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Reports and Accounts 2021

Syndicate 218

Contents

Directors and administration

MANAGING AGENT

Managing agent	IQUW Syndicate Management Limited
Directors	Francois-Xavier B Boisseau (Chairman) Nicholas J Addyman (resigned 31 July 2021) Peter A Bilsby Catherine Farnworth (appointed 9 December 2021) Michele J Faull (appointed 2 August 2021) Daniel P Flueckiger (appointed 19 May 2021) Robert P Gullett (resigned 31 July 2021) Martin Hall David J Harris (appointed 16 August 2021) Robert H Johnson (resigned 9 December 2021) Nathan R Ott (appointed 19 May 2021) Nicholas C T Pawson (resigned 31 December 2021) Peter N Smith (resigned 10 May 2021) Heather I Thomas (appointed 16 August 2021) Ignace L G van Waesberghe (resigned 10 May 2021) Ryan R Warren Christopher E Watson (resigned 10 May 2021) Donna S Willis (resigned 9 December 2021)
Company secretary	Renuka S Fernando (appointed 3 August 2021) David C Turner (resigned 8 July 2021)
Managing agent's registered office	21 Lombard Street London EC3V 9AH
Managing agent's company number	00426475

SYNDICATE

Active underwriter	Martin Hall
Bankers	National Westminster Bank Plc Citibank NA Royal Bank of Canada Dexia
Investment managers	Conning Asset Management Limited Union Bancaire Privée (UBP)
Registered Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Annual Report and Accounts 2021 Financial Year

Report of the managing agent

IQUW Syndicate Management Limited ("IQUW SML" or the "Managing Agent"), a company registered in England and Wales, the managing agent of Syndicate 218 (the "Syndicate" or "ERS"), presents its report for the Syndicate for the year ended 31 December 2021.

This Annual Report has been prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" or "FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103 "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103") where applicable. The Syndicate continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the syndicate annual accounts.

Separate underwriting year accounts for the 2019 year of account that closed at 31 December 2021 are included following these accounts from page 59.

Results

The result for Syndicate 218 in calendar year 2021 was a profit of £4.3 million (2020: profit of £32.8 million). The 2021 results were impacted by the continued disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Syndicate benefited from fewer claims in the first half of the year when the Government imposed restrictions to limit the spread of the virus. At the same time, premium income was dampened as businesses continued to reduce operational fleet sizes and customers put off buying new vehicles. Pressure on premium income continued for the remainder of the year driven by sluggish recovery in target industry segments and increased competition.

The Syndicate's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

Financial Year £'000	2021	2020	2019	2018
Gross Written Premium	319,212	329,196	359,961	329,398
Net Earned Premium	282,396	311,932	319,889	322,683
Profit for financial year	4,301	32,819	13,892	11,122
Claims Ratio*	65.8%	58.7%	68.8%	63.7%
Commission Ratio	13.8%	14.1%	14.3%	15.2%
Expense Ratio	19.6%	19.1%	16.6%	17.2%
Combined Operating Ratio	99.2%	91.9%	99.7%	96.1%

* The claims ratios are inclusive of claims handling expenses, risk margin and ULAE.

Principal activity

Syndicate 218 remains a specialist motor-only, broker-only insurer, focussed on delivering sustainable profits. The Syndicate offers a broad range of specialist motor insurance products to personal lines and to commercial market segments principally in the United Kingdom. It operates under a strong brand, ERS, and is the largest specialist motor insurer in Lloyd's and the only motor-focussed Lloyd's syndicate.

The four key elements of the Syndicate's strategy are as follows

- ERS is deliberately different. It focusses on drivers whose needs are different or more intricate, and who have a passion for their vehicle or depend upon it for their livelihood.
- ERS has strong broker relationships and is committed to distribution partnerships with specialist brokers. Their knowledge and understanding of their customers and market together with ERS' underwriting and claims capabilities continue to foster mutual and sustainable relationships.
- ERS continues to enhance its capabilities and will adopt technology where it improves the customers' experience, the efficacy of underwriting judgement, the efficiency of the insurance process, and the settlement of claims.
- ERS remains committed to being a sustainable business whose consistent underwriting approach provides to brokers and to their customers' protection in what continues to be a volatile market. ERS benefits from the Lloyd's credit ratings, namely an A (Excellent) rating from A.M. Best, A+ (Strong) rating from Standard & Poor's and AA- (Very strong) rating from Fitch Ratings.

Review of the Business

The Syndicate provides specialist motor insurance to personal and commercial customers, principally in the United Kingdom. The offering focusses on drivers whose needs are different or more intricate, and who have a passion for their vehicle or depend upon it for their livelihood. Target markets include agricultural, commercial, larger commercial fleets, enthusiast and classic cars, non-standard retail, and vehicle breakdown risks.

Total gross written premium income decreased by 3.0% (2020: 8.6% decrease) to £319.2 million (2020: £329.2 million). The Syndicate maintained pricing discipline so that the account remains adequately funded to cover underlying claims, inflationary pressures, and a return to more normal traffic levels.

The agricultural markets fared well during the pandemic, given that this industry was impacted less by lockdown restrictions. The Syndicate was able to grow the agriculture account over the course of the year.

Retail markets, including enthusiast and classic cars, were more competitive reflecting profitable returns posted last year by direct motor insurers and their drive to increase market share ahead of the FCA General Pricing Practices rules effective from January 2022. As a result, the Syndicate experienced reduced gross written premium income in these segments as it focussed on maintaining rate adequacy in a market which had reported a significant rate reduction.

Commercial and fleet markets were impacted by the slow post-pandemic recovery, especially passenger transport and self-drive hire, dampening the demand for insurance. Despite challenging market conditions, the fleet account grew in 2021 as the number of laid up vehicles reduced.

The net claims ratio for the year was 65.8% (2020: 58.7%). This was higher than the previous year because traffic volumes and, consequently, claims returned over the year to more normal levels. Sparser traffic under lockdown restrictions led to fewer claims in 2020 and, while these restrictions and the trend of fewer claims continued during the first half of 2021, claims frequencies have subsequently returned to near pre-pandemic levels as the country reopened. Further, claim costs were impacted by supply chain disruptions following Brexit, including restricted availability of spare parts and of new vehicles, which drove up the value of used cars. This was partly offset by the introduction of the Whiplash Reform Programme, which reduced the cost of small injury claims.

Business operations have continued to perform well, with the Managing Agent's employees returning to the offices and adopting a hybrid working pattern. The Syndicate maintained high standards of customer and broker service. The expense ratio was 19.6% (2020: 19.1%), with the increase of 0.5 percentage points being attributed to reduced premium income. Administrative expenses were £4.5 million lower than 2020, including the benefits of sharing costs with Syndicate 1856, now fully managed by IQUW SML.

2022 and the future

IQUW SML sees opportunity for good growth in 2022 in markets where demand returns as businesses impacted by the pandemic recover and where the Syndicate has maintained its underwriting and pricing discipline.

The Syndicate will continue to be responsive to developments in the UK motor insurance market, including the competitive impacts of the FCA General Pricing Practices rules and Whiplash reforms, emerging claims inflation trends, and ongoing post-pandemic recovery.

The Syndicate is well reserved, has a strong reinsurance programme with good security, and has a conservative investment portfolio.

Reinsurance

The Syndicate purchases motor excess of loss ("XoL") reinsurance contracts to reduce the impact of individual large claims and the accumulation of claims that arise from the same event. The cover purchased limits the claims arising from any one event up to £1.0 million for policies incepted in 2020 and 2021; and up to £2.5 million in respect of policies incepted during 2014 to 2019.

As a second line of defence against the adverse accumulation of losses on both the prior year reserves and the current accident year, the Syndicate also had a reinsurance arrangement in place with Sirius Point Reinsurance ("SPRe") (formerly known as Third Point Reinsurance). The XoL program insures to the benefit of the SPRe arrangement i.e. only losses net of XoL recoveries accumulate towards the SPRe contract retention. As part of the arrangement with SPRe, a balance of £122.0 million in reinsurance premium is held in an experience account as a fully collateralised asset. The full balance of £122.0 million attracts a guaranteed interest of 2.25% per annum until the year 2023 which is recognised in the Syndicate accounts on an accrual basis. The arrangement with SPRe is reviewed annually.

The cover on the SPRe contract was arranged in two sections, namely A and B; Section A of the contract is then split into two layers, namely A1 and A2. A1 and A2 provide aggregate excess reinsurance protection on the prior accident years' whist Section B provides protection on the current accident year.

The contract performance is reviewed each year, and a decision is taken whether to commute and rewrite. The review considers the claims development affecting the likelihood of the contract retentions, limits being triggered and the need to include cover for the next accident year's exposure.

During calendar year 2021, only Section B of the SPRe reinsurance coverage was commuted effective 30 June 2021 in return for a £775,000 reduction in the unearned reinsurance cost and no new contract was purchased. The partially-commuted reinsurance contract continues to protect against adverse aggregate experience of the reserves across the 2010 to 2020 accident years, via section A1 and A2.

Section A1, the experience account, provides £122.0 million of cover below the net of XoL best estimate reserves. If best estimate reserve payments do not exceed the total of the experience account, the remaining balance is returned, so that there is no risk transfer on Section A1. Section A2 does still have risk transfer and functions as an aggregate excess reinsurance under which recoveries can be made if losses exceed the retention or attachment points. Section A2 has a limit of £40.0 million and there is an aggregate limit across all sections which limits overall recoveries to £162.0 million. Layers A1 and A2 cannot be unbundled, and the remaining contract is still treated as reinsurance.

For calendar year 2021, an amount of £2.7 million in interest income was recognised on the collateralised balance of £122.0 million held in the SPRe experience account.

Movements in the year on reinsurance reserves relating to the contract that have not met the attachment point are reported in the "change in other technical provisions" part of these accounts, whilst movements that have exceeded the attachment point are reported in the "change in reinsurance provisions" part.

All purchases of reinsurance are approved, in advance, by the IQUW SML board of directors.

Investment report

Investment income for Syndicate 218 was £2.2 million (2020: £7.6 million) equating to a return of 0.5% (2020: 1.7%) which includes a profit of £2.7 million (2.3%) on the £122.0 million of collateralised assets with SPRe and a loss of £0.6 million (0.1%) on other invested assets. The Syndicate's invested assets totalled £265.8 million at 31 December 2021 (2020: £258.3 million), excluding the £122.0 million of collateralised assets deposited with SPRe which are not held on the balance sheet.

Encouraged that the end of the pandemic was in sight in view of the vaccine programmes, assets of the most affected sectors of the economy had surged on the expectation that economic activity would improve markedly in 2021. However, bond markets produced lower than expected returns in 2021. A market-wide sell off in fixed gilts in February 2021, and a further increase in bond yields in September, driven by sluggish growth and inflationary concerns, reduced the returns on bonds in the year. Interest rates remain close to zero, or negative, across the developed world.

Capital

For the 2021 year of account, IQUW Corporate Member Limited ("IQUW CML") participated on 77.9% of the Syndicate, with the remainder being owned by non-aligned members. IQUW SML receives a fee and profit-related remuneration on both the elements owned by IQUW CML and the element it does not own.

	Year of Account					
£'000	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Syndicate Capacity	480,000	479,890	480,000	479,575	479,598	478,865
IQUW CML Participation	376,972	373,722	373,722	324,203	323,892	292,860
IQUW CML Participation	78.5%	77.9%	77.9%	67.6%	67.5%	61.2%

Each member is required to provide capital sufficient to meet its Economic Capital Assessment ("ECA"). Lloyd's rules require each member to hold sufficient capital across the member's interests at Lloyd's in aggregate, rather than at a syndicate level. A member's capital can be held through a combination of three options. First, capital may be held in trust by Lloyd's, called Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL"). Second, it may be held within and managed as syndicate funds, called Funds in Syndicate ("FIS"). Third, it may be held as a member's share of the members' balances on each syndicate in which the member participates. As a result, because the capital requirement applies at an overall member level, the capital requirement in respect of the Syndicate is not disclosed in these financial statements.

Syndicate capital is determined through the submission and agreement by Lloyd's of an ultimate solvency capital requirement ("SCR"), which is subject to an uplift determined by the Franchise Board to arrive at the capital required by Lloyd's. IQUW SML uses its own internal capital model to measure the Syndicate's SCR, based on a rigorous process of risk identification and quantification, which is reflected in IQUW SML's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA"). The model is based on regulatory requirements and has been approved by Lloyd's.

Climate change and environment matters

IQUW Bermuda Holdings Limited and subsidiaries ("the IQUW Group") is committed to considering sustainability in its business decisions and to intelligently using data and automation to enhance the management of risks from climate change, and to supporting its customers as we all move towards a low carbon economy.

The IQUW Group's (re)insurance products actively support climate change resilience, protecting society from the physical risks of climate change through underwriting classes of business that help rebuild infrastructure and wide communities after natural disasters. Managing the largest motor insurer at Lloyd's, we are particularly well placed to help society in the transition to alternative fuel vehicles, supporting the UK's ambition for all new cars to be zero-emission by 2035.

Employee matters

All staff in the UK are employed by IQUW Administrative Services Limited and the full staff cost disclosures are included in the notes to the accounts. Amounts are recharged to the Syndicate depending on the work performed and resources used.

Principal risks and uncertainties

A description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Syndicate and how it manages risks are set out in note 5. In particular, the Syndicate is exposed to underwriting risk, reserving risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The most material risks are set out below.

COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic caused unprecedented uncertainty in the motor insurance sector. The lengthy lockdowns in place for most of 2020 and part of 2021 led to a decline in motor vehicle usage and a resulting fall in the number of claims. However, demand was dampened causing a drop in premium. Further, the manufacturing and global supply chain associated with the motor industry slowed significantly during the restrictions and has since struggled to catch up with demand, causing inflationary pressure.

Uncertainty continues, including from the threat of new variants like Omicron which affects the speed of recovery in target customers' industries, and has brought about changes to people's working habits and driving behaviours consequently impacting the underlying risks to which the Syndicate is exposed.

Climate change risk

The Syndicate's underwriting performance is not materially exposed to the physical risk of climate change. The frequency or severity of road traffic accidents or other motor insurance loss events are not likely to be impacted by a rise in global temperatures, although poor weather may lead to more hazardous driving conditions. The motor insurance is not exposed to transition risk from the economic transition following potential regulatory or government intervention, nor from liability risk from potential increased litigation or increases in other liability claims from the use of motor vehicles.

Other risks

The following summarises some of the risks to which the Syndicate is exposed and discussed in note 5.

Principal risk	Impact	Management and mitigation
Insurance risk, including underwriting risk and reserving risk	The predominant risk to which the Syndicate is exposed is insurance risk, which is assumed through the underwriting process. Fluctuations in the frequency, severity and timing of insured events and claims settlements relative to expectation. Categorised into (a) underwriting risk including the risk arising from risk selection and pricing, systemic insurance losses, and the insurance cycle and competition, and (b) reserving risk being the risk that provisions held to cover insurance claim losses turn out to be insufficient.	Specific underwriting objectives are prepared and reviewed by management. All underwriting staff are set strict parameters in relation to the levels and types of business they can underwrite. Estimates of losses arising from realistic disaster events using statistical models are used to manage exposures within risk appetite thresholds. The Syndicate purchases reinsurance to manage underwriting risk. The Syndicate undertakes both an internal and external, independent actuarial review of the claim provisions. The provision estimates are subject to regular and rigorous review by management and the final provision approved by the Board. Booked reserves include a net margin of £10.4 million above the best estimate to mitigate the uncertainty within the estimates.
Financial risk, including credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk	The Syndicate is exposed to financial risk such that proceeds from its financial assets and investment income generated therefrom are insufficient to fund its obligations. Categorised into (a) credit risk, (b) market risk, and (c) liquidity risk	The Syndicate's core business is to accept insurance risk, while its appetite for other risks is low. Acceptable levels of credit risk are achieved by placing limits on exposure to singular and group counterparties, and to geographical and industry segments. Within investments, counterparty credit risk is mitigated by concentrating debt and fixed income investments in high quality instruments. The Syndicate engages external investment managers to actively manage the market risk associated with financial investments.

Operational Risk	The Syndicate is exposed to the risk of loss from people, processes or systems, or external events with origins outside the scope of other risk categories. IQUW SML actively monitors and controls its operational risks.	The Syndicate's core business is to accept insurance risk, while its appetite for other risks is low. IQUW SML actively monitors and controls its operational risks and has an ongoing focus on safeguarding the well-being of its employees, serving its brokers and policyholders, and preserving operational continuity.

Directors' Interests and Interests in Other Group Companies

The directors of IQUW SML who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Francois-Xavier B Boisseau – Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Nicholas J Addyman – Independent Non-Executive Director (resigned 31 July 2021)
Peter A Bilsby – Chief Executive Officer
Catherine Farnworth – Chief Risk Officer (appointed 9 December 2021)
Michele J Faull – Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 2 August 2021)
Daniel P Flueckiger – Non-Executive (appointed 19 May 2021)
Robert P Gullett – Independent Non-Executive Director (resigned 31 July 2021)
Martin Hall – Active Underwriter Syndicate 218
David J Harris – Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 16 August 2021)
Robert H Johnson (resigned 9 December 2021)
Nathan R Ott – Non-Executive Director (appointed 19 May 2021)
Nicholas C T Pawson# – Non-Executive Director (resigned 31 December 2021)
Peter N Smith – Claims Director (resigned 10 May 2021)
Heather I Thomas – Independent Non-Executive Director (appointed 16 August 2021)
Ignace L G van Waesberghe – Non-Executive Director (resigned 10 May 2021)
Ryan R Warren - Chief Financial Officer
Christopher E Watson – Non-Executive Director (resigned 10 May 2021)
Donna S Willis - Chief Operating Officer (resigned 9 December 2021)

Nicholas C T Pawson is a Name on Syndicate 218. Nicholas C T Pawson's participation on Syndicate 218 is disclosed at note 26.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

The Directors of IQUW SML who held office at the date of approval of the Report of the Managing Agent confirm that, so far as each of them is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Syndicate's auditors are unaware, and each Director has 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.

Syndicate auditors

The Syndicate's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed reappointed under the provisions of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

Annual general meeting ("AGM")

Notice is hereby given that the managing agent does not propose holding a Syndicate AGM this year unless objections to this proposal or the intention to reappoint the auditors are received from Syndicate members by 30 April 2022.

By order of the Board:

Peter Bilsby
Director

3 March 2022

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The managing agent is responsible for preparing the managing agent's report and the 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 annual accounts for each financial year. Under that law, the managing agent is required to prepare the syndicate accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, the managing agent must not approve the annual accounts unless it is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate and of the profit or loss of the Syndicate for that period.

In preparing these syndicate annual accounts, the managing agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Syndicate annual accounts;
- prepare the syndicate annual accounts on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Syndicate will continue in business.

The managing agent is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Syndicate's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Syndicate and to enable it to ensure that the syndicate annual accounts comply with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The managing agent is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the business website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of syndicate annual accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Syndicate 218

Report on the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, Syndicate 218'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 Report and Accounts 2021 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet – assets and the Balance sheet - liabilities as at 31 December 2021; the statement of comprehensive income – technical account for general business, the statement of comprehensive income – non-technical account, the Cash flow statement, 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 8, 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.

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 Report of the managing agent (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.

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 posting of inappropriate journals and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with the Board, management, internal audit, and the syndicate's compliance function, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Assessment of any matters reported on the Managing Agent's whistleblowing helpline and management's investigation of such matters;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Board, the Audit Committee, the Risk Management Committee, the Reserving Committee, and correspondence with regulatory authorities, including Lloyd's of London, the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulatory Authority;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, for example, in relation to the valuation of the claims incurred but not reported included within claims outstanding;

- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular, any journals relating to revenue, any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, posted by senior management or unusually backdated; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

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.

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.

Sean Forster (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

3 March 2022

Statement of comprehensive income – technical account for general business

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Earned premium, net of reinsurance			
Gross premium written	6	**319,212**	329,196
Outward reinsurance premium		**(39,237)**	(39,229)
Net premium written		**279,975**	289,967
Change in the provision for unearned premium			
Gross amount	20	**1,871**	15,605
Reinsurers' share	20	**551**	6,360
Change in the net provision for unearned premium		**2,422**	21,965
Earned premium, net of reinsurance		**282,397**	311,932
Allocated investment return transferred from non-technical account	11	**2,237**	7,611
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
Gross amount	20	**(207,614)**	(223,832)
Reinsurers' share	20	**21,439**	15,030
Net claims paid		**(186,175)**	(208,802)
Change in the provision for claims			
Gross amount	20	**(42,685)**	14,811
Reinsurers' share	20	**43,184**	15,783
Change in the net provision for claims		**499**	30,594
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		**(185,676)**	(178,208)
Changes in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance	20	**-**	(4,881)
Net operating expenses	8	**(94,447)**	(103,666)
Balance on the technical account for general business		**4,511**	32,788

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 24 to 58 form an integral part of these annual accounts.

Statement of comprehensive income – non-technical account

	Note	**2021 £000**	2020 £000
Balance on the technical account for general business		**4,511**	32,788
Investment return			
Investment income	11	**6,678**	7,627
Unrealised gains on investments	11	**9,037**	6,772
Investment expenses and charges	11	**(372)**	(482)
Unrealised losses on investments	11	**(13,106)**	(6,306)
Allocated investment return transferred to technical account for general business	11	**(2,237)**	(7,611)
		-	-
Other (charges)/income, including value adjustments	12	**(210)**	31
		(210)	31
Profit for the financial year		**4,301**	32,819

There are no differences between the result for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents in the statement of comprehensive income for the financial year.

The notes on pages 24 to 58 form an integral part of these annual accounts.

Balance sheet – assets

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Investments			
Other financial investments	5(iii)(vi), 13	**265,841**	258,329
Deposits with ceding undertakings		**562**	-
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premium	20	**19,454**	18,903
Claims outstanding	5(iii)(d), 19, 20	**374,200**	331,016
		393,654	349,919
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	5(iii)(d), 14	**54,493**	53,813
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	5(iii)(d)	**10,150**	3,162
Other debtors	15	**37,693**	37,663
		102,336	94,638
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	5(iii)(d)	**37,379**	35,445
Overseas deposits	5(iii)(vi), 16	**1,511**	1,459
		38,890	36,904
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest and rent		**4,224**	1,450
Deferred acquisition costs	17	**30,057**	33,887
Other prepayments and accrued income	18	**7,676**	7,853
		41,957	43,190
Total assets	5(iv)(a)	**843,240**	782,980

The notes on pages 24 to 58 form an integral part of these annual accounts.

Balance sheet – liabilities

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Members' balances		**26,854**	10,985
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premium	20	**158,096**	159,967
Claims outstanding	5(ii)(c),(v), 19, 20	**605,647**	562,962
		763,743	722,929
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	5(v), 21	**869**	2,923
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	5(v)	**9,662**	5,697
Other creditors including taxation and social security	5(v), 22	**32,107**	30,312
		42,638	38,932
Accruals and deferred income	5(v)	**10,005**	10,134
Total liabilities	5(iv)(a)	**843,240**	782,980

The notes on pages 24 to 58 form an integral part of these annual accounts.

The Syndicate annual accounts on pages 18 to 23 were approved by the Board on 2 March 2022 and signed on behalf of the Syndicate's managing agent by:

Ryan Warren
Finance Director

3 March 2022

Statement of changes in members' balances

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Members' balances brought forward at the beginning of the year	**10,985**	5,942
Profit for the financial year	**4,301**	32,819
Collection/ (payment) of the result from members' personal reserve funds:		
2018 year of account	**12,014**	-
2017 year of account	**-**	(27,308)
	27,300	11,453
Members' agents' fees paid in year	**(446)**	(468)
Members' balances carried forward at the end of the year	**26,854**	10,985

Members participate in syndicates by reference to years of account and their ultimate result. Assets and liabilities are assessed with reference to policies incepting in that year of account.

The notes on pages 24 to 58 form an integral part of these annual accounts.

Cash flow statement

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Net cash outflow from operating activities	23	**(3,797)**	(3,740)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of equity and debt instruments		**(163,567)**	(160,554)
Sale of equity and debt instruments		**151,784**	182,484
Investment income received net of expenses paid		**6,508**	6,900
Other		**(562)**	(4,551)
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities		**(5,837)**	24,279
Cash flow from financing activities			
Transfer from members in respect of underwriting participations		**12,014**	(27,308)
Members' agents' fees		**(446)**	(468)
Net cash generated/(used) in financing activities		**11,568**	(27,776)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash at bank and in hand		**1,934**	(7,237)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**35,445**	42,682
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**37,379**	35,445

The notes on pages 24 to 58 form an integral part of these annual accounts.

Notes to the accounts

1. General information

IQUW Syndicate Management Limited ("IQUW SML" or the "Managing Agent") is the managing agent of Syndicate 218 (the "Syndicate"). The principal activity of the Syndicate is to underwrite a broad range of specialist motor insurance business at Lloyd's, and it is regarded as a specialist provider of motor solutions in several niche areas.

2. Basis of preparation

These annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103") where applicable.

These annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

These annual accounts are presented in UK pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the Syndicate because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Syndicate operates.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual accounts are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Gross written premium

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

(ii) Unearned premium

Written premium are recognised as earned according to the risk profile of the policy. Unearned premium represents the proportion of gross and reinsurers' share of premium written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earning patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

(iii) Reinsurance premium ceded

Outwards reinsurance premium earned is accounted for over the coverage period, and in line with the risk profile to which the inward business being protected relates.

(iv) Investment return

Investment return comprises interest, realised and unrealised gains and losses on assets held at fair value through profit or loss and on collateralised assets held under the Sirius Point Reinsurance ("SPRe") contract.

Fair value realised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and fair value at acquisition.

Fair value unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the current fair value at the balance sheet date and the fair value at acquisition or at previous remeasurement date, adjusted for by excluding previously recognised unrealised gains and losses of those financial assets disposed of in the accounting period.

The returns on pooled investments arising in each calendar year are apportioned to years of account open during the calendar year in proportion to average funds available for investment on each year of account.

Investment return is initially recorded in the statement of comprehensive income – non-technical account. A transfer is made from the statement of comprehensive income non-technical account to the statement of comprehensive income - technical account for general business. Investment return has been wholly allocated to the technical account as all investments relate to underwriting activities.

(v) Operating expenses

Where expenses are incurred by or on behalf of the Managing Agent for the administration of the Syndicate, these expenses are apportioned appropriately based on type of expense. Expenses that are incurred jointly are apportioned between IQUW SML and the Syndicate on bases depending on the amount of work performed, resources used, and the volume of business transacted. Syndicate operating expenses are allocated to the year of account for which they are incurred.

The Managing Agent regularly reviews the basis of allocation of such expenses to ensure they remain appropriate and equitable to the Syndicate and each year of account.

(vi) Taxation

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

No provision has been made for any United States Federal income tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year are included in the balance sheet under the heading Members' balances. No provision has been made for any overseas tax payable by members on underwriting results.

(vii) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Syndicate is UK pounds sterling which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Syndicate operates.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into UK pound sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income non-technical account for the period.

(viii) Financial instruments

The Managing Agent has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at such time as the Syndicate becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets expire, or where the financial assets have been transferred, together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Syndicate's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged, or cancelled.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date the Syndicate commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Financial assets

The Syndicate has classified these assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and loans and receivables.

Financial investments

Financial investment assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition where it is the Syndicate's strategy to manage those financial investments on a fair value basis. Internal reporting and performance measurement of these assets are also on a fair value basis. Note 13 sets out the amount of each class of financial asset that has been designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value with any associated transactions costs being expensed through the statement of comprehensive income – non-technical account.

If the market for an investment is not active, the valuation is based upon the net asset values of underlying holdings, which are independently sourced. The fair value of listed equity and debt securities is determined by reference to their quoted bid price at the balance sheet date.

Fair values for unlisted debt securities are estimated at the present value of their future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their listed market price, if available. If a listed market price is not available, then fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk free interest rate (based on government bonds).

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised at amortised cost, being the fair value of consideration paid plus incremental direct transaction costs less any provision for impairments.

(ix) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

(x) Deferred acquisition costs

The costs of acquiring new business, which are incurred during the financial year, but where the benefit of such costs will be obtained in subsequent accounting periods, are deferred and recognised as an asset to the extent that they are recoverable out of margins in future matching revenues. All other costs are expensed when they are incurred.

In respect of insurance contracts, acquisition costs comprise direct and indirect costs incurred in writing new contracts. Deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the life of the policy in line with the recognition of earned premium.

All deferred acquisition costs are tested for recoverability at each reporting date. The carrying values are adjusted to recoverable amounts and any resulting impairment losses are charged through the profit and loss account.

(xi) Claims provision 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 incurred 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 a provision for related claims handling costs. The provision also includes an estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR") at the balance sheet date based on statistical methods.

These methods generally involve projecting from 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 year, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from premium rating and other pricing models of business accepted, together with assessments of underwriting conditions.

The reinsurers' share of provision for claims is based on the amount of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts, having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year and the current rating of the reinsurance companies involved. Several statistical methods are used to assist in making these estimates.

The two most critical assumptions as regards claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of future claims development, and that the premium rating and other pricing models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The Directors consider that the provision for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated based on the information currently available to them. However, the ultimate liability will vary because of subsequent information and future 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 annual accounts for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

(xii) Discounted claims provision

On periodic payment orders ("PPOs"), due to the long delay between the inception date of the policy and the final settlement of the claim for PPOs, the outstanding claims provisions are discounted to take account of the expected future investment income on the assets held to cover the provisions between inception and settlement of these PPOs.

(xiii) Unexpired risks provision

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

The provision for unexpired risks is calculated by reference to classes of business that are managed together. No account is taken of the relevant investment return arising from investments supporting the unexpired premium and unexpired risk provisions.

(xiv) Pension costs

IQUW Administration Services Limited ("IQUW ASL") operates a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions relating to Syndicate staff are charged to the Syndicate and are included in net operating expenses.

(xv) Profit commission

Profit Commission is charged by the Managing Agent at a rate of 20% of the profit on a year of account basis subject to a two-year deficit clause and is charged to the Syndicate as incurred.

(xvi) Commutation & reinstatement of reinsurance contracts

When a reinsurance contract is commuted and reinstated, we consider the substance of the transactions. Where a contract is commuted and immediately reinstated under similar terms, such that the commercial rationale remains the same, it is treated as a modification of the existing contract and not a cancellation and reinstatement. The latter is the case for the SPRe contract for the 2020 year of account (refer to note 5 (i)(c) for further details).

(xvii) Deposit components of reinsurance contracts

Where a deposit component exists in a reinsurance contract, it is not unbundled and is recorded as part of the reinsurance assets. Any interest payable on the deposit component is accrued annually at the effective interest rate.

4. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the accounting policies described in note 3, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year.

The following judgements, estimations and assumptions have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(i) Valuation of general insurance contract liabilities

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under insurance contracts is the Syndicate's most critical accounting estimate. The carrying amount of the liability is disclosed in note 20. For general insurance contracts, estimates are made for the expected ultimate cost of claims notified as at the balance sheet date and the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported. It can take a significant period before the ultimate cost of claims can be established with certainty, and the final outcome may be better or worse than that provided. The estimation of these claims is based on historical experience projected forward. The Syndicate's estimate of claims and related claims handling costs is mainly achieved through the application of several commonly accepted actuarial projection methodologies based on the estimation of the following:

- paid claims development, where payments to date are extrapolated based on observed development of earlier years;
- estimates based on a projection of claims numbers and average burning cost;
- incurred claims development, where incurred claims to date for each year are extrapolated based on observed development of earlier years; and
- expected ultimate loss ratios.

The Syndicate uses several statistical methods to incorporate the assumptions made to estimate the ultimate cost of claims. The Syndicate has not applied these methods mechanically. The final selections are not necessarily the result of a single method, and in some cases are selected using a weighted average of different methods.

The estimation of the ultimate cost of bodily injury claims is a complex process that cannot be done using conventional actuarial techniques alone. The cost of bodily injury claims especially for the more serious injuries often involves a legal process where compensation awards are made by the courts. The outcomes in these cases are hard to predict as case law evolves. The process is further complicated by the imposition of periodic payment order ("PPO") settlements by the court or requested by the claimant. PPO settlements have an annuity-type structure, typically paid annually over the claimant's life span. PPO liabilities are analysed separately. For each claim that has settled as a PPO, the future costs are projected based on a medical expert's life expectancy assessment, adjusted for wage inflation and investment return. The wage inflation assumption is 3.0% (2020: 3.0%) based on publicly available information, such as the Annual Survey of Hours and Earning by the Office for National Statistics. The investment assumption is 3.0% (2020: 3.0%) based on the current yields to maturity of appropriately matched assets held in the investment portfolio.

The claims provisions are initially calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries. A separate estimate is made of the amounts recoverable from all the Syndicate's reinsurance arrangements, having due regard to collectability. Claims provisions are subject to regular review, both within the Syndicate and externally.

The Syndicate's management discusses and challenges the actuarial best estimate and selected booked claims provisions at the quarterly Reserving Committee and at the Audit Committee ("AC"), whose membership includes non-executive directors with significant insurance experience. External actuaries are also engaged to calculate an independent best estimate of the ultimate cost of claims at 31 December and present a Statement of Actuarial Opinion ("SAO") against which the Syndicate's booked reserves are assessed.

(ii) Premium earning pattern

The Syndicate recognises written premium on an earned basis, this being the portion of written premium, including where relevant those of prior accounting periods, attributable to the risks borne by the Syndicate during the accounting period. Premium is earned on a pro-rata basis across the period the policy is exposed to risk. The carrying value amount of the unearned premium is disclosed in note 20.

5. Risk management

The Syndicate's overall appetite for accepting and managing varying classes of risk is defined by the IQUW SML Board. The Board has developed a governance framework and has set risk management policies and procedures which include risk identification, risk measurement, risk management and mitigation, and risk reporting. The objective of these policies and procedures is to protect the Syndicate's members, policyholders and other stakeholders from negative events that could hinder the Syndicate's delivery of its contractual obligations and its achievement of sustainable profitable performance.

The IQUW SML Board exercises oversight of the development and operational implementation of its risk management policies and procedures through the IQUW SML Risk and Compliance Committee ("RCC"). Ongoing compliance is monitored through the Internal Audit function, which is shared with other IQUW entities, and which has operational independence, a charter and clear upwards reporting structures back into the IQUW Audit Committee and IQUW SML Board. The Risk Management Function ("RMF") coordinates the risk management policies and procedures and supports the Board and the RCC. The executive Risk Management Committee ("RMC") provides monthly oversight of the RMF activities.

The risk appetites and tolerances are set considering risk capacity, prevailing regulatory and legislative requirements, risks associated with target markets, and the fair treatment and protection of customer and stakeholder interests. Risk metrics and measures of the business are monitored against the risk appetites and tolerances and reported to the RMC monthly, and to the RCC and Board quarterly.

The risk management and control framework reflects the three lines of defence approach, summarised as follows:

- Line 1: Business units operating within a framework of internal controls underpinned by policies, procedures, and senior management oversight have direct responsibility for risk management and controls;

- Line 2: Risk Management, Conduct Risk, Governance and Compliance functions, supported by the RMC, ensure that the risk management framework is effective and that Syndicate 218 operates within its legal and regulatory boundaries. Employees in the second line coordinate, facilitate and oversee the effectiveness and integrity of the risk management framework. As a key input to decision making, the risk management framework focusses on assuring the Board that the risk profile is in line with expectations, escalating all material risk and capital issues to the Board, and providing input to, challenge and oversight of first line decision making; and
- Line 3: Internal Audit providing independent assurance to the Board via the Audit Committee as to the effectiveness of the internal control environment. Employees in the third line provide independent assurance and challenge across all business functions in respect of the integrity and effectiveness of the framework.

The activity of the three lines of defence is outlined in an annual assurance plan, which is Board-approved and tracked for its adherence quarterly through the RMC and RCC.

The Syndicate's cash flows are funded mainly through advance premium collections and the timing of such premium inflows is reasonably predictable.

In addition, most material cash outflows are typically triggered by the occurrence of insured events non-correlated to financial markets, and not by the inclination or will of policyholders.

IQUW SML continues to monitor and respond to COVID-19, especially the impact on operations, insurance risks, reinsurance assets, investments and on capital and liquidity positions. The Syndicate has no direct exposure to COVID-19 insurance losses but has been impacted indirectly through dampened demand for vehicle insurance as customers' businesses were affected by the lockdowns and restrictions imposed by the Government to limit the spread of the virus.

The principal sources of risk relevant to the Syndicate fall into four broad categories: insurance risk, financial risk, regulatory risk, and operational risk.

Insurance risk

The predominant risk to which the Syndicate is exposed is insurance risk, which is assumed through the underwriting process. Insurance risk is defined as the risk of fluctuations in the frequency, severity and timing of insured events and claims settlements relative to expectation. Insurance risk can be subcategorised into: (a) underwriting risk including the risk arising from risk selection and pricing, systemic insurance losses, and the insurance cycle and competition; and (b) reserving.

(i) Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is defined as the risk that insurance premium will not be sufficient to cover future insurance losses and associated expenses. Underwriting risk also encompasses people, process and system risks directly related to underwriting.

The Board sets the Syndicate's underwriting strategy and risk appetite, seeking to benefit from identified opportunities considering other relevant anticipated market conditions.

The Syndicate aims to manage underwriting risk:

- to achieve acceptable profits and return on equity by ensuring that insurance risks are carefully selected in accordance with the underwriting strategy and risk appetite tolerances, underwritten in accordance with risk strategy and priced to reflect the underlying risk; and
- to mitigate insurance risk using optimal reinsurance arrangements.

(i)(a) Underwriting strategy

The Syndicate only writes specialist motor insurance business. It writes business in several different specialist motor product classes, including agriculture, fleet, commercial, bespoke, retail non-standard, motorcycle, and motor breakdown. The underwriting strategy aims to write for profit rather than volume.

The objective is for underwritten risks to be diversified in terms of type and amount of risk, industry/demographic profiles and geography, and contain only risks which meet the approved underwriting criteria. The underwriting strategy is focussed on a sophisticated data driven approach to pricing and underwriting. Adherence to the business plan and the pricing of products is reviewed on a regular basis.

Specific underwriting objectives are prepared and reviewed by the IQUW SML management team to translate the underwriting strategy into specific measurable actions and targets. These are reviewed and approved in advance of the underwriting year. Performance against these actions and targets are monitored continually and reported quarterly to the Board.

The Syndicate's underwriters and IQUW SML management consider underwriting risk at an individual contract level for material policies and from a portfolio perspective where the risks assumed in similar classes of policies are aggregated and the exposure evaluated considering historical portfolio experience and prospective factors.

Policies are predominantly annual contracts, giving the opportunity to reprice based on latest account experience and external conditions as well as individual risk performance. Unlike many other insurance classes, motor pricing is very closely linked to the individual risk. Experience has shown that the underwriting of many uncorrelated individual risks reduces the variability of the expected outcome. The Syndicate's underwriting strategy seeks to accept a large population of individual risks within each product class to limit the variability of expected outcomes.

The delegation of underwriting authority to specific individuals is subject to regular review. All underwriting staff are set strict parameters in relation to the levels and types of business they can underwrite, based on individual levels of experience and competence.

(i)(b) Claims management

Liabilities arising from motor insurance contracts cover both property and liability indemnities. The overriding objective of claims handling is to ensure all claims are properly scrutinised and paid where they are valid. The scrutiny of claims is facilitated by using various technical aids, such as weather validation and fraud databases, and by using claims specialists.

(i)(c) Reinsurance arrangements

The Syndicate mitigates underwriting risk by purchasing reinsurance. Reinsurance protection, such as excess of loss cover, is purchased to mitigate the effect of individual large losses, especially injury awards where the cost of care required can be significant, and catastrophes or unexpected concentrations of risk.

The Syndicate purchases motor excess of loss ("XoL") reinsurance contracts to reduce the impact of individual large claims and the accumulation of claims that arise from the same event. The XoL cover purchased limits the claims arising from any one event up to £1.0m for policies incepted in 2020 and 2021; up to £2.5m in respect of policies incepted during 2014 to 2019; up to £3.5m in respect of policies incepted during 2012 and 2013; and up to £2.0m in respect of policies incepted during 2011.

As a second line of defence against the adverse accumulation of losses on both the prior year reserves and the current 2021 accident year (when they are incurred), the Syndicate also purchased a reinsurance arrangement from Sirius Point Reinsurance ("SPRe"). Part of this arrangement was commuted during the year based on emerging favourable experience. The motor XoL programme operates before the SPRe arrangement i.e., only losses net of XoL recoveries accumulate towards the SPRe contract retentions.

A premium of £58.5m was paid on inception of the contract in 2015 and a further £63.5m when the contract was first commuted and reinstated in 2017, making a total of £122m. The cover on the SPRe contract is arranged in two Sections, namely A and B; and section A of the contract is then split into two layers, namely A1 and A2. The two layers of Section A provide aggregate excess reinsurance protection on the prior accident years whilst Section B provides protection on the current accident year. The £122m of reinsurance premium is held in an experience account as a fully collateralised asset. Recoveries under the contract are first deducted from the experience account. The balance of the experience account attracts a guaranteed annual interest income of 2.25% until 30 June 2023 which is recognised in the Syndicate's accounts on an accruals basis. For calendar year 2021, an amount of £2.7m in interest income was recognised on the collateralised balance held in the SPRe experience account. A reinsurance premium of £4.5m was paid to SPRe in 2020 and deferred in line with the risk profile of the contract until 30 June 2023. Further, £0.8m of the reinsurance premium was returned during the calendar year on commutation of Section B only, as described below.

Section A1, the experience account, provides £122m of cover, attaching at the Net of XoL Best Estimate Reserves less £122m with the top of the layer equal to the Net of XoL Best Estimate Reserves. If best estimate reserve payments do not exceed the total of the experience account, the remaining balance is returned under the commutation clause of the contract, thus there is no insurance risk transfer on Section A1. Section A2 and B do have insurance risk transfer and function as Aggregate Excess Reinsurance whereby recoveries can be made if losses exceed the retention or attachment points. Each of these sections have their own limits of £40m and £35m respectively and there is an aggregate limit across all sections which limits overall recoveries to £162m. Where the booked best estimate of reserves falls below the contractual best estimate, the reinsurance asset is still recoverable. As such, the recoveries over the booked best estimate amount are recorded as reinsurers share of technical reserves.

The favourable reserves movements in the recent years have meant that, although adverse aggregate experience has not been sufficient to trigger a recovery, the Syndicate has continued to benefit from the guaranteed interest payments. It has also been noted that there have been occasions in the Syndicate's historical performance that would have triggered recoveries had a similar reinsurance cover been in place.

Each year the contract performance is reviewed. The review considers both the claims development affecting the likelihood of the contract retentions and limits being triggered and the need to include cover for the next accident year's exposure.

During calendar year 2021, Section B of the 2020 SPRe reinsurance coverage was commuted effective 30 June 2021 and not replaced with a new contract. The remaining cover on the partly commuted reinsurance contract continues to protect against adverse aggregate experience of the reserves across the 2010 to 2020 accident years, via Sections A1 and A2. The decision to commute Section B was based on the emerging favourable experience from the 2021 accident year liabilities.

The SPRe contract is accounted for as an insurance contract due to the transfer of insurance risk. Risk transfer is achieved in Sections A2 and B of the contract. This was evidenced by the probability of reaching the retention levels on these two sections being greater than 0.5% at the time of purchase. In the 2021 Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") submitted to Lloyd's in September 2020 the probability of breaching the attachment points and making a recovery on these sections was 6.9% and 5.8% respectively for Sections A2 and B. Risk transfer was also evidenced by the impact of the 2020 contract on the 2021 SCR, which was reduced by £32.0m (2020 SCR: £29.2m) when compared to the SCR calculated without the SPRe protection present. The commutation of Section B has affected the 2022 SCR which is reduced by £12.1m when compared to the SCR without the SPRe protection, reflecting both the removal of that section and the naturally reducing risk as the liabilities mature.

All purchases of reinsurance are approved, in advance, by the IQUW SML Board.

Although the Syndicate has reinsurance arrangements in place to reduce its insurance risk, these arrangements do not relieve it of its ultimate liability to policyholders and as such, the Syndicate is exposed to credit risk to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance arrangements. The Syndicate's exposure to this credit risk is discussed in note 5(iii).

(ii) Reserving risk

Reserving risk is defined as the risk that reserves set in respect of insurance claim losses are ultimately insufficient to settle these claims and associated expenses in full. The Syndicate's procedures for estimating the outstanding costs of settling insured losses at the balance sheet date, including claims incurred but not yet reported, are detailed in note 4(i).

The Syndicate aims to manage reserving risk:

- to minimise reserve volatility through robust reserving and the application of actuarial modelling approaches; and
- to monitor reserve adequacy and performance on an ongoing basis.

The Syndicate undertakes both an internal and external actuarial review of the claims' provisions, independent of the underwriting teams. The Statement of Actuarial Opinion ("SAO") on claims reserve adequacy, as required by Lloyd's, is provided by an independent external actuarial firm.

The Syndicate's provision estimates are subject to regular and rigorous review by senior management from all areas of the business including independent actuaries. The final provision is approved by the IQUW SML Board.

Booked reserves include a net margin of £10.4 million (2020: £10.5 million), representing 5.0% (2020: 5.0%) of net booked reserves. This is the margin above the best estimate to mitigate the uncertainty within the reserve estimates. As the best estimate matures and becomes more certain, the management margin is gradually released in line with the reserving policy.

(ii)(a) Sources of uncertainty in the reserves

Claims on motor insurance contracts are payable on a loss-occurrence basis. The Syndicate is liable for all insured events that occur during the term of the contract, even if the loss is reported after the end of the contract term. Policyholders will tend to report a claim relatively soon after a road traffic accident, but it may take longer for claims from third parties to be reported. An element of the claims provision therefore relates to claims which are incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). The Syndicate pays on these contracts the monetary awards agreed or awarded for property damage and bodily injury suffered by third parties involved in road traffic accidents with our policyholders, as well as any property damage suffered by our policyholders. Bodily injury awards are typically settled over a longer period than property damage claims. Such bodily injury awards cover compensation for temporary or permanent disability together with the lost earnings and rehabilitation expenses that the injured party suffers because of the accident. The awards comprise either a lump-sum payment, which is calculated as the present value of the claimant's loss and expense, or as a structured settlement, typically under a Periodic Payment Order ("PPO") awarded by the courts or agreed with the claimant. A PPO settlement will include a lump-sum paid on settlement plus a recurring annual payment, indexed in line with inflation, to cover the costs of care until the end of the claimant's life.

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of any expected subrogation and/or salvage value and other recoveries. All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that appropriate information regarding claims exposures is available. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR, a provision for reported claims not yet paid, and a provision for unexpired risks at the end of the reporting period. The estimation of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified, where information about the claim event is available. In estimating the liability of the cost of reported claims not yet paid, any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods is considered. Large claims are assessed on a case-by- case basis and projected separately to allow for the possible distortive effect of the development and incidence on the rest of the portfolio. Consideration is given to the operational and systems changes that occur within the business, which would distort the information of how claims have developed and settled across different periods of time.

Where possible, multiple statistical methods are used to estimate the required level of claims provisions. This provides a greater understanding of the trends inherent in the claims experience being projected. These claims projections derived by the various methodologies also assist in estimating the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation method is selected considering the characteristics of the risk and the extent of the development each year. Being able to explain the differences in the methods develops and evidences the understanding of the underlying claims estimation processes.

The following key areas of uncertainties have been identified:

- Ogden discount rate: The Ogden discount rate is set by the British government and prescribes the discount rate to be applied in the calculation of bodily injury claims. It was last reviewed in 2019 for England and Wales, being increased from -0.75% to -0.25%, decreasing the lump sum payments paid by insurance companies to injury claimants. The rate must be reviewed by 2024 at the latest. The average time taken to settle a large injury claim means that a large proportion of the large claims open at 31 December 2021 might be expected to settle on a future discount rate.
- Propensities for PPOs: While theoretically the propensity for PPO payments could vary based upon the associated Ogden discount rate with claimants likely to favour lump sum settlements in the presence of negative discount rates, the claimant's individual circumstances appear to be the predominant determinant.
- The impact of COVID-19 on frequencies and severities, with lockdown measures reducing road usage: the timeliness of information relative to more accurate claims estimation could be affected by suppliers' delays and late reported claims from third parties.
- Brexit and global supply chain pressures: there remains a risk to the supply chain for car manufacturers and car parts suppliers, which may exacerbate claims inflation. External factors could continue to increase claim severities, such as the depreciation of sterling affecting the prices of imported parts.

The calculation of claims provisions is performed internally on a best estimate basis, meaning that the provisions are intended to represent the probability-weighted average of all possible payment outcomes, and a net margin of £10.4 million or 5.0% (2020: £10.5 million or 5.0%) is added to help mitigate the uncertainty within the reserve estimates. Independent calculations are performed by an external actuary, who also provides the Lloyd's SAO. The booked net claims reserves for business earned at 31 December 2021 exceeds the external actuary's SAO valuation by £16.6 million (2020: £22.2 million), representing 7.2% (2020: 9.6%) of net booked reserves.

(ii)(b) Development of claims provision

Historical claims development information is disclosed to illustrate the uncertainty inherent in the estimation of future claims payments. The tables below show the estimated ultimate cumulative claims, being incurred claims plus IBNR and claims handling costs, for each successive underwriting year at each balance sheet date.

The Syndicate seeks to set robust reserves and to minimise volatility in those reserves over time to mitigate the risk that reserves will be insufficient to meet future claims payments and related expenses. The tables below show the development of the estimated ultimate claims costs over an extended period to provide an illustration of the Syndicate's ability to accurately estimate the ultimate level of claims.

While the information in the tables below provides a historical perspective on the adequacy of unpaid claims estimates established in previous years, readers of these financial statements are cautioned against extrapolating redundancies or deficiencies seen in the past on current unpaid loss provisions. IQUW SML management believes the booked reserves are adequate at the balance sheet date.

(ii) (c) Analysis of claims development – gross of reinsurance

Underwriting year	2011 & prior £m	2012 £m	2013 £m	2014 £m	2015 £m	2016 £m	2017 £m	2018 £m	2019 £m	2020 £m	2021 £m	Total £m
At end of reporting year	4,240.6	153.5	143.6	131.7	133.0	160.0	147.9	113.1	132.3	118.1	139.7	5,613.5
One year later	4,447.9	297.6	283.8	277.6	309.2	358.4	250.1	232.1	234.8	242.6		6,934.1
Two years later	4,477.2	285.7	281.3	304.5	311.4	352.0	224.3	230.6	227.3			6,694.3
Three years later	4,489.5	278.8	290.0	296.2	288.0	335.5	224.1	214.6				6,416.7
Four years later	4,483.6	286.8	287.6	268.1	291.9	325.3	239.5					6,182.8
Five years later	4,528.9	276.0	266.4	264.0	294.2	320.7						5,950.2
Six years later	4,506.3	270.5	265.7	254.8	280.8							5,578.1
Seven years later	4,474.8	270.6	259.7	256.3								5,261.4
Eight years later	4,489.1	275.3	257.9									5,022.3
Nine years later	4,484.7	272.9										4,757.6
Ten years or more later	4,488.7											4,488.7
Current estimate of cumulative claims	4,488.7	272.9	257.9	256.3	280.8	320.7	239.5	214.6	227.3	242.6	139.7	6,941.0
Cumulative payments to date	4,411.9	265.3	250.3	245.5	254.9	279.1	189.6	166.3	145.5	98.0	29.0	6,335.4
Total gross provision included in the balance sheet	76.8	7.6	7.6	10.8	25.9	41.6	49.9	48.3	81.8	144.6	110.7	605.6

(ii) (d) Analysis of claims development – net of reinsurance

Underwriting year	2011 & prior £m	2012 £m	2013 £m	2014 £m	2015 £m	2016 £m	2017 £m	2018 £m	2019 £m	2020 £m	2021 £m	Total £m
Estimate of ultimate net claims costs*:												
At end of reporting year	3,796.9	150.1	135.7	126.5	125.0	140.4	110.3	83.7	90.5	63.8	96.7	4,919.6
One year later	3,972.3	289.3	263.6	250.5	275.4	269.4	203.4	182.8	176.3	146.2		6,029.4
Two years later	3,978.9	281.2	248.2	248.0	262.3	280.6	203.9	191.8	180.0			5,874.9
Three years later	3,965.0	257.8	237.2	246.9	260.8	277.8	206.5	188.0				5,639.9
Four years later	3,946.8	253.5	244.6	243.8	264.2	276.4	207.2					5,436.5
Five years later	3,946.5	256.4	242.0	247.0	265.1	274.9						5,231.9
Six years later	3,944.9	256.6	242.2	247.3	263.0							4,954.0
Seven years later	3,947.4	257.5	241.7	246.5								4,693.1
Eight years later	3,948.9	260.8	240.9									4,450.6
Nine years later	3,950.5	259.2										4,209.7
Ten years or more later	3,952.4											3,952.4
Current estimate of cumulative claims	3,952.4	259.2	240.9	246.5	263.0	274.9	207.2	188.0	180.0	146.2	96.7	6,055.0
Cumulative payments to date	3,939.8	255.9	236.5	244.3	254.8	266.1	188.0	166.1	145.4	97.7	29.0	5,823.6
Total net provision included in the balance sheet	12.6	3.3	4.4	2.2	8.2	8.8	19.2	21.9	34.6	48.5	67.7	231.4

*the initial estimate of gross and net provision at the end of the reporting year is on an earned basis.

The Syndicate has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 103 paragraph 6.3 not to disclose information about claims development that occurred before the beginning of the earliest period for which the managing agent presents full comparative information that complies with FRS 103.

(ii)(e) Sensitivity analysis of reserve estimates

Assumptions about future developments, outcomes or events underpin the setting of the Syndicate's booked reserves. The sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 5(ii)(a). Sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions provides an illustration of the inherent uncertainty in the reserves as shown below.

The expected loss ratio is the ratio of expected claims to premium.

- Ogden discount rate change – A 0.5 percentage point decrease from -0.25% to -0.75% in the Ogden discount rate would result in a £2.0 million increase in the net reserves. A 0.5 percentage point increase from -0.25% to +0.25% in the Ogden discount rate would result in a £2.0 million decrease in the net reserves.
- Propensity for PPOs – A 5 percentage point decrease/increase in the propensity for claims to settle as a PPO would result in a £0.5 million decrease/increase to the net reserves.

- Inflation in future care costs - A 1 percentage point decrease/increase in the rate of wage inflation underlying PPO claims would result in a £1.4 million (2020: £0.9 million) decrease/increase to the net reserves.
- Current underwriting year loss ratio – A 1 percentage reduction/improvement in the loss ratio for the current underwriting year would result in a +/-£1.4 million (2020: £1.6 million) decrease/increase to the net reserves.
- Previous two underwriting years' loss ratios – A 1 percentage reduction/improvement in the loss ratios for each of the last two underwriting years would result in a +/-£6.2 million (2020: £5.8 million) decrease/increase to net reserves.

Financial risk

The Syndicate is exposed to financial risk through its ownership of financial instruments including financial liabilities. The Syndicate invests in financial assets to fund obligations arising from its insurance contracts and other liabilities.

The key financial risk for the Syndicate is that the proceeds from its financial assets and investment result generated therefrom are not sufficient to fund the obligations. The most important variables that could result in such an outcome relate to credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will suffer a deterioration in solvency or be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The primary sources of credit risk for the Syndicate are:

- Brokers and intermediaries – where a counterparty may fail to pass on premium collected or claims paid on behalf of the Syndicate;
- Reinsurers – where a reinsurer may fail to pay recoveries under a reinsurance contract; and
- Investments – where an issuer default results in the Syndicate losing all or part of the value of a financial instrument.

COVID-19 has caused economic disruption around the world with many businesses and individuals forced to alter, reduce, or cease business activity during lockdown restrictions imposed by government to limit the spread of the virus. As a result, the risk that counterparties may fail to meet their financial obligations as they fall due, for whatever reason, has increased.

The Syndicate's core business is to accept insurance risk while the appetite for other risks is low. This protects the Syndicate's capital from erosion so that it can meet its insurance liabilities. The Syndicate structures acceptable levels of credit risk by placing limits on its exposure to singular and group counterparties, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risk limits are subject to regular review.

(iii)(a) Brokers and intermediaries

Exposures to brokers and insurance intermediaries are managed via a stringent credit policy. The IQUW SML credit control function monitors the ageing and collectability of debtor balances, with credit evaluations performed on all relevant counterparties. The Syndicate also reduces its exposure to credit risk through diversifying distribution across many brokers.

(iii)(b) Reinsurers

Reinsurance is used to contain insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Syndicate's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Syndicate remains liable for its payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is therefore continually reviewed throughout the year.

The credit worthiness of all reinsurers is assessed by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information detailing their financial strength and performance. The financial analysis of reinsurers produces an assessment categorised by S&P rating (or equivalent when not available from S&P). IQUW SML also considers the reputation of its reinsurance partners and details of recent payment history. This is used to update the reinsurance purchasing strategy.

(iii)(c) Investments

The Syndicate is exposed to counterparty risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents, and investments and other deposits.

The Syndicate mitigates counterparty credit risk by concentrating debt and fixed income investments in high-quality instruments, including an emphasis on government bonds. Investments are primarily only in liquid securities and with counterparties that have a credit rating equal to investment grade or better.

The Syndicate imposes guidelines on its external investment managers in relation to the constituents of the investment portfolios. These guidelines specify the acceptable asset classes, duration, and credit ratings. The performance of the investment managers is regularly reviewed to confirm adherence to these guidelines.

(iii)(d) Analysis of counterparty credit risk

An analysis of the Syndicate's major exposures to counterparty credit risk for impacted assets that are not impaired, based on S&P or equivalent rating at 31 December, is presented in the table below:

At 31 December 2021	AAA £000	AA £000	A £000	BBB £000	<BBB £000	Asset classes not subject to rating £000	Total £000
Financial investments and overseas deposits	**59,211**	**23,177**	**108,229**	**44,136**	**22,110**	**10,489**	**267,352**
Insurance debtors	**27,313**	**4,962**	**8,608**	**6,431**	**5,194**	**1,985**	**54,493**
Reinsurance debtors	**1,828**	**2,825**	**4,027**	**430**	**348**	**692**	**10,150**
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	**-**	**79,336**	**282,746**	**-**	**-**	**12,118**	**374,200**
Cash at bank and in hand	**-**	**1,147**	**34,682**	**-**	**-**	**1,550**	**37,379**
Total	88,352	111,447	438,292	50,997	27,652	26,834	743,574

At 31 December 2020	AAA £000	AA £000	A £000	BBB £000	<BBB £000	Asset classes not subject to rating £000	Total £000
Financial investments and overseas deposits	59,315	55,045	105,931	39,292	–	205	259,788
Insurance debtors	22,653	9,955	7,014	8,001	5,170	1,020	53,813
Reinsurance debtors	–	1,611	1,551	–	–	–	3,162
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	–	116,647	214,369	–	–	–	331,016
Cash at bank and in hand	–	1,132	32,770	–	–	1,543	35,445
Total	81,968	184,390	361,635	47,293	5,170	2,768	683,224

Financial investments rated <BBB include £22.1 million (2020: £nil) of investments in the Octagon Senior Secured Credit Fund made during the year.

Financial investments include an amount for overseas deposits of £1,511k (2020: £1,459k).

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Syndicate had assets that were past due. The tables below provide an analysis of the maximum credit risk exposure to these assets, together with the extent to which they are due, past due and impaired.

Assets are classified as past due when the contractual payment is in arrears. An assessment is performed on all assets, based on the ageing maturity of these assets, which may result in an impairment charge in the statement of comprehensive income if the Syndicate considers this to be appropriate.

2021	**Neither due nor impaired £000**	**Past due up to 3 months £000**	**Past due 3 to 6 months £000**	**Past due 6 months to 1 year £000**	**Past due greater than 1 year £000**	**Past due and impaired £000**	**Total £000**
Insurance debtors	**45,618**	**8,124**	**669**	**263**	**689**	**(870)**	**54,493**
Reinsurance debtors	**9,523**	**-**	**12**	**279**	**354**	**(18)**	**10,150**
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	**375,089**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(889)**	**374,200**
Total	**430,230**	**8,124**	**681**	**542**	**1,043**	**(1,777)**	**438,843**

2020	Neither due nor impaired £000	Past due up to 3 months £000	Past due 3 to 6 months £000	Past due 6 months to 1 year £000	Past due greater than 1 year £000	Past due and impaired £000	Total £000
Insurance debtors	44,714	8,781	293	132	710	(817)	53,813
Reinsurance debtors	2,708	-	157	138	169	(10)	3,162
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	331,865	-	-	-	-	(849)	331,016
Total	379,287	8,781	450	270	879	(1,676)	387,991

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a variation in the value of financial institution deposits and financial investments, relative to the variation in the value of liabilities due to market movements. Market risk arises where the value of assets less liabilities changes because of movements in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates and/or market prices.

The Syndicate engages external investment managers to actively manage the market risk associated with financial investments. Detailed guidelines imposed on the investment managers are in place and the IQUW SML Board and its investment committee regularly monitor performance and risk metrics.

(iv)(a) Foreign exchange rate risk

The Syndicate is exposed to changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to movements in foreign exchange rates. The Syndicate deals in four currencies, UK pounds sterling (GBP), Canadian dollars (CAD), Euros (EUR) and US dollars (USD). Transactions in all other currencies are converted to UK pounds sterling on initial recognition.

Although over 99% of the insurance premium are GBP-denominated, the Syndicate has some exposure to non-GBP denominated insurance claims from its legacy run-off portfolios. The foreign exchange rate exposure is closely monitored from a liquidity and asset-liability matching standpoint.

The investment managers invest part of the GBP-denominated premium trust fund in non-GBP denominated investments which are fully hedged back to GBP using derivatives, thereby mitigating the foreign exchange rate risk.

The following table summarises the carrying value of total assets and total liabilities categorised by currency:

At 31 December 2021	**GBP £000**	**USD £000**	**CAD £000**	**EUR £000**	**Other £000**	**Total £000**
Total assets	**836,105**	**290**	**2,239**	**4,606**	**-**	**843,240**
Total liabilities and members' balances	**(839,302)**	**(40)**	**(90)**	**(3,808)**	**-**	**(843,240)**
Total	**(3,197)**	**250**	**2,149**	**798**	**-**	**-**

At 31 December 2020	GBP £000	USD £000	CAD £000	EUR £000	Other £000	Total £000
Total assets	779,443	293	2,201	1,043	-	782,980
Total liabilities and members' balances	(783,586)	(34)	(38)	678	-	(782,980)
Total	(4,143)	259	2,163	1,721	-	-

(iv)(b) Market price risk

Shares, other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts that are recognised on the balance sheet at their fair values are susceptible to losses due to adverse changes in price. This is referred to as price risk and forms part of credit and market risk.

Depending on the Syndicate's risk appetite, these investments are well diversified within high quality, liquid securities. The Syndicate imposes guidelines on its investment managers that set out minimum credit ratings, maximum durations, diversification requirements across industry sectors, and concentration limits in any one industrial sector or counterparty.

Listed investments are recognised on the balance sheet at quoted bid price. If a current price from an active market or from a recent transaction of an identical asset is not available, then a fair valuation technique using observable and unobservable market data is used. This includes using discounted cash flow models and other valuation techniques that are commonly used by investment managers and custodians. Further details on fair value levelling of assets are reported in note 5 (vi).

(iv)(c) Interest rate risk

Most of the Syndicate's investments comprise debt securities and other fixed income securities. The fair value of these securities is normally inversely correlated to interest rate movements. If interest rates fall, the fair value of the Syndicate's securities would tend to rise and vice versa if credit spreads remain constant.

Fixed income assets are predominantly invested in high quality corporate, government, supranational and asset backed securities. The investments typically have relatively short durations and terms to maturity.

The fair values of the Syndicate's debt and fixed income securities are stated in note 13.

(iv)(d) Sensitivity analysis on market risk

The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk and market price risk in the table below illustrates how changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates or market prices at the reporting date.

	2021 increase/(decrease) on profit and net assets £000	2020 increase/(decrease) on profit and net assets £000
Interest rate risk		
50 basis points increase in yield curve	**(1,701)**	(1,660)
50 basis points decrease in yield curve	**1,701**	1,660
Price risk		
5% increase in stock market prices	**514**	-
5% decrease in stock market prices	**(514)**	-

With the exception of periodic payment orders, insurance contract liabilities are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates as they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest bearing.

(v) Liquidity risk

The Syndicate is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources, mostly for the settlement of claims arising from insurance contracts. Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. Limits on the minimum level of cash and maturing funds available to meet such calls are set to cover unexpected levels of claims and other cash demands. A significant proportion of the Syndicate's investments is in highly liquid assets that can be converted to cash at short notice without any significant capital loss or material expense. These funds are monitored by management daily.

An analysis of the liability maturity profile of the Syndicate is set out in the table below. Liabilities are categorised according to maturity based on contractual cash flows except for gross claims outstanding, which are categorised according to maturity based on expected cash flows.

At 31 December 2021	**No stated maturity £000**	**0-1 year £000**	**1-3 years £000**	**3-5 years £000**	**> 5 years £000**	**Total £000**
Gross claims outstanding	**-**	**(196,055)**	**(188,808)**	**(83,173)**	**(137,611)**	**(605,647)**
Insurance creditors	**-**	**(869)**	**-**	-	-	**(869)**
Reinsurance creditors	**-**	**(9,662)**	**-**	-	-	**(9,662)**
Other creditors	**-**	**(32,107)**	**-**	-	-	**(32,107)**
Accruals and deferred income	**-**	**(10,005)**	**-**	-	-	**(10,005)**
Total	**-**	**(248,698)**	**(188,808)**	**(83,173)**	**(137,611)**	**(658,290)**

At 31 December 2020	No stated maturity £000	0-1 year £000	1-3 years £000	3-5 years £000	> 5 years £000	Total £000
Gross claims outstanding	-	(177,280)	(182,978)	(73,388)	(129,316)	(562,962)
Insurance creditors	-	(2,923)	-	-	-	(2,923)
Reinsurance creditors	-	(5,697)	-	-	-	(5,697)
Other creditors	-	(30,312)	-	-	-	(30,312)
Accruals and deferred income	-	(10,134)	-	-	-	(10,134)
Total	-	(226,346)	(182,978)	(73,388)	(129,316)	(612,028)

(vi) Fair value hierarchy

The Syndicate has classified its financial investments using the fair value hierarchy in accordance with the FRS 102 amendments to "Fair value hierarchy disclosures" issued by the Financial Reporting Council on 8 March 2016.

The fair value hierarchy classifies financial instruments into Levels 1 through 3 based on the significance of the inputs used in measuring their fair value with Level 1 being the most reliable. The classifications within the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. This includes securities and financial investments that are priced based on unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets that can be accessed at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Price of a recent transaction for an identical asset and valuation technique using observable market data. This includes securities and financial investments that are priced using valuation techniques based on direct or indirect observable market data, including market prices from recognised exchanges, broker-dealers, recognised indices or pricing vendors.
- Level 3 – Valuation technique using unobservable market data. This includes securities and financial investments which are priced using valuation techniques incorporating unobservable market data.

At 31 December 2021	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Shares, other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**-**	**-**	**28,091**	**28,091**
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**10,279**	**223,341**	**2,831**	**236,451**
Participation in investment pools	**-**	**417**	**-**	**417**
Overseas deposits	**1,118**	**1,275**	**-**	**2,393**
Total	**11,397**	**225,033**	**30,922**	**267,352**

At 31 December 2020	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Shares, other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	-	-	5,980	5,980
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	-	251,073	-	251,073
Participation in investment pools	-	409	-	409
Overseas deposits	-	2,326	-	2,326
Total	-	253,808	5,980	259,788

Shares, other variable yield securities in Level 3 above include £22.1 million (2020: £nil) of investments in Octagon Senior Secured Credit Fund.

Overseas deposits comprise of other financial investments of £882k (2020: £867k), and cash and cash equivalents of £1,511k (2020: £1,459k).

(vii) Climate change risk

The Syndicate's underwriting performance is not materially exposed to the physical risk of climate change. The frequency or severity of road traffic accidents or other motor insurance loss events are not likely to be impacted by a rise in global temperatures, although poor weather may lead to more hazardous driving conditions. The motor insurance is not exposed to transition risk from the economic transition following potential regulatory or government intervention, nor from liability risk from potential increased litigation or increases in other liability claims from the use of motor vehicles.

(vii)(a) Climate change risk profile of investments

The Syndicate monitors the financial risk of climate change on its investment portfolio. The MSCI ESG ratings and carbon intensity are used where available to measure an assets resilience to long-term, industry material ESG risks. The Syndicate's portfolio is in a stronger position than a relevant benchmark portfolio in terms of both carbon intensity and preparedness for transition risk. Work is ongoing to further develop our insights on the impacts of climate change.

The table below compares the Syndicate portfolio to the ESG benchmark. Where ratings are available, the Syndicate has better rated assets with an overall risk score of 7.1 compared to the benchmark's 6.9.

	Market value (local curr.)	% of account with MSCI data	**MSCI ESG Score**	MSCI ESG Rating	MSCI Environmental Pillar	MSCI Social Pillar	MSCI Governance Pillar
Syndicate 218	205,527,021	87.6%	**7.1**	A	7.4	4.8	5.3
ESG Benchmark		93.2%	**6.9**	A	7.2	5.2	5.6

The below table shows that the Syndicate's portfolio has a higher proportion of better rated assets, with 85.6% being A rated and above, compared to the benchmark 73.4%.

Overall		Syndicate 218	ESG Benchmark
Leader	AAA	4.6%	10.0%
	AA	43.9%	38.0%
Average	A	37.1%	25.4%
	BBB	6.2%	16.1%
	BB	4.3%	6.5%
Laggard	B	3.9%	4.0%
	CCC	0.0%	0.0%
		100.0%	**100.0%**

The Syndicate's portfolio has 91.0% of assets where the rating is available that produce less than 50 tons CO2/$million compared to the benchmark 66.0%.

MSCI Carbon Intensity	Syndicate 218	ESG Benchmark
0-10	74%	41%
10-50	17%	25%
50-100	1%	10%
100-500	6%	16%
500-1000	2%	7%
1000-10000	0%	1%
	100%	**100%**

MSCI Transition Risk	Syndicate 218	ESG Benchmark
8-10	0%	1%
6-8	82%	73%
4-6	16%	19%
2-4	2%	5%
1-2	0%	0%
0-1	0%	2%
	100%	**100%**

(vii)(b) Climate change scenario analysis on investments

Scenario testing of the investment portfolio to scenarios based around average global temperature increases of 1.5 degrees, 2.0 degrees and 3.0 degrees centigrade, indicate that the Syndicate is less exposed to risk to that of the benchmark portfolio.

"The more ambitious the global warming goal, the more severe effects on companies"			Physical Risk		Transition Risk
	Phys./trans scenario	Agg. Climate Risk	MSCI Extreme Weather	MSCI Policy Risk	MSCI Techn. Opportunities
Syndicate 218 (1.5°)	**Aggressive/1.5°C**	**-4.6**	**-5.1**	**-4.5**	**4.9**
Syndicate 218 (2°)	**Aggressive/2°C**	**-5.0**	**-5.1**	**-2.1**	**2.3**
Syndicate 218 (3°)	**Aggressive/3°C**	**-5.1**	**-5.1**	**-0.2**	**0.2**
ESG Benchmark (1.5°)	Aggressive/1.5°C	-10.8	-7.7	-7.5	4.3
ESG Benchmark (2°)	Aggressive/2°C	-10.0	-7.7	-4.2	1.9
ESG Benchmark (3°)	Aggressive/3°C	-8.2	-7.7	-0.8	0.2

Risk figures scale is -100 to +100: the higher the more positive effect on the company's valuation in general.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss from people, processes or systems, or external events with origins outside the scope of other risk categories. IQUW SML actively monitors and controls its operational risks. Examples of key operational risks for the Syndicate include IT performance and stability, cyber security, and the delivery of major projects.

COVID-19 has required IQUW SML's ongoing focus on safeguarding the well-being of its employees, serving its brokers and policyholders, and preserving operational continuity.

Capital management

The Syndicate's objectives, policies, and processes for managing capital are disclosed in the Report of the Managing Agent.

6. Segmental analysis

All premium were concluded in the UK and their geographical destination was largely the UK.

At 31 December 2021	Gross written premium £000	Gross premium earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000
Direct insurance						
Accident and health	-	-	(324)	-	-	(324)
Motor (third party liability)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor (other classes)	310,780	312,200	(246,400)	(90,390)	24,749	159
Fire and other damage to property	-	-	490	(1)	(489)	-
Other	3,644	6,158	(2,952)	(2,532)	(33)	641
	314,424	318,358	(249,186)	(92,923)	24,227	476
Reinsurance accepted	4,788	2,725	(1,113)	(24)	210	1,798
Total	319,212	321,083	(250,299)	(92,947)	24,437	2,274
Investment return						2,237
Technical account balance						4,511

At 31 December 2020	Gross written premium £000	Gross premium earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000
Direct insurance						
Accident and health	-	-	(383)	-	40	(343)
Motor (third party liability)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor (other classes)	318,869	333,139	(202,025)	(98,138)	(7,914)	25,062
Fire and other damage to property	-	-	42	(15)	(42)	(15)
Other	10,327	11,662	(7,079)	(4,265)	(49)	269
	329,196	344,801	(209,445)	(102,418)	(7,965)	24,973
Reinsurance accepted	-	-	424	(43)	(177)	204
Total	329,196	344,801	(209,021)	(102,461)	(8,142)	25,177
Investment return						7,611
Technical account balance						32,788

Premium and claims reported under reinsurance accepted relates to inwards reinsurance business which commenced in 2021.

7. Movement in prior accident year's provision for claims outstanding

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Net claims release	**1,620**	6,707
Risk margin reserve release	**7,393**	7,365
Loss adjustment expense reserve release	**4,058**	4,091
Total	**13,071**	18,163

8. Net operating expenses

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Gross		
Acquisition costs – commission expenses	**37,012**	39,924
Acquisition costs – operating expenses	**21,607**	23,725
Change in deferred acquisition costs – commission expenses	**555**	2,880
Change in deferred acquisition costs – operating expenses	**1,005**	(212)
Administrative expenses	**21,937**	26,034
Lloyd's personal expenses and other charges	**10,832**	10,110
	92,948	102,461
Reinsurers' share		
Acquisition costs – commission expenses	**(771)**	603
Change in deferred acquisition costs – commission expenses	**2,270**	602
	1,499	1,205
Total	**94,447**	103,666

During the year, the Syndicate obtained the following services from the Syndicate's auditors and its associated costs (exclusive of VAT) are detailed below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Auditors' remuneration		
Fees payable to the auditors for the audit of the syndicate's annual accounts and Lloyd's returns	**354**	623
Fees payable to the auditors for other services pursuant to legislation	**300**	240
Total	**654**	863

9. Staff numbers and costs of IQUW Administration Services Limited (IQUW ASL)

All Syndicate staff are employed by IQUW ASL. The following salary related costs were charged to the Syndicate:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Wages and salaries	**21,912**	29,381
Social security costs	**2,561**	3,381
Other pension costs	**1,467**	1,540
Other	**722**	456
Total	**26,662**	34,758

The average number of staff employed by IQUW ASL to work for the Syndicate was:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Underwriting	**291**	306
Claims	**193**	215
Administration	**130**	127
Total	**614**	648

During the year the Syndicate benefited from the synergies of both Syndicates under the managing agent as payroll costs were shared, decreasing the overall payroll costs.

10. Director and key management costs of IQUW Syndicate Management Limited (IQUW SML)

Directors of IQUW SML

The following emoluments of IQUW SML's executive directors were charged to the Syndicate:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Aggregate emoluments	**1,219**	1,475
Pension contributions	**14**	17
Total	**1,233**	1,492

Emoluments of the highest paid IQUW SML's executive director charged to the Syndicate were:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Aggregate emoluments	**337**	315
Total	**337**	315

Key management of IQUW SML

Key management includes directors and senior management. The following emoluments were charged to the Syndicate:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Salaries and other short term benefits	**2,247**	2,039
Pension contributions	**60**	51
Total	**2,307**	2,090

Employer's national insurance contributions of £259k are included in the 2021 'Salaries and other short term benefits' line above (2020: £299k).

The following emoluments of the Active Underwriter were charged to the Syndicate:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Aggregate emoluments	**337**	315
Total	**337**	315

11. Investment return

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Investment income		
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**7,909**	6,917
Net (losses)/gains on realisation of investments	**(1,231)**	710
	6,678	7,627
Unrealised gains on investments	**9,037**	6,772
Investment expenses and charges	**(372)**	(482)
Unrealised losses on investments	**(13,106)**	(6,306)
Total investment return	**2,237**	7,611

Investment returns are allocated from the non-technical to the technical account as the entire investment portfolio supports the general insurance business. Investment return for the year includes an amount of £2.7m (2020:£2.7m) relating to Sirius Point Reinsurance coverage. This return was made in respect of the collateralised assets (note 5) which are included in reinsurers' share of claims outstanding.

12. Other charges and other income, including value adjustments

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain	**(210)**	31
Total	**(210)**	31

13. Other financial investments

All financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

	2021		2020	
	Fair Value £000	**Cost £000**	Fair Value £000	Cost £000
Designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Shares, other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**28,091**	**27,982**	5,980	5,980
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**236,451**	**239,042**	251,073	249,510
Participation in investment pools	**417**	**419**	409	407
Overseas deposits	**882**	**882**	867	867
Total	**265,841**	**268,325**	258,329	256,764

14. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Due within one year		
Intermediaries	**54,493**	53,813
Total	**54,493**	53,813

15. Other debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Due within one year		
Related parties	**37,505**	37,483
Other	**188**	180
Total	**37,693**	37,663

16. Overseas deposits

Overseas deposits are amounts lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries. These comprise cash and cash equivalents.

17. Deferred acquisition costs

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Balance at 1 January	**33,887**	37,157
Change in deferred acquisition costs – gross	**(1,560)**	(2,667)
Change in deferred acquisition costs – reinsurers' share	**(2,270)**	(603)
Balance at 31 December	**30,057**	33,887

18. Other prepayments and accrued income

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Prepaid administrative expenses	**4,060**	4,433
Prepaid Lloyd's personal expenses and other charges	**3,616**	3,420
Total	**7,676**	7,853

19. Discounted claims

The claims relating to PPOs have been discounted at the following rate. The period that will elapse before claims are settled is determined using impaired mortality tables.

	Discount rate		Mean of liabilities	
	2021	2020	**2021**	2020
Motor	**3.0%**	3.0%	**15.6 years**	16.8 years

The effect of discounting credits on claims provisions is shown as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Gross £000	**Reinsurers' share £000**	Gross £000	Reinsurers' share £000
Claims provisions before discounting	**686,292**	**444,447**	614,224	375,516
Discounting credits	**(80,645)**	**(70,247)**	(51,262)	(44,500)
Claims provisions after discounting	**605,647**	**374,200**	562,962	331,016

20. Technical provisions

	2021		2020	
	Gross technical provisions £000	**Reinsurers' share of technical provisions £000**	Gross technical provisions £000	Reinsurers' share of technical provisions £000
Provision for unearned premium				
Balance at 1 January	**159,967**	**18,903**	175,572	12,543
Change in unearned premium	**(1,871)**	**551**	(15,605)	6,360
Balance at 31 December	**158,096**	**19,454**	159,967	18,903
Claims outstanding				
Balance at 1 January	**562,962**	**331,016**	577,773	315,233
Claims paid	**(207,614)**	**(21,439)**	(223,832)	(15,030)
Claims incurred	**250,299**	**64,623**	209,021	30,813
Balance at 31 December	**605,647**	**374,200**	562,962	331,016
Claims outstanding				
Claims notified	**512,143**	**318,733**	481,705	276,444
Claims incurred but not reported	**93,504**	**55,467**	81,257	54,572
Balance at 31 December	**605,647**	**374,200**	562,962	331,016
Other technical provisions				
Balance at 1 January	**-**	**-**	-	4,881
Change in other technical provisions	**-**	**-**	-	(4,881)
Balance at 31 December	**-**	**-**	-	-

21. Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Due within one year		
Intermediaries	**869**	2,923
Total	**869**	2,923

22. Other creditors including taxation and social security

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Due within one year		
Tax authorities	**10,244**	10,355
Related parties	**15,228**	16,726
Profit commission payable to managing agent	**6,635**	3,231
Total	**32,107**	30,312

23. Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash outflow from operating activities

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Profit for the financial year	**4,301**	32,819
Increase/ (decrease) in gross technical provisions	**40,814**	(30,416)
Increase in reinsurers' share of technical provisions	**(43,735)**	(17,262)
(Increase)/ decrease in debtors	**(6,466)**	4,293
Increase in creditors	**3,577**	14,539
Movements in other assets/liabilities	**(51)**	(102)
Investment return	**(2,237)**	(7,611)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(3,797)**	(3,740)

24. 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 Regulation Authority ("PRA") requirements and resources criteria. From 2013, these resources have been calculated by Lloyd's under the rules of the Solvency II regime.

The resource calculation has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since FAL is not under the control of the managing agents, no amount has been shown in these annual accounts for such capital resources. However, managing agents are able to make a call on the members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

25. Syndicate structure

The managing agent of the Syndicate is IQUW SML whose immediate parent undertaking is IQUW UK Insurance Group Limited ("IQUW IGL").

The ultimate UK parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of companies for which group accounts are drawn up is IQUW UK Limited ("IQUW UK"). Copies of IQUW UK's financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 21 Lombard Street, London, EC3V 9AH.

26. Related Parties

All related party transactions are at arm's length.

Nicholas C T Pawson

Nicholas C T Pawson, a director of IQUW SML until his resignation on 31 December 2021, is a Name on Syndicate 218. His participation through a corporate entity is as follows:

Year of account	Stamp participation £000
2022	-
2021	675
2020	675
2019	675

IQUW Corporate Member Limited ("IQUW CML")

IQUW CML is a wholly owned subsidiary of IQUW IGL through which IQUW UK conducts its underwriting business at Lloyd's. IQUW CML provides dedicated corporate capacity for the Syndicate as follows:

Year of account	Stamp participation £000
2022	376,972
2021	373,722
2020	373,722
2019	324,203

IQUW CML's share of the syndicate profit for the year is £3,155,430. IQUW CML's share of the syndicate's 2019 closed year of account profit is £10,755,000.

IQUW Syndicate Management Limited ("IQUW SML")

IQUW SML is a wholly owned subsidiary of IQUW IGL and acts as managing agent for the Syndicate. IQUW SML charged the following managing fees to the Syndicate:

	Closing balance receivable/ (payable) £000	In-year expense/ (income) transactions £000
2021 calendar year		4,320
2020 calendar year	-	4,318

	Closing balance receivable/ (payable) £000	Cumulative expense/ (income) transactions £000
2019 closed year		4,316
2018 closed year	-	4,316

IQUW Administration Services Limited ("IQUW ASL")

IQUW ASL is a wholly owned subsidiary of IQUW IGL and provides services for all activities of the IQUW Holdings Bermuda Limited Group. All expenses not paid directly by the Syndicate nor IQUW SSL are paid for by IQUW ASL and recharged accordingly. In accordance with IQUW SML's current syndicate expense policy, which complies with the Lloyd's Code of Practice:

- Directly attributable expenses are recharged fully to the Syndicate.
- Non-directly attributable expenses are recharged to the Syndicate on an allocation basis across all other IQUW IGL group companies. These allocations are on an equitable basis, to ensure no gain or loss arises from these accounting treatments.

IQUW ASL recharged the following expenses to the Syndicate:

	Closing balance receivable/ (payable) £000	In-year expense/ (income) transactions £000
2021 calendar year	(373)	366
2020 calendar year	(4)	182

	Closing balance receivable/ (payable) £000	Cumulative expense / (income) transactions £000
2019 closed year	(347)	190
2018 closed year	-	361

IQUW Syndicate Services Limited ("IQUW SSL")

IQUW SSL is a wholly owned subsidiary of IQUW SML and acts as a service company for the Syndicate.

IQUW SSL became an appointed representative of the managing agent IQUW SML on 14 January 2005 and is authorised by the PRA and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and PRA. The managing agent IQUW SML does not receive any direct income from IQUW SSL. No director of the managing agent IQUW SML has received any benefit for acting as a director of IQUW SSL.

IQUW SSL recharged the following expenses to the Syndicate:

	Closing balance receivable/ (payable) £000	In-year expense/ (income) transactions £000
2021 calendar year	22,577	45,783
2020 calendar year	20,852	52,882

	Closing balance receivable/ (payable) £000	Cumulative expense / (income) transactions £000
2019 closed year	30,756	51,145
2018 closed year	35,376	54,205

Underwriting Accounts 2019 Closed Year of Account

Report of the managing agent

IQUW Syndicate Management Limited ("IQUW SML" or "the Managing Agent"), the managing agent of Syndicate 218 ("the Syndicate") presents its report for the 2019 closed underwriting year of account as at 31 December 2021.

This report is prepared in accordance with Lloyd's regulations and the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw.

1.1.1 Review of the 2019 closed year of account

The 2019 account has closed with a profit of £15.9m after personal expenses representing a profit on underwriting capacity of 3.3%. The profit attributable to business reinsured into the 2019 year of account was £11.0m representing a profit on underwriting capacity of 2.3%. The pure 2019 underwriting year (excluding the 2018 and prior years which reinsured into 2019) has generated a profit of £4.9m representing 1.0% of underwriting capacity, which is a deterioration on the original syndicate business forecast expected profit of 3.9% of underwriting capacity.

1.1.2 Review of the business

This is available in the Report of the Managing Agent within the Annual Report and Accounts for the 2021 Financial Year.

1.1.3 Disclosure of information to the auditors

The directors of IQUW SML who held office at the date of approval of the Report of the Managing Agent confirm that, so far as each of them is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the syndicate's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the syndicate's auditors are aware of that information.

1.1.4 Syndicate auditors

The syndicate's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are deemed reappointed under the provisions of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

By order of the Board:

Peter Bilsby
Director

3 March 2022

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The managing agent is responsible for preparing the managing agent's report and the syndicate underwriting year accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires the managing agent to prepare syndicate underwriting year accounts at 31 December, in respect of any underwriting year which is being closed by reinsurance to close, which give a true and fair view of the results of the underwriting year at closure. Detailed requirements in respect of the underwriting year accounts are set out in the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) and applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"), as modified by the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.8 of 2005).

In preparing these syndicate underwriting year accounts, the managing agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply these consistently and where there are items which affect more than one year of account, ensure a treatment which is equitable as between the members of the syndicate affected. In particular, the amount charged by way of premium in respect of the reinsurance to close shall, where the reinsuring members and reinsured members are members of the same syndicate for different years of account, be equitable as between them, having regard to the nature and amount of the liabilities reinsured;
- take into account all income and charges relating to a closed year of account without regard to the date of receipt or payment;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the underwriting year accounts.

The managing agent is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the syndicate's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the syndicate underwriting year accounts comply with the Regulations. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The managing agent is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the business website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the syndicate underwriting year accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditors report to the members of Syndicate 218 – 2019 closed year of account

Report on the audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, 218's syndicate underwriting year financial statements for the 2019 year of account for the three years ended 31 December 2021 (the "underwriting year financial statements"):

- 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 2019 closed year of account;
- 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 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

We have audited the underwriting year financial statements included within the Underwriting Accounts (the "Underwriting Year Accounts"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet for the 2019 closed year of account as at 31 December 2021; the statement of comprehensive income – technical account for general business, [the statement of comprehensive income – non-technical account, the Cash flow statement], and the statement of changes in members' balances] for the three years then ended; and the notes to the underwriting year financial statements, 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)"), including ISA (UK) 800, 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 underwriting year financial statements 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 underwriting year financial statements 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.

Emphasis of matter – Basis of preparation

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 of the underwriting year financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. In particular, as these underwriting year financial statements relate to a closed underwriting year of account, matters relating to going concern are not relevant to these underwriting year financial statements. The underwriting year financial statements are prepared in accordance with a special purpose framework for the specific purpose as described in the Use of this report paragraph below. As a result, the underwriting year financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Underwriting Year Accounts other than the underwriting year financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Managing Agent is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the underwriting year financial statements 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 underwriting year financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the underwriting year financial statements 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 underwriting year financial statements 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.

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 underwriting year financial statements 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 underwriting year accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the managing agent for the underwriting year financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of managing agent's responsibilities, the Managing Agent is responsible for the preparation of the underwriting year financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the result for the 2019 closed year of account. The Managing Agent is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of underwriting year financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the underwriting year financial statements 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 underwriting year financial statements.

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.

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 underwriting year financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the underwriting year financial statements 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 underwriting year financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journals and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with the Board, management, internal audit and the syndicate's compliance function, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Assessment of matters reported on the Managing Agent's whistleblowing helpline and management's investigation of such matters;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Board, the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, the Risk Management Committee, the Reserving Committee and correspondence with regulatory authorities, including Lloyd's of London, the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulatory Authority;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, for example, in relation to the valuation of the claims incurred but not reported included within claims outstanding;
- Reviewing the impact of any significant contracts entered into in the year;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular, any journals relating to revenue, any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, posted by senior management or unusually backdated; and

- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

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 underwriting year financial statements. 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 underwriting year financial statements 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 Part C of the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) 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.

Other required reporting

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

- we have not 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
- the underwriting year financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Sean Forster (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

3 March 2022

Statement of comprehensive income – technical account for general business

	Note	£000
Syndicate allocated capacity		**479,575**
Earned premium, net of reinsurance		
Gross premium written	2	**353,029**
Outward reinsurance premium		**(56,401)**
Earned premium, net of reinsurance		**296,628**
Reinsurance to close premium received, net of reinsurance	3	**148,011**
Allocated investment return transferred from non-technical account	11	**5,840**
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		
Claims paid		
Gross amount		**(239,229)**
Reinsurers' share		**21,206**
Net claims paid		**(218,023)**
Reinsurance to close premium payable, net of reinsurance	4	**(115,221)**
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		**(333,244)**
Net operating expenses	5	**(101,266)**
Balance on the technical account for general business		**15,969**

Statement of comprehensive income – non-technical account

	Note	£000
Balance on the technical account for general business		**15,969**
Investment return		
Investment income	11	**7,132**
Unrealised gains on investments	11	**8,096**
Investment expenses and charges	11	**(465)**
Unrealised losses on investments	11	**(8,923)**
Allocated investment return transferred to technical account for general business	11	**(5,840)**
		-
Other income		**-**
Other charges, including value adjustments		**(60)**
		(60)
Profit for the 2019 closed year of account		**15,909**

There are no differences between the result for the financial year stated above and the historical cost equivalents in the statement of comprehensive income for the period.

The notes on pages 71 to 77 form an integral part of these underwriting accounts.

Balance sheet

	Note	£000
Assets		
Investments	6	**76,653**
Deposits with ceding undertakings		**562**
Debtors	7	**44,383**
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross reinsurance to close premium payable	4	**235,146**
		356,744
Other assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		**11,538**
Overseas deposits	8	**1,511**
Accrued interest and rent		**3,340**
Deferred acquisition costs	13	**1,195**
		17,584
Total assets		**374,328**
Members' balances		**15,180**
Liabilities		
Gross reinsurance to close premium payable	4	**350,367**
Creditors	9	**8,405**
Accruals and deferred income		**376**
		359,148
Total liabilities		**374,328**

The notes on pages 71 to 77 form an integral part of these underwriting accounts.

The underwriting year accounts on pages 66 to 70 were approved by the Board on 2 March 2022 and signed on behalf of the syndicate's managing agent by:

Ryan Warren
Finance Director
3 March 2022

Statement of changes in members' balances

	£000
2018 year of account	
Members' balances brought forward at 1 January 2021	**(12,014)**
Receipt of loss from members' personal reserve funds	**12,014**
Members' balances carried forward at 31 December 2021	**-**
2019 year of account	
Profit for the closed 2019 year of account	**15,909**
Members' agents fees paid in year	**(729)**
Amounts due to members' carried forward at 31 December 2021	**15,180**
Combined amount due to members carried forward at 31 December 2021	**15,180**

The notes on pages 71 to 77 form an integral part of these underwriting accounts.

Cash flow statement

	Note	£000
Net cash outflow from operating activities	12	**(3,683)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of equity and debt instruments		**(45,242)**
Sale of equity and debt instruments		**42,046**
Investment income received net of expenses paid		**7,132**
Net cash generated in investing activities		**3,936**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Transfer from members in respect of underwriting participations		**12,014**
Members' agents fees		**(729)**
Net cash generated in financing activities		**11,285**
Net increase in cash at bank and in hand		**11,538**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**11,538**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash at bank and in hand		**11,538**
Cash and cash equivalents		**11,538**

The notes on pages 71 to 77 form an integral part of these underwriting accounts.

Notes to the accounts

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as modified by the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

Members participate in a syndicate by reference to a year of account and each syndicate year of account is a separate annual venture. These accounts relate to the 2019 year of account which has been closed by reinsurance to close as at 31 December 2021. Consequently, the balance sheet represents the assets and liabilities of the 2019 year of account at the date of closure. The underwriting account reflects the transactions for that year of account during the three year period from date of inception until closure. Accordingly, this is the only reporting period and so corresponding amounts are not shown.

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

Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are the same as those disclosed in the annual report and accounts with the exception of:

RITC premium

The RITC premium 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.

2. Segmental analysis

2019 closed year of account	Gross premium written and earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000
Direct insurance					
Accident and health	-	(324)	-	-	(324)
Motor (third party liability)	-	-	-	-	-
Motor (other classes)	341,234	(215,661)	(95,254)	(19,729)	10,590
Fire and other damage to property	-	490	(1)	(489)	-
Other	11,795	(7,772)	(4,265)	(36)	(278)
	353,029	(223,267)	(99,520)	(20,254)	9,988
Reinsurance accepted	-	(24)	(46)	211	141
Total	**353,029**	**(223,291)**	**(99,566)**	**(20,043)**	**10,129**
Investment return					5,840
Technical account balance					**15,969**

3. RITC premium received, net of reinsurance

2018 year of account closure at 31 December 2020	£000
Gross	
Provision for reported claims	**326,196**
Provision for IBNR	**40,109**
Gross RITC received	**366,305**
Reinsurers' share	
Provision for reported claims	**(195,806)**
Provision for IBNR	**(22,488)**
Other technical provisions	**-**
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross RITC premium received	**(218,294)**
RITC premium received, net of reinsurance	**148,011**

4. RITC premium paid, net of reinsurance

2019 year of account closure at 31 December 2021	£000
Gross	
Provision for reported claims	**326,289**
Provision for IBNR	**24,078**
Gross RITC payable	**350,367**
Reinsurers' share	
Provision for reported claims	**(232,219)**
Provision for IBNR	**(2,927)**
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross RITC premium payable	**(235,146)**
RITC premium payable, net of reinsurance	**115,221**

Other technical provisions relate to the SPRe reinsurance recoverables on cedable claims that have not exceeded the attachment point.

5. Net operating expenses

	£000
Gross	
Acquisition costs – commission expenses	**44,756**
Acquisition costs – operating expenses	**23,257**
Administrative expenses	**21,337**
Lloyd's personal expenses and other charges	**8,084**
Auditors' remuneration	**718**
Directors' remuneration	**1,414**
	99,566
Reinsurers' share	
Acquisition costs – commission expenses	**1,700**
Total	**101,266**

6. Investments

All financial instruments are designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

	Fair value £000	Cost £000
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Shares, other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**6,393**	6,362
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**67,738**	68,480
Participation in investment pools	**417**	419
Overseas deposits	**882**	882
Other loans	**1,223**	1,223
Total	**76,653**	77,366

7. Debtors

	£000
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations – intermediaries	**125**
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	**6,591**
Debtors due from related parties	**37,480**
Other	**187**
Total	**44,383**

8. Overseas deposits

Overseas deposits are amounts lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries. These comprise cash and cash equivalents.

9. Creditors

	£000
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations – intermediaries	**382**
Related parties	**8,023**
Total	**8,405**

10. Discounted claims

The claims relating to PPOs have been discounted at the following rate. The period that will elapse before claims are settled is determined using impaired mortality tables.

Class of business	Discount rate	Mean term of liabilities
Motor	**3.0%**	**15.6 years**

The effect of discounting credits on claims provisions is shown as follows:

Class of business	Gross £000	Reinsurers' share £000
Claims provisions before discounting	**431,011**	305,393
Discounting credits	**(80,644)**	(70,247)
Claims provisions after discounting	**350,367**	235,146

11. Investment return

	£000
Investment income	
Income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	**7,620**
Net loss on realisation of investments	**(488)**
	7,132
Unrealised gains on investments	**8,096**
Investment expenses and charges	**(465)**
Unrealised losses on investments	**(8,923)**
Total investment return	**5,840**

Investment returns are allocated from the non-technical to the technical account as the entire investment portfolio supports the general insurance business.

12. Reconciliation of profit for the year of account to net cash outflow from operating activities

	£000
Profit for the closed year of account	**15,909**
RITC premium received, net of reinsurance – non cash consideration	**(135,391)**
RITC premium payable, net of reinsurance	**115,221**
Increase in debtors	**(5,912)**
Decrease in creditors	**5,812**
Movements in other assets and liabilities	**(613)**
Investment return	**1,291**
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(3,683)**

13. Deferred acquisition costs

	£000
Deferred acquisition costs – reinsurers' share	1,195
Total	**1,195**

Reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs relates to the deferral of SPRe fees.

14. Related parties

Information regarding related parties of the syndicate is disclosed on pages 56 to 58.

Seven year summary of results

	2013 closed	2014 closed	2015 closed	2016 closed	2017 closed	2018 closed	2019 closed
Syndicate allocated capacity (£'000)	437,278	437,522	349,828	359,462	478,865	479,598	479,575
Number of members of the syndicate	1,390	1,331	1,293	1,297	1,290	1,076	1,032
Aggregate net premium (£'000)	347,434	346,344	372,521	377,246	354,939	297,843	296,628
Result for a member with an illustrative share of £10,000							
Gross premium written	9,725	8,695	11,040	11,559	7,850	6,805	7,361
As a percentage of allocated capacity	*97%*	*87%*	*110%*	*116%*	*79%*	*68%*	*74%*
Net premium written	7,945	7,916	10,649	10,495	7,412	6,210	6,185
As a percentage of allocated capacity	*79 %*	*79%*	*106%*	*105%*	*74%*	*62%*	62%
Premium for the reinsurance to close and earlier years of account	4,750	3,365	3,760	4,306	3,518	3,323	3,086
Net claims paid	(5,740)	(5,893)	(7,329)	(7,751)	(4,973)	(4,694)	(4,546)
Reinsurance to close year of account	(3,368)	(3,006)	(4,425)	(4,687)	(3,328)	(3,086)	(2,403)
Underwriting result	3,587	2,382	2,655	2,363	2,629	1,753	2,323
As a percentage of gross premium	*37%*	*27%*	*24%*	*20%*	*33%*	26%	32%
Syndicate operating expenses	(3,333)	(2,900)	(3,132)	(2,931)	(2,051)	(1,997)	(1,944)
Net underwriting result	254	(518)	(477)	(568)	578	(244)	379
As a percentage of gross premium	*3%*	*(6%)*	*(4%)*	*(5%)*	*7%*	(4%)	5%
Investment return	156	205	193	68	161	148	122
Profit/(loss) before personal expenses	410	(313)	(284)	(500)	739	(96)	500
Illustrative personal expenses	(166)	(161)	(181)	(193)	(149)	(139)	(169)
Illustrative profit commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	(467)
Profit/(loss) after illustrative profit commission and personal expenses (£)	244	(474)	(465)	(693)	590	(235)	(136)

Notes:

1. The illustrative profit commission and personal expenses are estimates of amounts which might be charged on a share of £10,000.
2. The effect of any minimum charges on personal expenses or deficit clauses on profit commission has been ignored.
3. Investment expenses are included within investment return.
4. Syndicate operating expenses include foreign exchange differences and other non-technical income and charges.