 10-30 reporting period being retained by Government, are uncertain in the future. The low carbon agenda is suggesting some opportunity for longer term growth, but this is well into the future. China and our increased relationship with China Re is leading to the opportunity for longer-term growth in China. In the UK we are, in a measured way, looking to develop our existing nuclear output with New Build. This is best illustrated by the Hinkley Point C project which is being led by EDF and the French utility, who are building the new units in Somerset. Other examples include new units in the United Arab Emirates, which started producing power in 2020 and for which the Syndicate is, through NRI Ltd, the lead reinsurer. Further longer-term we are optimistic that the small modular reactors and low carbon agenda will lead to increased nuclear capacity and insurance needs globally. Despite underlying competition and the liability challenges that this report has explained, the Syndicate has remained, and expects to continue, a leading insurer of nuclear risk. While we still see opportunities as insurers in the specialist area of nuclear insurance, the volatility and exposure within the portfolio is real. The Syndicate has worked hard to sell stable rating and strong capital to our ultimate clients. We hope that this consistency of supply in underwriting capacity and stability in terms of coverage and pricing, will continue to be appreciated by our ultimate customers. Overall, looking ahead the returns expected should be less than the history has shown, but there is considerable volatility around this statement.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the team working on behalf of the Syndicate for their help. It is an efficient team that provides a real level of expertise in a highly specialised segment, and I appreciate their support. In particular, I would like to pay tribute to and thank Dr Ron Cameron who has been an adviser to the Syndicate since 2010. Ron has moved to Australia and has indicated that it is time for him to leave as an adviser to the Syndicate in the summer. We are very hopeful of appointing a new adviser to the Syndicate later in the year.

Michael Dawson
Active Underwriter
2 March 2022

Managing Agent's Report

The Directors of the Managing Agent present their report and the audited annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021.

This annual report is prepared using the annual 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).

The Managing Agent
The Managing Agent is Chaucer Syndicates Limited, whose registered office is 52 Lime Street, London EC3M 7AF and registered number is 00184915.

Principal activities
This report covers the business of Syndicate 1176, whose principal activity during the year continued to be the transaction of worldwide nuclear insurance and reinsurance business in the United Kingdom and overseas, underwriting at Lloyd's of London.

Review of the business and future developments
The Syndicate's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Gross written premiums	26,310	29,370
Total comprehensive income	18,916	18,626
Combined ratio [1]	25.8%	38.8%
Amount due to members	23,982	23,352

[1] The combined ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred and net operating expenses to net premiums earned. A lower combined ratio represents better performance.

Total comprehensive income primarily comprises net earned premium of £26.7m (2020: £28.0m) and a reduction in net incurred claims of £0.9m (2020: increase of £2.9m), offset by net operating expenses of £7.8m (2020: £8.0m). The reduction in net incurred claims in 2021 is mainly driven by favourable prior year development and the absence of large loss events in 2021.

The Managing Agent's risk management and underwriting teams have completed a preliminary review of potential exposures to the Ukraine and Russia conflict and do not believe that the syndicate has any material exposure in the underwriting portfolio. The impact of sanctions on premiums and investment holdings is also expected to be minimal, but are being monitored.

At the time of writing, there are no material reported losses as a result of the conflict.

The Syndicate continues to maintain strong solvency and liquidity positions, and is well positioned to pay claims and other liabilities as they fall due.

Refer to the Underwriter's Report for more detail on the development and performance of the Syndicate during the year and future developments in the business of the Syndicate.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The following paragraphs describe the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Syndicate.

Underwriting risk
The Managing Agent separately defines underwriting risk appetite in respect of market losses and Syndicate specific losses, with appetite for the former being greater.

Underwriting risk appetite is expressed at the highest level, as a maximum event-specific net underwriting loss as a percentage of Syndicate capacity for an annual year of account. Where appropriate, stochastic modelling of underwriting risk using dynamic financial analysis techniques supports this approach.

The Managing Agent Board approves the risk appetite limit, after considering the relativity between 'willing to lose' and potential forecast profitability for each year of account. The risk appetite will therefore reflect the view of forecast profitability, utilising the Syndicate's latest business plan assumptions.

Managing risk aggregation
Underwriting exposure is controlled via risk policy coding systems, setting of maximum lines, setting of jurisdiction limits, strict underwriter authority limits, Realistic Disaster Scenario monitoring, reinsurance programme design, policy limitations and exclusions, imposed deductibles and policy wording and coverage clauses.

The Managing Agent records and monitors individual risk exposures on a regular basis to ensure these remain within the policies and guidelines set.

Underwriting controls
The Managing Agent operates a number of underwriting controls, details of which are set out below.

Underwriting planning process
The Underwriting Team undertakes an extensive annual underwriting planning process in order to determine targets for premiums written and profitability for the coming year. Factors taken into account in determining the targets include the risk appetite agreed by the Managing Agent with the principal and other capital providers, anticipated policy pricing, terms and conditions, expected claims frequency and cost, and reinsurance cost and efficacy.

Monitoring performance against plan
The Managing Agent manages performance against plan through monthly reporting of detailed underwriting management information. Reports are provided to an Underwriting Board, then to an Underwriting Committee, which ultimately reports to the Managing Agent's Board. This control process ensures that several layers of review occur for underwriting risks, with the focus being on the main components of risk, notably pricing, loss ratio selection, reserving, experience variations, reinsurance protection and catastrophe modelling.

Emerging risks
An emerging risk is a risk that is perceived to be potentially significant but which may not be fully understood or allowed for in insurance terms and conditions, pricing, reserving, capital setting or the operational activities of the Managing Agent. The Managing Agent has a defined Emerging Risk process to identify and assess the potential impact of such risks.

Peer, independent and underwriting risk reviews
Peer review is performed on a risk-based sample of business by a fellow underwriter to ensure adherence to sound underwriting practices. The independent review process involves detailed review of individual underwriting risks and supporting documentation. Themed underwriting reviews are conducted by the Underwriting Risk Management Function to ensure that underwriting procedures and discipline are followed.

Internal audit
The Managing Agent's internal audit function provides assurance over the performance of the underwriting controls.

Claims risk
While claims events are inherently uncertain and volatile, the Managing Agent's Claims function has experience covering a wide range of business classes. The Managing Agent has management controls in place to mitigate claims risk; some of these controls are outlined below.

Claims settlement and reserving authority limits
The Managing Agent employs strict claims handling authority limits. All transactions in excess of an individual claims handler's authority are referred in a tiered approach to a colleague with the requisite knowledge and experience.

Peer review
The Managing Agent currently commissions an external random peer review of its claims procedures on a quarterly basis. This review incorporates both qualitative and quantitative measures and findings are collated and reported to relevant committees.

Monthly reporting
Reports are produced, based on different aspects of the claims handling process including significant movements, catastrophes, and static claims. These reports are communicated both within the business and with key external stakeholders, including Lloyd's Claims Management.

Management of external experts
The Managing Agent appoints third party loss adjusters, surveyors and legal advisors for claims investigation and assessment services. The development of long standing relationships with key experts and agreed Terms of Engagement ensures that the Syndicate receives a high quality service. Direct contact with external experts is also actively encouraged. However, this process is not exclusive. If no suitable expert exists on the Managing Agent's panel for any one particular claim, an 'Expert Exception' process operates to ensure a timely appointment of an appropriate expert.

Reserving risk
The reserving policy for the Syndicate seeks to ensure appropriate allowance for reserving risk, consistency in reserving from year to year and the equitable treatment of capital providers on the closure of a year of account. Reserves are set on a two tier hierarchical basis.

Tier 1: Actuarial best estimate reserves
Actuarial best estimate reserves are prepared on an underwriting year basis and are intended to be true best estimates, i.e. estimates of expected value claims reserves. These are the basis for internal reporting and the derivation of expected loss ratios for business planning. The actuarial best estimate reserves are the responsibility of the internal Signing Actuary. The Managing Agent's Actuarial Team calculates the reserves in conjunction with extensive discussions with the Underwriter.

Tier 2: Syndicate reserves
Determination of Syndicate reserves is a two-stage process: first, they are determined on an underwriting year basis and then they are converted to an annually accounted basis.

(a) Underwriting year Syndicate reserves
Underwriting year Syndicate reserves are prepared on an underwriting year basis and equal the Tier 1 reserves plus any reserve risk loadings. The intention of such risk loadings is to match areas within the Syndicate where the perception is that there is a particularly high risk that the best estimate reserve may be inadequate. Such areas include, but are not limited to, the following:

- classes where early development is materially better or worse than expected
- classes or events with abnormally skewed claim distributions
- claim events or reserving categories with a poorly understood distribution

To ensure consistency in the application of risk loadings, the starting point in their assessment is, where possible, formulaic. The formulaic risk loadings are adjusted wherever considered either excessive or understated. There may also be additional risk loadings in respect of risks not covered by the formulaic basis.

The underwriting year Syndicate reserves provide the basis for all Syndicate results and forecasts.

(b) Annually accounted Syndicate reserves
Annually accounted Syndicate reserves are the underwriting year Syndicate reserves converted to an annually accounted basis, plus additional loadings.

The Managing Agent's Board approves all risk loadings within Syndicate reserves.

The assessment of actuarial best estimate reserves is a rolling quarterly process. The underwriting portfolio comprises a number of heterogeneous business types, each of which the analysis projects to ultimate. Where certain contracts or claim events obscure development trends, the analysis splits these out for separate review. The application of standard actuarial techniques to the historical data supports the estimation of ultimate loss ratios. The analysis also draws on external data or market data or non-standard methodologies where appropriate. Whenever actual development of premiums or claims within a reserving category during a quarter is materially different from expected development based on the existing methodology, then that methodology is reassessed and, where appropriate, amended.

Reserving risk is controlled by the robust application of actuarial methodologies, stepped sign-off procedures, quarterly tracking of projected ultimate loss ratios and reassessment of methodologies where appropriate, regular dialogue between actuaries and practitioners and access to a history of loss data. Finally, explicit risk loadings are applied in respect of the areas of greatest risk within the reserve assessment.

Although the risk loadings provide important protection against adverse developments in reserves, the degree of subjectivity in the reserving process, the exposure to unpredictable external influences (e.g. the legal environment) and the quantum of reserves relative to net tangible assets, mean that reserving remains a significant source of risk to the Syndicate.

Financial Risks

Credit risk

The Managing Agent reviews all reinsurer counterparties with whom the Syndicate wishes to conduct business and sets credit thresholds for the total potential recoveries due from each reinsurer. The review includes an analysis of the financial strength of the reinsurer, its payment performance record and standing in the market. Thereafter, management of reinsurer credit risk follows active and regular review, with the assistance of outside expertise, of the credit rating and financial exposure to all approved reinsurers.

Broker credit risk limits are also determined depending on the grading of the relevant broker and exposures monitored against limits on a monthly basis.

Investment risk

The Managing Agent's approach is that investment activities are complementary to the primary underwriting activities of the business and should not therefore divert or utilise financial resources otherwise available for insurance operations.

The preservation of capital and maintenance of sufficient liquidity to support the business and the enhancement of investment returns, within a set of defined risk constraints, are at the heart of the financial market risk policies adopted by the Managing Agent.

Investment risk constraints, which quantify the maximum amount of investment risk permitted over a one-year time horizon, are approved by the Board on an annual basis and are used to derive the maximum allocation, or risk budget, that can be allocated to each asset class.

The Managing Agent reviews and amends asset allocations in accordance with investment risk constraints. Due regard is given to the outlook for each asset class because of changes in market conditions and investment returns. Proposed asset allocations are tested using stochastic modelling techniques prior to formal adoption.

The Syndicate invests a proportion of funds in fixed income and variable yield securities managed by a professional portfolio manager. The manager operates within a defined set of investment guidelines and against an appropriate benchmark.

Refer to Note 12 for more detail on the Syndicate's exposure to investment risks and the processes in place for managing these risks.

Operational risk

This is the risk that events caused by people, processes, systems or external events lead to losses to the Syndicate. The Managing Agent seeks to manage this risk through business performance measures, formal disaster recovery and business continuity planning and other governing procedures which are reviewed through a structured programme of testing of processes and systems by Internal Audit and other assurance processes.

Regulatory and legal risk

Regulatory risk is the risk of loss or reputational damage owing to a breach of regulatory and legal requirements or failure to respond to regulatory change.

The Managing Agent's Compliance function supports and monitors the compliance of the business with regulatory and legal requirements whilst promoting successful business practices and meeting business objectives through advice and guidance. The exposure to regulatory risk is managed by monitoring regulatory compliance with the requirements of the Prudential Regulatory Authority, Financial Conduct Authority and Lloyd's and other domestic and international regulatory requirements.

Legal risk is the risk that exposes the Managing Agent to actual or potential legal proceedings. The Managing Agent has legal risk resource, which monitors legal developments and assesses impact on the business.

Conduct risk

Conduct risk is the risk of treating our customers unethically or unfairly by delivering inappropriate outcomes due to improper attitudes, systems, controls and governance. The Managing Agent operates a suitable risk management and governance framework across the Syndicate, which monitors the various areas of potential exposure to conduct risk matters and ensures appropriate design and performance of controls and the effective escalation and resolution of items as required.

Staff matters
All of the staff of the Managing Agent are employed by Chaucer Underwriting Services Limited (CUSL). CUSL considers its staff to be a key resource and seeks to provide a good working environment for its staff that is rewarding and safe and complies with appropriate employee legislation. During the year there have been no significant injuries to staff in the workplace or any significant actions taken by any regulatory bodies with regard to staff matters.

Climate related risks
The Managing Agent's Board is responsible for the effectiveness and oversight of the risk management system and the general management and mitigation of risks including climate change risk. It has delegated the detailed regular oversight of climate related risk management processes and activities to its Risk and Capital Committee.

The Managing Agent recognises that its business activities are likely to be affected by risks arising from climate change and that those risks may arise over different time horizons. However, the current assessment is that the physical risks of climate change will not materially impact the performance of the Syndicate because the risks insured are not materially exposed to natural catastrophe or climate change risks. The Syndicate's principal exposures are nuclear installations, typically at locations chosen for their naturally low incidence of natural catastrophe and hence inherently low risk. This assessment is subject to continual review and could change – see transition risk section below.

There are also longer time horizon climate risks, such as acute and chronic risks that crystallise as sea level and temperature rises. The current assessment does not highlight any significant risks, but the Managing Agent's existing risk identification and assessment processes and future developments will continue to seek to capture any potential risks.

Therefore, Syndicate's material climate change exposure is to Transition risk.

In delivering its business strategy, the Managing Agent is committed to considering and addressing those risks, including those that are longer term and extend beyond its usual business and strategy planning timescales.

Climate risk strategy
The Managing Agent will continue to develop its strategy to bolster the management of the risks and opportunities arising from climate change. Planned actions include:

- The Syndicate will support the energy transition from fossil fuels to low carbon energy production by providing underwriting capacity for nuclear risks, which are planned to grow in the UK and globally.
- Exposure management activities undertaken to date have demonstrated the importance of data collection, in particular for modelling exposures and assessing loss scenarios. The Managing Agent will improve exposure data categorisation to improve the assessment of any exposures the Syndicate has to climate change risk. The Syndicate will prioritise the assessment of exposure to vulnerable regions and will insist that the exposure to these vulnerable regions is adequately priced when accepting risk.
- The Managing Agent plans to enhance its due diligence process to understand the potential current and future impacts of climate risks on material existing counterparty arrangements and all future material counterparty arrangements.

Identification and assessment of climate risks
The major climate risks are recognised as Physical, Transition and Liability risks, which are monitored through the Managing Agent's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework processes.

The Managing Agent has been developing specific risk management tools and processes to address climate risks and ensure the sustainability of its business and targeted performance of the Syndicate. Existing strategies implemented to date include:

- Enhanced focus on catastrophe perils where climate change is identified as a driver of increased risk, including improved modelling capability and reporting;
- Enhanced risk management capability and framework specifically adapted to improve understanding and management of climate change risks;
- Changes to investment strategy to mitigate the transition risks of climate change;

- Formation of an ESG Group and the ongoing development of an ESG strategy and objectives which will contribute to the mitigation of climate-related operational risks;
- Development of Own View of Risk which is core to managing climate risk; and
- Production of a quarterly Climate Change Risk Dashboard highlighting the material climate risk exposures categorising these risks into Physical and Transitional risk types, recognising the time horizon around expected emergence of issues.

Transition Risks
The Syndicate's investment portfolio is exposed to transition risk, and in particular, any impacts to the liquidity of the portfolio as a result of policy changes and/or risks associated with the transition to a low carbon economy. Risk management actions taken to date are:

- Continual monitoring of the investment portfolio against multiple climate change and ESG-related screens to ensure the Managing Agent has as much foresight as possible to any potential issues which may arise;
- The Managing Agent is in the process of formalising risk appetites and investment strategies for the Syndicate which fully embed ESG considerations to investment decisions; and
- Quantitative scenario testing of the investment portfolio to understand the potential impact to the assets the Syndicate holds, across a range of time horizons.

The Syndicate has a very short-dated portfolio and is a hold to maturity investor. As such, the risk from climate change on the portfolio is seen as minimal. The periodic reinvestment of a portion of the portfolio provides flexibility in investment decisions and the ability to react to developing market conditions.

The Syndicate could also be exposed to transition risk arising from uncertainty as to the depth and degree of alignment between the climate change policies of the different jurisdictions that the Syndicate operates in. In a scenario where transition targets diverge, chronic and acute physical risks may worsen and have the potential to impact the Syndicate's exposures by significantly increasing them if not mitigated. Further, transition risk could cause much deeper, wider disruption including that to the financial system if industry were forced to predict when or if transition policies may be introduced across different regions.

Covid-19
The Managing Agent has exposure to the Covid-19 pandemic, primarily through operational risk related to business disruption, and principally through its outsourcing arrangement with CUSL. Business continuity has been fully maintained through effective remote working strategies applied to all the office locations where CUSL staff work, and through the implementation of the Chaucer Pandemic Plan which has been designed to ensure the safety of its staff whilst maintaining business operations.

The Syndicate has received no notifications of losses from Covid-19 and has recorded modest reserves for legal expenses that may be incurred in defending any future claims. The Syndicate has limited exposure to Business Interruption (BI) cover within the underwriting portfolios, and the Supreme Court ruling on BI has not impacted the expected losses within the Nuclear Property (re)insurance class.

Risk management processes will continue to monitor and report on the developing pandemic situation to the Board and its sub-committees.

Brexit
The Managing Agent has implemented a number of measures and controls to mitigate the impact of Brexit to allow for continuity of operations following Britain's exit from the EU following the end of the Brexit transition period on 31 December 2020. The Managing Agent has been able to place direct EU business through Lloyd's Brussels Subsidiary since 1 January 2019, which in turn has been reinsured back into the Syndicate. Consequently, the Syndicate has been able to effectively transact EEA insurance business throughout this period. On 30 December 2020, all direct EEA business was transferred to Lloyd's Brussels Subsidiary via a Part VII transfer and immediately reinsured back into the Syndicate via a 100% quota share.

The Managing Agent continues to monitor the situation as the full impact to the UK and European Market becomes clear.

Directors' interests
The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the annual accounts are detailed on page 1.

None of the Directors of the Managing Agent has any participation in the Syndicate's premium income capacity.

Disclosure of information to the auditors
The Directors each confirm that:

- So far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Syndicate's auditors are unaware, and
- They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors
The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation Audit Committee meeting.

Approved by order of the Board of Chaucer Syndicates Limited.

R J Callan
Chief Financial Officer
2 March 2022

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note(s)	2021 £000	2020 £000
Technical Account – General Business			
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	3	26,310	29,370
Outward reinsurance premiums		(606)	(578)
Net premiums written		**25,704**	**28,792**
Change in the provision for unearned premiums			
Gross amount	16	1,028	(875)
Reinsurers' share	16	(37)	88
Net change in the provision for unearned premiums		**991**	**(787)**
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		**26,695**	**28,005**
Allocated investment return transferred from the Non-Technical Account		(400)	1,413
Total technical income		**26,295**	**29,418**
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
Gross amount	16	(61)	(522)
Net claims paid		**(61)**	**(522)**
Change in the provision for claims			
Gross amount	16	881	(2,553)
Reinsurers' share	16	118	168
Net change in the provision for claims		999	(2,385)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		**938**	**(2,907)**
Net operating expenses	3, 5	(7,814)	(7,953)
Total technical charges		**(6,876)**	**(10,860)**
Balance on the Technical Account – General Business		**19,419**	**18,558**
Non-Technical Account			
Other (expense) / income	11	(503)	68
Investment income	9	759	1,349
Net unrealised (losses)/gains	9	(411)	361
Investment expenses and charges	9	(748)	(297)
Allocated investment return transferred to the Technical Account – General Business		400	(1,413)
Total comprehensive income	15	**18,916**	**18,626**

All the amounts above are in respect of continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021

	Note(s)	2021 £000	2020 £000
Assets			
Investments			
Other financial investments	12	38,726	54,574
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	16	206	243
Claims outstanding	16	333	215
		539	458
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations - intermediaries		9,754	9,073
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		23,284	18,480
Other debtors	13	272	143
		33,310	27,696
Other assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		9,466	1,430
Overseas deposits	14	605	564
		10,071	1,994
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs	16	726	1,065
Other prepayments and accrued income		252	354
		978	1,419
Total assets		**83,624**	**86,141**
Liabilities			
Capital and reserves			
Members' balances	15	23,982	23,352
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	16	15,652	16,558
Claims outstanding	12, 16, 18	37,582	38,419
		53,234	54,977
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations - intermediaries		-	6
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		527	99
Other creditors including taxation and social security	19	2,506	452
		3,033	557
Accruals and deferred income		3,375	7,255
Total liabilities		**83,624**	**86,141**

The annual accounts on pages 15 to 34 were approved by the Board of Chaucer Syndicates Limited on 2 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

R J Callan
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Changes in Members' Balances for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Balance as at 1 January		23,352	28,162
Total comprehensive income	15	18,916	18,626
Payments of profit to members' personal reserve funds	15	(18,243)	(23,320)
Other	15	(43)	(116)
Balance as at 31 December		**23,982**	**23,352**

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Total comprehensive income		18,916	18,626
(Decrease) / increase in gross technical provisions		(1,743)	2,907
Increase in reinsurers' share of technical provisions		(81)	(257)
(Increase) / decrease in debtors		(5,174)	1,129
(Decrease) / increase in creditors		(1,403)	1,112
Movement in other assets/liabilities		(41)	(204)
Investment return	9	400	(1,413)
Foreign exchange		183	404
Other		(42)	(117)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**11,015**	**22,187**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equity and debt instruments		(23,296)	(40,894)
Sale of equity and debt instruments		37,904	33,653
Investment income received		660	1,052
Other		(4)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**15,264**	**(6,189)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Distribution profit		(12,810)	(15,442)
Open year profit release		(5,433)	(7,878)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(18,243)**	**(23,320)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,036	(7,322)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,430	8,752
Foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**9,466**	**1,430**
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:			
Cash at bank		9,466	1,430
Cash and cash equivalents		**9,466**	**1,430**

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Basis of preparation

The Syndicate annual accounts have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”), Financial Reporting Standard 103, “Insurance Contracts” (“FRS 103”) and the Companies Act 2006. The Syndicate annual accounts have been prepared under regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 (“IAD”), and reflect the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI2008/410) as modified by the IAD.

The Syndicate annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards. A summary of the more important accounting policies is set out below, together with an explanation of where changes have been made to previous policies on the adoption of new accounting standards in the year.

Having assessed the principal risks, the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

2. Accounting policies

a) Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk.

i) Premiums written

Premiums written comprise premiums on contracts incepted during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums written in prior accounting periods. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due to the Syndicate not yet notified.

ii) Unearned premiums

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

iii) Reinsurance premiums ceded

Outwards reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related direct or inwards business being reinsured.

iv) Claims provisions and related recoveries

Gross claims incurred comprise the estimated cost of all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, including related direct and indirect claims handling costs and adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

The provision for claims outstanding is assessed on an individual case basis and is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims notified but not settled by the balance sheet date, together with the provision for related claims handling costs. The provision also includes the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) at the balance sheet date based on statistical methods.

These methods generally involve projecting from past experience 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 amount of salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and, where material, reported as an asset.

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 the rating and other models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

The Directors consider that the provisions for gross claims are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. However, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the accounts for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

v) Unexpired risks provision

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

The provision for unexpired risks is calculated by reference to classes of business which are managed together, after taking into account relevant investment return.

vi) Deferred acquisition costs

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

b) Net operating expenses

Net operating expenses are recognised on an accruals basis. These comprise the Syndicate’s operating expenses such as remuneration, office and administrative costs, acquisition costs, Managing Agency costs, the costs of membership of Lloyd’s and other expenses attributable to the Syndicate’s underwriting.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with banks.

d) Foreign currencies

The functional and presentation currency of the Syndicate is Pound Sterling.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. For this purpose all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts (including unearned premiums, deferred acquisition costs and unexpired risks provisions) are monetary items. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the non-technical account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in other comprehensive income for those items where the gain is required to be recognised within other comprehensive income, and in the non-technical account where the gain is required to be recognised within profit or loss.

e) Financial assets

All investments are classified as fair value through profit and loss and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined using published bid price quotations of each security.

The Directors consider the fair value through profit and loss option to be appropriate as financial assets are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented investment strategy and information is provided internally on that basis to key management personnel. In addition, investment risk is assessed on a total return basis, which is consistent with the adoption of fair value through profit and loss.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Deposits with credit institutions are stated at cost and overseas deposits are stated at market value (per Lloyd's valuation).

Net gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'Unrealised gains on investments' or 'Unrealised losses on investments'.

f) Financial liabilities
Creditors are financial liabilities and are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Creditors are subsequently stated at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

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

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

Investment return is initially recorded in the Non-Technical Account. A transfer is made from the Non-Technical Account to the General Business Technical Account. Investment return has been wholly allocated to the Technical Account as all investments relate to the Technical Account.

h) Taxation
Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 Managing Agents are not required to deduct basic rate income tax from trading income. In addition, all UK basic rate income tax deducted from Syndicate investment income is recoverable by Managing Agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agent is gross of tax.

No provision has been made for any United States Federal Income Tax payable on underwriting results or investment earning. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year are included in the statement of financial position under the heading 'Members' balances'.

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

i) Pension costs
CUSL operates a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions relating to CUSL staff working for the Syndicate are charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

j) Profit commission
Profit commission is incurred by the Syndicate at a rate of 15% of profit.

k) Key judgements and uncertainty
In applying the accounting policies described in Note 2, the following estimates that have had the most significant impact on the accounts are:

- Valuation of general insurance contract liabilities (page 19)
- Measurement of pipeline premium (page 19)

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

3. Segmental analysis

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

	Gross premiums written £000	Gross premiums earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	**Total** £000	Net technical provisions* £000
2021							
Direct insurance							
Fire and other damage to property	7,292	7,731	322	(2,142)	(170)	5,741	8,244
Third party liability	1,376	1,365	219	(424)	(16)	1,144	6,121
	8,668	9,096	541	(2,566)	(186)	6,885	14,365
Reinsurance	17,642	18,242	279	(5,248)	(339)	12,934	38,330
	26,310	**27,338**	**820**	**(7,814)**	**(525)**	**19,819**	**52,695**
2020							
Direct insurance							
Fire and other damage to property	7,522	7,302	(842)	(2,140)	(99)	4,221	7,523
Third party liability	1,952	1,891	(211)	(509)	(9)	1,162	10,509
	9,474	9,193	(1,053)	(2,649)	(108)	5,383	18,032
Reinsurance	19,896	19,302	(2,022)	(5,304)	(214)	11,762	36,487
	29,370	**28,495**	**(3,075)**	**(7,953)**	**(322)**	**17,145**	**54,519**

*2021 net technical provisions are prepared on a consistent basis to 2020 except for the treatment of business subject to the Part VII transfer which are appropriately treated as reinsurance in 2021. Had this been reflected in 2020, the transfer would have led to a £1.2m reclassification between direct insurance classes and reinsurance

All premiums were concluded in the UK.

Commission on gross premiums written as direct insurance business, during 2021, was £0.02m (2020: £0.3m).

The reinsurance balance represents the charge to the technical account from the aggregate of all items relating to outwards reinsurance.

The geographical analysis of gross premiums written by reference to the location of the risk is as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
UK	1,105	1,234
Americas (including US)	2,047	2,285
Other	23,158	25,851
Gross premiums written	**26,310**	**29,370**

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

3. Segmental analysis (continued)

Concentration of gross and net insurance liabilities by geographical area is as follows:

	2021 Gross technical provisions	2021 Net technical provisions	2020 Gross technical provisions	2020 Net technical provisions
	£000	£000	£000	£000
UK	2,236	2,213	2,309	2,290
Americas (including US)	4,141	4,099	4,277	4,241
Other	46,857	46,383	48,391	47,988
Total	**53,234**	**52,695**	**54,977**	**54,519**

4. Movement in prior year's provision for claims outstanding

During the year, the Syndicate released £9.6m of technical reserves in respect of prior years (2020: £9.5m) arising from the nuclear property and nuclear liability classes (2020: from the nuclear property and nuclear liability classes).

5. Net operating expenses

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Acquisition costs - brokerage and commissions	176	1,059
Change in deferred acquisition costs	405	(170)
Administrative expenses	7,233	7,064
	7,814	**7,953**
Administrative expenses include:		
Members' standard personal expenses (Lloyd's subscriptions, New Central Fund contributions, Managing Agent's fees and profit commission)	5,709	5,532

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Audit of the Syndicate annual accounts	103	90
Other services pursuant to legislation	47	44
	150	**134**

Other services pursuant to legislation relate to the audit and review of Lloyd's regulatory returns as required by Lloyd's byelaws.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

7. Staff costs

All staff are employed by a related group undertaking, CUSL.

Syndicate expenses, including the audit fee, are incurred by CUSL and recharged to the Syndicate via Chaucer Syndicates Limited as a flat fee included in administrative expenses.

The average number of employees employed by CUSL but working for the Syndicate during the year was as follows:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Administration and finance	5	5
Underwriting	2	2
Other	2	2
	9	**9**

8. Emoluments of the directors of the Managing Agent

The Directors of Chaucer Syndicates Limited were not remunerated in respect of their services to the Syndicate.

The Active Underwriter received the following consultancy fees, incurred by a related group undertaking and recharged to the Syndicate within Managing Agency fees.

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Active Underwriter	197	197

9. Investment return

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Investment income		
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	672	915
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	6	108
Other interest and similar income	70	189
Realised gains on investments	11	137
	759	1,349
Investment expenses and charges		
Investment management expenses, including interest	(81)	(11)
Realised losses on investments	(667)	(286)
	(748)	**(297)**
Net unrealised (losses) / gains on investments	(411)	361
Total investment return	**(400)**	**1,413**

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

10. Calendar year investment return

The average amount of Syndicate funds available for investment and the calendar year investment return and yield were as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Average funds	42,759	50,764
Investment return	(400)	1,413
Calendar year investment return	(0.9%)	2.8%
Average funds available for investment by fund		
Sterling	34,796	39,378
United States Dollars	5,571	8,113
Canadian Dollars	2,392	3,273
Analysis of calendar year investment return by fund	**%**	**%**
Sterling	(1.2)	3.3
United States Dollars	0.0	0.8
Canadian Dollars	0.2	0.9

Average fund is the average of bank balances, overseas deposits and investments held at the end of each month during the calendar year. For this purpose, investments are valued at month-end market prices, which includes accrued income where appropriate.

11. Other (expense) / income

Net foreign exchange losses of £0.5m (2020: £0.1m gain) are included within other (expense) / income in the non-technical account.

12. Financial instruments

	Cost £000	2021 Market value £000	Cost £000	2020 Market value £000
Shares and other variable yield securities at fair value through profit and loss	8,286	8,340	24,617	23,900
Debt securities and other fixed income securities at fair value through profit and loss	31,014	30,382	30,895	30,674
Deposits with ceding undertakings	4	4	-	-
	39,304	**38,726**	**55,512**	**54,574**

Risk policies

Interest rate risk
The most significant proportion of risk within the Syndicate's fixed income portfolio is interest rate risk, which increases as the duration of each portfolio gets longer. In order to manage this risk duration constraints are set, relative to a benchmark to provide downside protection for increases in interest rates with duration targets of minimum 2.5 years and maximum 3.5 years for each portfolio.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

12. Financial instruments (continued)

The sensitivities shown in the table below indicates the estimated impact on result from parallel shifts in the yield curve.

	Change in interest rates %	Impact on result £000
31 December 2021	+1.0	(858)
	-1.0	807
31 December 2020	+1.0	(904)
	-1.0	951

Currency risk
The Syndicate writes a significant proportion of insurance business in currencies other than sterling, which gives rise to exposure to currency risk. The Managing Agent mitigates this through a policy of broadly matching Syndicate assets and liabilities by currency.

Liquidity risk
The Syndicate is subject to calls on cash resources, mainly in respect of claims on insurance business, on a daily basis. The Managing Agent operates and maintains a liquidity risk policy designed to ensure that cash is available to settle liabilities and other obligations when due without excessive cost to the business.

The liquidity risk policy sets limits for cash required to meet expected cash flows. It includes a contingency funding plan, which details the process and provisions for liquidating assets and/or raising additional funds required to meet liabilities in extreme circumstances.

The expected payment profile of undiscounted liabilities is as follows:

	Maturity band (Years)				
	<1 £000	1-3 £000	3-5 £000	>5 £000	Total £000
Other creditors	3,033	-	-	-	3,033
Claims outstanding	9,196	12,656	7,409	8,321	37,582
At 31 December 2021	12,229	12,656	7,409	8,321	40,615
Other creditors	557	-	-	-	557
Claims outstanding (restated)	9,795	12,980	7,739	7,905	38,419
At 31 December 2020 (restated)	10,352	12,980	7,739	7,905	38,976

Refer to Note 24 for further detail on the restatement.

Credit risk
The Syndicate holds the majority of its investments in investment grade securities and money market funds, managed by external portfolio managers. Investment managers may expose the Syndicate to credit risk as a tactical enhancement to fixed income returns when suitable opportunities arise within the risk budget set for each manager. Investment fund managers mitigate credit risk through diversification and by setting maximum limits for individual counterparties.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

12. Financial instruments (continued)

The assets bearing credit risk are summarised below, together with an analysis by credit rating:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Debt securities	30,382	30,674
Cash and cash equivalents	9,466	1,430
Shares and other variable yield securities	8,340	23,900
Overseas deposits	605	564
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	333	215
Deposits with ceding undertakings	4	-
	49,130	**56,783**
AAA	23,415	32,202
AA	12,434	8,700
A	8,961	12,333
BBB	4,154	3,399
BB or less	166	149
Total assets bearing credit risk	**49,130**	**56,783**

Determination of fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been identified as follows:

- The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date (Level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (Level 2); and
- Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability (Level 3).

The following table presents the Syndicate's assets measured at fair value at 31 December 2021 and at 31 December 2020.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Shares and other variable yield securities and unit trusts	7,828	-	512	8,340
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	30,382	-	30,382
Overseas deposits	-	605	-	605
At 31 December 2021	**7,828**	**30,987**	**512**	**39,327**
Shares and other variable yield securities and unit trusts	23,388	-	512	23,900
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	3,966	26,708	-	30,674
Overseas deposits	-	564	-	564
At 31 December 2020 (restated)	**27,354**	**27,272**	**512**	**55,138**

Refer to Note 24 for further detail on the restatement.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

13. Other debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Other debtors	272	143
	272	**143**

Other debtors primarily relates to overseas taxes.

14. Overseas deposits

Overseas deposits are lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries. The funds are required in order to protect policyholders and enable the Syndicate to operate in these markets. The Syndicate has only restricted access to these funds and no influence over their investment.

15. Reconciliation of movements in members’ balances

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Members’ balances at 1 January	23,352	28,162
Total comprehensive income	18,916	18,626
Payments of profit to members’ personal reserve funds	(18,243)	(23,320)
Movement in members' balance in respect of members' agent's fees	(85)	(95)
Movement in members' balance in respect of tax and other	42	(21)
Members’ balances at 31 December	**23,982**	**23,352**

Members participate on Syndicates by reference to years of account, and their ultimate result, assets and liabilities are assessed with reference to the policies incepting in the year of account of their membership.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

16. Technical reserves

	Provisions for unearned premiums £000	Claims outstanding £000	Deferred acquisition costs £000	Total £000
Gross and net technical provisions				
At 1 January 2021	**16,558**	**38,419**	**1,065**	**53,912**
Exchange adjustments	122	44	66	101
Claims paid in year	-	(61)	-	(61)
Movement in provision	(1,028)	(820)	(405)	(1,444)
At 31 December 2021	**15,652**	**37,582**	**726**	**52,508**
Reinsurance				
At 1 January 2021	243	215	-	458
Movement in provision	(37)	118	-	81
At 31 December 2021	206	333	-	539
Net technical provisions				
At 31 December 2021	**15,446**	**37,249**	**726**	**51,969**
At 31 December 2020	**16,315**	**38,204**	**1,065**	**53,454**

17. Sensitivity of insurance risk

The following table shows the impact of a 1% variation in the loss ratio on profit or loss and members' balances:

	2021	2020
Net loss ratio	-3.5%	10.4%
Impact of 1% variation (£000)	267	(280)

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

18. Claims development tables

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Managing Agent's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims.

Pure underwriting year	2011 and prior £000	2012 £000	2013 £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	Total £000
Estimate of gross claims incurred												
At end of underwriting year		6,121	11,851	5,185	7,553	10,483	7,495	6,618	6,625	7,534	6,311	
One year later		7,219	11,574	6,220	9,955	13,590	8,710	9,139	10,294	8,624	-	
Two years later		4,351	7,264	4,825	5,979	11,339	6,107	6,849	6,356	-	-	
Three years later		2,999	6,807	3,787	5,419	6,868	4,260	5,927	-	-	-	
Four years later		2,563	5,386	3,218	4,963	6,329	3,618	-	-	-	-	
Five years later		2,153	4,966	2,473	3,842	5,823	-	-	-	-	-	
Six years later		1,769	4,599	1,970	3,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seven years later		1,383	4,230	1,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eight years later		999	3,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nine years later		618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31 December 2021	22,853	618	3,868	1,444	3,472	5,823	3,618	5,927	6,356	8,624	6,311	68,914
Less gross claims paid	22,133	118	3,022	138	1,899	3,267	52	378	323	1	1	31,332
Gross reserves	720	500	846	1,306	1,573	2,556	3,566	5,549	6,033	8,623	6,310	37,582

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

18. Claims development tables (continued)

Pure underwriting year	2011 and prior £000	2012 £000	2013 £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	Total £000
Estimate of net claims incurred												
At end of underwriting year		6,121	11,851	5,185	7,553	10,472	7,495	6,618	6,580	7,534	6,152	
One year later		7,219	11,574	6,220	9,955	13,579	8,710	9,139	10,268	8,451	-	
Two years later		4,351	7,264	4,825	5,979	11,337	6,107	6,849	6,355	-	-	
Three years later		2,999	6,807	3,787	5,419	6,868	4,260	5,927	-	-	-	
Four years later		2,563	5,386	3,218	4,963	6,328	3,618	-	-	-	-	
Five years later		2,153	4,966	2,473	3,842	5,823	-	-	-	-	-	
Six years later		1,769	4,599	1,970	3,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seven years later		1,383	4,230	1,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eight years later		999	3,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nine years later		618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at 31 December 2021	22,853	618	3,868	1,444	3,472	5,823	3,618	5,927	6,355	8,451	6,152	68,581
Less net claims paid	22,133	118	3,022	138	1,899	3,267	52	378	323	1	1	31,332
Net reserves	720	500	846	1,306	1,573	2,556	3,566	5,549	6,032	8,450	6,151	37,249

Gross and net claims incurred that are denominated in non-functional currency are converted to Pound Sterling as of 31 December 2021, the most recent balance sheet date, for all years presented.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

19. Other creditors including tax and social security

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Due to Managing Agent	2,426	244
Investments proceeds creditor	-	208
Due to Service Companies	71	-
Other creditors	9	-
	2,506	**452**

20. Related parties

Chaucer Syndicates Limited and Chaucer Underwriting Services Limited, wholly owned subsidiary of China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation, act as Managing Agent and service company respectively for the Syndicate. Chaucer Syndicates Limited and Chaucer Underwriting Services Limited charged the Syndicate with the following expenses during the year along with the outstanding balance at the year end:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Managing agency fees	2,178	2,018
Profit commission	3,240	3,262
Expenses recharged	71	-
Year-end balance due to Chaucer Syndicates Limited at 31 December	5,666	3,506
Year-end balance due to Chaucer Underwriting Services Limited at 31 December	71	-

Amounts are unsecured and are expected to be settled in cash and cash equivalents within one year.

A subsidiary of China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation supports the underwriting capacity of the Syndicate as follows:

			Year of account
	2021 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000
Chaucer Corporate Capital (No. 3) Limited	26,484	26,484	26,484

These transactions are subject to the Managing Agent's internal controls, which ensure that all are compliant with Lloyd's Related Party Bylaw provisions.

21. 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 Prudential Regulatory Authority 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 an 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 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.

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

22. Capital

Capital framework at Lloyd's

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

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

Although, as described below, Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only respectively, not at Syndicate level. Accordingly the capital requirement in respect of Syndicate 1176 is not disclosed in these accounts.

Lloyd's capital setting process

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

A syndicate may comprise one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the syndicate(s) on which it is participating but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2021 was 35% (2020: 35%) of the member's SCR 'to ultimate'.

Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (funds at Lloyd's), held within and managed within a syndicate (funds in syndicate) or as the member's share of the members' balances on each syndicate on which it participates. Accordingly all of the assets less liabilities of the Syndicate, as represented in the members' balances reported on the Statement of Financial Position on page 16, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

23. Ultimate parent company

The Managing Agent's immediate parent company is Chaucer Capital Investments Limited. The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are prepared, and in which the results of the Managing Agent are included, is China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation. The Company considers China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation to be its ultimate parent company. A copy of the most recent consolidated financial statements is available from the website of China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation (www.chinare.com.cn).

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021

24. Restatement of Comparatives

Following a review of the fair value hierarchy in 2021, holdings in collective investment schemes within shares and other variable yield securities were identified as not being presented appropriately within the 2020 Annual Accounts, and should have been presented as level 1 assets in Note 12. Accordingly, the £23.4m balance in the 2020 comparatives has been restated to be solely a Level 1 asset within these 2021 Annual Accounts (previously variously reported as level 1 and level 2 assets). Overseas deposits were identified as not being presented appropriately within the 2020 Annual Accounts, and should have been presented as level 2 assets in Note 13. Accordingly, the £0.6m balance in the 2020 comparatives has been restated as a Level 2 asset within these 2021 Annual Accounts (previously variously reported as level 1 and level 2 assets). There is no impact to total assets arising from these restatements.

Following a review of the maturity profiles of Syndicate liabilities in 2021, the payment profile of claims outstanding was identified as not being presented appropriately within the 2020 Annual Accounts. Accordingly, the amounts presented in the 1-3 years (decrease £4.3m), 3-5 years (decrease £0.3m) and greater than 5 years (increase £4.6m) maturity bands have been restated within these 2021 Annual Accounts. There is no impact to total claims outstanding arising from these restatements.

Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities

The Managing Agent is responsible for preparing the Syndicate annual report and annual accounts 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 Syndicate annual accounts at 31 December each year in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The annual accounts 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 Syndicate annual accounts, the Managing Agent is required to:

1. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

2. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

3. state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the annual accounts; and

4. prepare the annual 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 proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Syndicate and enable it to ensure that the Syndicate annual accounts comply with the 2008 Regulations. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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 the accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 1176

Report on the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, 1176's syndicate annual accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Annual Report and Accounts 2021 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021; the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, and the statement of changes in members' balances for the year then ended; and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)"), and The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and other applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided.

Other than those disclosed in note 6, we have provided no non-audit services to the syndicate in the period under audit.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the syndicate annual accounts are authorised for issue.

In auditing the syndicate annual accounts, we have concluded that the Managing Agent's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Managing Agent with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 1176 (continued)

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Managing Agent's Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Managing Agent's Report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the Managing Agent for the syndicate annual accounts

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

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

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 1176 (continued)

Based on our understanding of the syndicate and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of UK and European regulatory principles, such as those governed by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority, and those regulations set by the Council of Lloyd's, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the syndicate annual accounts. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the syndicate annual accounts such as The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the syndicate annual accounts (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the risk of fraud in revenue recognition and management override of controls, including the potential for management bias in significant accounting estimates, particularly in relation to claims outstanding and estimated premium income, and the risk of unfair or inequitable treatment of closing years of account. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- inspecting relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Board, Risk & Capital Committee and Audit Committee of the Managing Agent, and correspondence with regulatory authorities, including Lloyd's of London, the Prudential Regulatory Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority;

- discussions with the Board, management, compliance function and internal audit function of the Managing Agent, including consideration of known or suspected instances of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;

- evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of management's controls designed to prevent or detect misstatements in the syndicate annual accounts;

- testing and challenging where appropriate the assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, particularly in relation to the estimation of claims outstanding and the estimation of estimated premium income;

- identifying and testing journal entries, particularly journal entries with unusual account combinations, posted to unusual accounts or posted by unexpected users;

- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing; and

- assessing the appropriateness of closing the 2019 year of account and testing and challenging where appropriate the equity of the estimate for reinsurance to close premium charged.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the syndicate annual accounts. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

Use of this report

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 1176 (continued)

Other required reporting

Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Deepti Vohra (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
3 March 2022