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Beat Special Purpose Arrangement 6123

Annual Report and Accounts
31 December 2021

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Directors and administration

Managing Agent

Asta Managing Agency Ltd

Directors

P A Jardine (Chairman)*
R P Barke
C V Barley
K A Green*
C N Griffiths
L Harfitt
A J Hubbard*
D J G Hunt
M D Mohn*
S P A Norton
S D Redmond*
K Shah*
J M Tighe

*Non-Executive Directors

Company Secretary

N J Burdett

Managing Agent's Registered Office

5th Floor
Camomile Court
23 Camomile Street
London
EC3A 7LL

Managing Agent's Registered Number

1918744

Active Underwriter

A J T Milligan

Bankers

Lloyds Bank
Citibank NA
RBC Dexia

Registered Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

Signing Actuary

Alex Lee, Ernst & Young LLP

Managing Agent's report

The Special Purpose Arrangement's ("SPA") Managing Agent (The Agency) is a company registered in England and Wales. The directors of the Managing Agent present their report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

This annual report is prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("Lloyd's Regulations 2008").

Results

The total recognised result for calendar year 2021 is a profit of \$1.4m (2020: loss of \$17.6m).

The SPA presents its results under FRS102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. In accordance with FRS102, the Syndicate has identified its insurance contracts and accounted for them in accordance with FRS103.

Principal activity and review of the business

The SPA was established in May 2015 to underwrite a variable quota share of Syndicate 4242. The SPA ceased to underwrite for the 2020 underwriting year. The 2019 underwriting year was the last year of active member participation, and as such the SPA's operations are limited to adjusting small volumes of premium on existing contracts, and managing net liabilities as claims are paid.

All policies reinsured by the SPA are underwritten by Syndicate 4242 in association with ICAT Managers (LLC). ICAT Managers underwrites through a network of relationships with surplus line wholesale brokers and licensed retail agents. It specialises in underwriting property insurance located in areas of the United States (U.S.) that are prone to hurricanes and earthquakes. Coverage includes natural catastrophe perils, All Other Perils ("AOP"), general liability, equipment breakdown and limited flood coverage.

The portfolio comprises small commercial properties underwritten by Syndicate 4242. The cession to SPA 6123 is determined by the characteristics and location of the risks. The parameters for such cession being determined in accordance with the targeted delivery of the SPA's business plan. The portfolio is derived from the regions of the U.S. below:

- i. Eastern Seaboard
- ii. Florida
- iii. Gulf Coast
- iv. Hawaii
- v. Earthquake (primarily California, the U.S. Pacific Northwest, the U.S. Intermountain West, Alaska, the New Madrid area of the U.S., and Hawaii)

Beat Capital Partners Ltd ("Beat"), a long-term venture capital fund focused on the insurance industry, became the corporate sponsor of Syndicate 4242 and the SPA during 2018 through a transaction to acquire Paraline UK (Group) Ltd, a company that holds certain capital and operational rights in respect to the Syndicate and SPA.

Managing Agent's report continued

Boulder Claims provides claims administration services to Syndicate 4242 in respect to the SPA subject portfolio.

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

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Gross written premiums:		
Eastern Seaboard Insurance	-	(31)
Fire and Other Perils	1	(95)
Florida and Property Insurance	-	(118)
Gulf Property Insurance	-	(32)
Hawaii Property Insurance	-	(18)
Earthquake Property Insurance	-	(10)
	<u>1</u>	<u>(304)</u>

The SPA's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows;

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Gross written premiums	-	(304)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	1,419	(17,578)
Net loss ratio*	202,400.0%	254.8%
Combined ratio*	140,200.0%	341.6%

**The net loss ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred to net premiums earned, while the combined ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred and net operating expenses to net premiums earned. Lower ratios represent better performance.*

The SPA has material natural catastrophe exposure and hence the loss ratios particularly reflect the impacts of Hurricanes Sally, Laura and Zeta to the 2020 calendar year (impacting the 2019 year of account).

The return on capacity for the 2019 closed year of account at 31 December 2021 is shown below.

	2019
	Closed
	\$'000
Capacity	47,250
Loss	(14,482)
Return on insurance capacity	(30.6%)

Outward reinsurance arrangements

Catastrophe Coverage - The SPA has a layered catastrophe reinsurance to protect against the adverse accumulation of the losses from multiple policies as a result of large catastrophic events.

Managing Agent's report continued

All Other Peril Coverage – The SPA has per risk reinsurance to protect against the occurrence of losses from other perils such as large fires that impact upon the portfolio underwritten.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Syndicate sets risk appetite annually, which is approved by the Agency as part of the Syndicate's business planning and Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR') process. The Agency Risk Committee meets at least quarterly to oversee the risk management framework. The Syndicate Board, a sub-committee of the Agency Board, reviews the risk profile as reflected in the risk register, and monitors performance against risk appetite using a series of key risk indicators. The principal risk and uncertainties facing the Syndicate are as follows:

Insurance risk

Insurance risk includes the risks that a policy will be written for too low a premium or provide inappropriate cover (underwriting risk), that the frequency or severity of insured events will be higher than expected (claims risk), or that estimates of claims subsequently prove to be insufficient (reserving risk). The Syndicate Board manages insurance risk through the approved business plan, which sets out targets for volumes, pricing, line sizes and retention by class of business. The Syndicate Board then monitors performance against the business plan through the year. Reserve adequacy is monitored through quarterly review by the Asta Actuarial team and the Reserving Committee

Credit risk

The key aspect of credit risk is reinsurance counterparty risk which is the risk of default by one or more of the Syndicate's reinsurers and intermediaries. The Syndicate Board's policy is that the Syndicate will only reinsure with approved reinsurers, supported by collateralisation where required. The Agency Reinsurance Security Committee sets approval and usage criteria, monitors reinsurer ratings and is required to approve and oversee the application of the reinsurer approval policy.

Market risk

Market risk exposure impacting the SPA relates to fluctuations in interest rates or exchange rates. The SPA is exposed to foreign exchange movements as a result of mismatches between the currencies in which assets and liabilities are denominated. The Agency's policy is to maintain received income or incurred expenditure in the core currencies in which they were received or paid. Any surplus or deficit in a core currency would be subject to review by the Syndicate Board.

Investments and cash are held on the SPA's behalf by the Host Syndicate in accordance with the funds withheld arrangement.

Exposure to changes in interest rates comes from the Host Syndicate's investment portfolio. The Agency seeks to minimise this risk through investing in either fixed interest securities or high quality floating rate notes.

In addition, the Host Syndicate's Investment Committee, which reports to the Syndicate Board, ensures that the Syndicate's investment portfolio is managed by the external investment manager in accordance with the Syndicate's risk appetite and to guidelines as approved by the Syndicate Board.

Managing Agent's report continued

The SPA writes the majority of its business in U.S. Dollars, which is its functional currency. The SPA incurs the majority of its expenses in Sterling; these expenses, however, do not create material currency risk for the SPA.

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the SPA will not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, owing to a shortfall in cash or can only meet obligations at excessive cost. The Host Syndicate pays insurance claims and other liabilities (including expenses) on the SPA's behalf in accordance with the funds withheld arrangement. Cash calls can be made by the Host Syndicate on the SPA under certain circumstances.

The SPA has called on Capital Providers of the 2019 year of account.

Operational risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes, systems and external events lead to losses to the SPA. The Agency seeks to manage this risk through the use of an operational risk and control framework, detailed procedures through training programme manuals and a structured programme of testing of processes and systems by internal audit. Business continuity and disaster recovery plans are in place and are regularly updated and tested.

Regulatory risk is the risk of loss owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to regulatory change. The Agency is required to comply with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) and Lloyd's. Lloyd's requirements include those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US situs business. The Agency has a Compliance Officer who manages a function that monitors business activity and regulatory developments to assess any effects on the Agency.

The SPA has no appetite for failing to treat customers fairly. The SPA manages and monitors its customer risk through a suite of risk indicators and reporting metrics as part of its documented customer risk framework. The customer risk framework is consistently applied across all Asta syndicates and is overseen by the Conduct Oversight Group (COG), which is an AMA Board Committee that includes a non-executive director as a member who fulfils the role of Customer Champion.

Group / strategic risk

This is the risk of contagion that arises from being associated with key stakeholders and the impact that activities and events that occur within other connected or third parties has on the business.

Strategic risk covers the risks faced by the SPA due to changes in underlying strategy of the business or that of its key stakeholders (including strategic conflicts of interest).

Future developments

The SPA has ceased to underwrite for the 2020 underwriting year. A new Lloyd's syndicate – Syndicate 2288 – was set up to underwrite in 2020 in SPA 6123's place and is a live syndicate. SPA 6123 will execute its final reinsurance to close for the 2019 underwriting year as at 31

Managing Agent's report continued

December 2021 with settlement taking place in 2022 to the host syndicate and its members. As such, the Syndicate is no longer considered to be a Going Concern.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

In 2020 Asta initiated work to identify ESG priorities and build out its ESG framework, incorporating sections covering Asta's own ESG framework and the framework for its managed syndicates. This work will be built out in 2022 and used to inform the ESG frameworks for managed syndicates. The framework is aligned to Lloyd's ESG guidance from October 2021, and to Asta's climate change work detailed below.

Climate change

Following the Prudential Regulation Authority's (PRA) Supervisory Statement in 2019 and subsequent Dear CEO letter in 2020, Asta have built a climate change framework, applicable to all syndicates, covering the physical, transition and liability climate change risks, based on the underlying business written by each syndicate. Asta and its managed syndicates accept climate change risk where it is an inherent part of an insurance business model, providing it is understood, managed and controlled and/or compensated. There is no appetite for uncontrolled, unmanaged exposure to the financial risks of climate change.

A measure for climate change exposure within insurance risk appetites has been implemented to highlight where time and resource is most required in order to manage the potential exposure and successfully steer portfolios through global changes. The Syndicate has identified the level of climate change exposure in its business plans and will manage this accordingly, with the ability to change the level of risk being taken in future and thereby amend the oversight and monitoring framework.

The framework ensures Board-level engagement and accountability with the PRA's requirements, assigning clear responsibilities for managing Asta's and its syndicate's financial risks associated with climate change. The AMA Finance Director, who is a Board member, is responsible for the climate change framework, including identifying and managing financial climate related risks.

Coronavirus

The Agency and Syndicate have continued to monitor Government guidelines throughout 2021 and have implemented a trial phase of "Hybrid" working. Hybrid working allows staff to work both remotely and in the more traditional office environment to meet business needs. The pre pandemic 9 to 5 office regime would appear to be a thing of the past as the demand for flexible working becomes a key consideration for both new and existing members of staff.

The Agency are committed to finding an operational Hybrid working policy that delivers on all client and regulatory needs while offering staff the flexibility to work remotely. The Agency also recognises the need for staff to develop within their roles and that face to face on the job training is essential in ensuring staff are able to reach their full potential. The Hybrid working structure will be updated through 2022 to optimise working practices. The Agency is ready to adapt to any change in guidelines and potential seasonal spikes and foresee no business interruptions throughout 2022.

Hybrid working through 2021 has seen the Agency deliver from both a regulatory and client standpoint with no adverse outcomes through remote working.

Managing Agent's report continued

There is continued assessment of liquidity, market and credit risk and the implications on the Syndicate are monitored, in conjunction with other insurance events, and are escalated to Board level where appropriate.

The Agency plans to maintain the current form of operations for the foreseeable future with no adverse effects anticipated.

Given that the SPA has not been actively underwriting since 2020, the impact of Covid-19 has been negligible; all of the SPA's operations are outsourced, and the service providers have continued to provide the same levels of service as seen in previous years.

Directors

Details of the directors of the Managing Agent that were serving at the year end and up to the date of signing of the SPA annual accounts are provided on page 1. Changes to the directors were as follows:

S D Redmond

Appointed 20 April 2021

Disclosure of information to the auditor

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

Independent Auditors

During the year, the Managing Agent appointed Ernst & Young LLP as the auditors for the Syndicate. Following the completion of the reinsurance to close arrangement and closure of the Syndicate, Ernst & Young LLP will resign as the Syndicate's auditor.

SPA Annual General Meeting

In accordance with the Syndicate Meetings (Amendment No 1) Byelaw (No 18 of 2000) the Managing Agent does not propose holding an annual meeting this year; objections to this proposal or the intention to reappoint the auditors for a further 12 months can be made by Syndicate members before 29th April 2022.

On behalf of the Board

N J Burdett
Company Secretary
03 March 2022

Statement of Managing Agent's responsibilities

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Managing Agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently subject to changes arising on the adoption of new accounting standards in the year;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the notes to the Syndicate accounts; and
- prepare the Syndicate accounts on the basis that the Syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Syndicate will do so.

The Managing Agent is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Syndicate and enable it to comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Special Purpose Arrangement 6123

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts of syndicate 6123 ('the syndicate') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Members' Balances, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and FRS 103 'Insurance Contracts' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the syndicate annual accounts:

- ▶ give a true and fair view of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- ▶ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ▶ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts section of our report. We are independent of the syndicate in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the syndicate annual accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to other entities of public interest, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - Conclusions relating to going concern

We draw attention to Basis of Preparation note within Note 1 which explains that the 2019 year of account of syndicate 6123 has closed and all assets and liabilities are expected to be transferred to the 2020 year of account of syndicate 4242 through a third-party reinsurance to close arrangement. Syndicate 6123 has no successor year of account.

As a result the Annual Accounts of syndicate 6123 have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent auditor's report continued

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the syndicate annual accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors of the managing agent are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the syndicate annual accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate annual accounts or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the syndicate annual accounts themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008

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 financial year in which the syndicate annual accounts are prepared is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts; and
- ▶ the managing agent's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the syndicate and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the managing agent's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you, if in our opinion:

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

Independent auditor's report continued

Responsibilities of the managing agent

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 8, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the managing agent determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 in operation, disclosing as applicable, matters related to its ability to continue in operation and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the managing agent either intends to cease to operate the syndicate, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the managing agent and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained a general understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the syndicate and determined that the most significant are direct laws and regulations related to elements of Lloyd's Byelaws and Regulations, and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP), and requirements referred to by Lloyd's in the instructions. Our considerations of other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the syndicate annual accounts included permissions and supervisory requirements of Lloyd's of London, the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') and the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

Independent auditor's report continued

- We obtained a general understanding of how the syndicate is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, and those responsible for legal and compliance matters of the syndicate. In assessing the effectiveness of the control environment, we also reviewed significant correspondence between the syndicate, Lloyd's of London and other UK regulatory bodies; reviewed minutes of the Board and Risk Committee of the managing agent; and gained an understanding of the managing agent's approach to governance. We also performed procedures to understand the culture of compliance and governance including the obtainment and review of the code of conduct, employee handbook and whistleblowing policy. Furthermore in order to assess the internal views of risks and their likelihoods, we have reviewed the risk register and risk event summary for the syndicate.
- For direct laws and regulations, we considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related syndicate annual accounts' items.
- For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiries of the directors of the managing agent and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, enquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, enquiring about the managing agent's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies, and inspecting significant correspondence with Lloyd's, the FCA and the PRA.
- The syndicate operates in the insurance industry which is a highly regulated environment. As such the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the syndicate's annual accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the managing agent has established to address risks identified by the managing agent, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We also considered areas of significant judgement, complex transactions, performance targets, economic or external pressures and the impact these have on the control environment. Where this risk was considered to be higher, on the valuation of claims outstanding, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the syndicate annual accounts were free from fraud or error.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report continued

Use of our report

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

Robert Bruce (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
03 March 2022

Statement of profit or loss

Technical account - General business

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Gross premiums written	3	-	(304)
Outward reinsurance premiums		-	(5,165)
Net written premiums		-	(5,469)
Change in the provision for unearned premiums			
• Gross amount		1	15,811
• Reinsurers' share		-	(3,081)
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums	4	1	12,730
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		1	7,261
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		-	16
Claims paid			
• Gross amount		(5,906)	(13,258)
• Reinsurers' share		(40)	5,089
		(5,946)	(8,169)
Changes in claims outstanding			
• Gross amount		5,212	(10,653)
• Reinsurers' share		2,758	322
Change in the net provision for claims	4	7,970	(10,331)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		2,024	(18,500)
Net operating expenses	5	(622)	(6,304)
Balance on technical account – general business		1,403	(17,527)

All the amounts above are in respect of continuing operations.

The notes on pages 21 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit of loss continued

Non-technical account

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Balance on technical account – general business		1,403	(17,527)
Investment income	9	1	8
Unrealised gains on investments		-	-
Unrealised losses on investments		-	-
Gains on realisation of investments		(1)	11
Investment expenses and charges		-	(3)
		-	16
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		-	(16)
Other income – Gain/(loss) on exchange		16	(51)
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year		<u>1,419</u>	<u>(17,578)</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses in the year other than those reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss and hence no Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has been presented.

All the amounts above are in respect of continuing operations. The notes on pages 21 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in members' balances

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Members' balances brought forward at 1 January	(7,849)	(1,953)
Total comprehensive Profit/(loss) for the year	1,419	(17,578)
Collection of loss from members	1,986	1,707
Cash call	4	9,996
Members' charges	<u>(85)</u>	<u>(21)</u>
Members' balances carried forward at 31 December	<u>(4,525)</u>	<u>(7,849)</u>

Members participate on Syndicates by reference to years of account (YOA) and their ultimate result, assets and liabilities are assessed with reference to policies incepting in that year of account in respect of their membership of a particular year.

The notes on pages 21 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Assets			
<i>Reinsurers' share of technical provisions</i>			
Provision for unearned premiums	4	-	-
Claims outstanding	4	<u>8,927</u>	<u>17,411</u>
		8,927	17,411
<i>Debtors</i>			
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	10	<u>2,367</u>	<u>8,239</u>
		2,367	8,239
<i>Prepayments and accrued income</i>			
Deferred acquisition costs		-	-
Other prepayments and accrued income		<u>(4)</u>	<u>885</u>
		(4)	885
<i>Total assets</i>		<u>11,290</u>	<u>26,535</u>

The notes on pages 21 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position continued

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Members' balance and liabilities			
<i>Capital and reserves</i>			
Members' balances		(4,525)	(7,849)
<i>Liabilities</i>			
<i>Technical provisions</i>			
Provision for unearned premiums	4	-	1
Claims outstanding	4	15,067	33,061
		15,067	33,062
<i>Creditors</i>			
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	11	15	543
Other creditors		480	548
		495	1,091
<i>Accruals and deferred income</i>		253	231
<i>Total liabilities</i>		15,815	34,384
<i>Total members' balances and liabilities</i>		11,290	26,535

The notes on pages 21 to 41 form part of these annual accounts.

The financial statements on pages 15 to 41 were approved by board of directors on 24 February 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

R P Barke
Director
3 March 2022

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000
Cash flows from Operating activities			
<i>Profit/(Loss) for the financial year</i>		1,419	(17,578)
(Decrease) in gross technical provisions		(17,995)	(27,725)
Decrease in reinsurers' share of gross technical provisions		8,484	25,213
Decrease in debtors		5,872	13,574
(Decrease) in creditors		(596)	(9,617)
Movement in other assets/liabilities/foreign exchange		911	4,451
Investment Return		-	(16)
<i>Net cash (outflows) from operating activities</i>		<u>(1,905)</u>	<u>(11,698)</u>
Cash from Investing activities			
Investment income received		-	16
<i>Net cash inflows from investing activities</i>		<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>
Cash from Financing activities			
Collection of loss from members' personal reserve fund		1,986	1,707
Cash calls in period		4	9,996
Members' agent fees and non-standard personal expenses		(85)	(21)
<i>Net cash inflows from financing activities</i>		<u>1,905</u>	<u>11,682</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The SPA comprises a group of members of the Society of Lloyd's that underwrites insurance business in the London Market. The address of the SPA's Managing Agent is stated on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and FRS 102 and FRS 103, being applicable UK GAAP accounting standards, and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations relating to insurance companies.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. 2019 was the final year in which the SPA 6123 wrote new business and it is in run-off. Accordingly, the going concern basis of accounting has not been applied to the Financial Statements. This has had no impact on the carrying values of the assets and liabilities presents in the Financial Statements and there has been no additional adjustments relating to the Reinsurance to Close of this final year of account.

The SPA's functional currency is USD. The financial statements are prepared in USD which is the reporting and presentational currency of the SPA and rounded to the nearest \$'000.

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

2. Accounting Policies

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

Accounting policies continued

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

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

Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are contracts where the SPA (as a reinsurer) accepts significant insurance risk (risk arising from both underwriting risk and timing risk), from a reinsured by agreeing to compensate them if a specified uncertain future event (the reinsured event) adversely affects them. The SPA determines whether it has significant insurance risk by comparing the amount and timing of premiums, commissions, and claim settlement expenses paid with the amount and timing of such cash flows if the reinsured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Once the SPA classifies a contract as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its term, even if the insurance risk decreases significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations extinguish or expire.

Significant accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Syndicate's financial statements.

Gross premiums written

Gross premiums written consist of premiums from inward reinsurance acceptances during the year. Gross premiums written also include premiums on reported but unprocessed reinsurance acceptances at the balance sheet date and a deduction for expected reinsurance acceptance cancellations based on the reinsured's historical cancellation activity over the past two years. The SPA shows premiums gross of ceding commissions on inward reinsurance acceptances and excludes taxes and fees levied on them.

For certain insurance contracts, premium is initially recognised based on estimates of ultimate premiums. These estimates, primarily relating to binder business, are judgemental and could result in misstatements of revenue recorded in the financial statements.

The main assumption underlying future premium, is that past premium development can be used to project future premium development.

Reinsurance premiums

Outward reinsurance premiums consist of premiums on outward reinsurance contracts with other insurers and reinsurers bound during the year to reduce the SPA's exposure to losses from catastrophes and all other property perils. The SPA's catastrophe reinsurers also charge reinstatement premiums to restore reinsurance contracts to their full limits when large

catastrophes occur that exhaust all or a portion of these limits. Reinsurance transactions do not relieve the SPA of its primary obligations to its policyholders.

Provisions for unearned premiums

Unearned premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. In respect of general insurance business, written premiums are recognised as earned over the period of the policy on a time apportionment basis having regard, where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

Unearned reinsurance premiums are those proportions of premiums written in a year that relate to periods of risk after the reporting date. Unearned reinsurance premiums are deferred over the term of the underlying insurance policies for risks-attaching contracts and over the term of the reinsurance contract for losses-occurring contracts.

Provision for unexpired risks

At the balance sheet date, the SPA performs a liability adequacy test on its insurance liabilities less related deferred acquisition costs to ensure that the carrying value is adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows. If this test shows that the liabilities are inadequate, any deficiency is recognised as an expense to the profit or loss account initially by recognising an additional liability for claims provisions or recognising a provision for unexpired risks.

The directors assess the provision for unexpired risks by class of business. No provision for unexpired risks was recorded in 2021 (2020: Nil).

Claims incurred, Net of reinsurance

Gross claims incurred consist of the estimated cost of settling all claims occurring before the balance sheet date, whether reported or not, including related claims handling expenses. The

SPA does not discount claims outstanding. The SPA anticipates subrogation recoveries when it sets provisions for reported claims. The SPA accounts for reinsurance recoveries when it incurs the related losses. The directors assess the provision for claims outstanding on a case basis based on the estimated cost of all claims notified but not settled at the balance sheet date.

The provision also includes the estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) at the balance sheet date based on statistical methods and includes adjustments for catastrophes and other significant events, changes in historical trends, economic and social conditions, judicial decisions, and legislation, as necessary.

In evaluating the provision, the directors use the findings of the SPA's actuaries, which include an associated third party claims administrator's loss estimates for large catastrophes. The claims administrator, together with loss modelling staff, base the selected estimate of losses for each large catastrophe after considering the range of ultimate loss estimates using various methods. Such methods include expected claim count and average cost per claim, incurred loss development, stochastic event scenario modelling from different software vendors, market share analysis, and other information, including independent third party evaluations. For smaller catastrophes and all other property perils, the SPA's actuaries apply Initial Expected Loss Ratios (IELRs) for each class of business, which is segmented by homogeneous regions and policy types. The SPA's actuaries develop these IELRs against catastrophe models, market data, and past claims on similar classes of business.

Accounting policies continued

The provision for claims outstanding is subject to significant variability. While the directors believe that the recorded provision for gross claims and reinsurance recoveries is adequate, establishing this liability is a judgmental and inherently uncertain process. Therefore, it is

possible that actual losses may not conform to the assumptions that the directors used in determining the amount of this provision. Accordingly, the ultimate provision may be significantly greater or less than the outstanding amount held at the balance sheet date. The SPA recognises adjustments to the provision for claims outstanding in the profit and loss account when known. The nature of short tail claims, such as the property insurance that the reinsured syndicate provides, where policyholders typically notify the reinsured syndicate of their claims within an average of 30 days and the reinsured syndicate typically settles these claims within a short time period which is normally less uncertain after a few years than long tail risks, such as some liability lines of business, where it may be several years before policyholders advise their insurance carriers of their claims and the carriers settle them.

The directors base the reinsurers' share of the provision for claims outstanding on the provisions for reported claims and IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts from potential reinsurer insolvencies based on the type of balance and security ratings of the involved reinsurers. The directors use statistical methods to help them make these estimates.

Claims handling expenses

Claims handling expenses mostly consist of fees to an associated third party claims administrator for the handling of claims. In exchange for these services, the claims administrator charges a base fee equal to a percentage of gross premiums written. The base fee gives the SPA access to the claims administrator's staff for the administration of claims; it also entitles the SPA to a predetermined number of new claim file allowances. To the extent that actual claim volume exceeds the accumulated claim file allowances under the base fee, the claims administrator charges an additional fee for each additional claim.

This claims administration arrangement contains multiple deliverables, each representing a separate unit of accounting. As such, the SPA defers the portion of fees attributable to new claim file allowances based on their selling prices (contract rates) until actual claims are reported against them, or the allowances expire, whichever occurs first. If an actual claim is reported against a claim file allowance, the SPA recognises the allowance expense over the period that the claim is administered based on historical settlement patterns. If a claim is not reported against a claim file allowance before the allowance expires, the SPA includes the allowance in the profit and loss account when the allowance expires. The SPA defers the rest of the base fee (for access to staff and infrastructure) and recognises it as expense evenly over the term of services. The SPA includes deferred claims handling expenses in other prepayments and accrued income.

Acquisition costs, net of reinsurance

Acquisition costs consist of ceding commissions on inward reinsurance acceptances. The SPA defers acquisition costs to the extent that they are attributable to unearned premiums at the balance sheet date and expenses them as it earns the underlying insurance contract premiums. The SPA includes acquisition costs in net operating expenses.

Net operating expense

The SPA recognises operating expenses when incurred. Operating expenses include acquisition costs and the change in deferred acquisition costs, administrative expenses, and reinsurance commissions and profit participation. Administrative expenses consist of:

Accounting policies continued

- (i) operating costs,
- (ii) Managing Agent fees,
- (iii) Lloyd's membership costs, and
- (iv) auditor fees.

Administrative expenses also include profit commissions charged by the Managing Agent. Profit commissions equal a percentage of each underwriting year's profits subject to a two-calendar-year deficit carry-forward provision. The SPA charges commissions to expense when incurred. The SPA recognises brokerage sharing when brokers place the reinsurance coverage.

Reinsurance commissions and profit participation consist of contingent profit commissions from reinsurers. The SPA accrues for contingent profit commissions based on the contract formulas. The SPA's contingent profit commission calculations include a provision for IBNR.

Offsetting

The SPA sets off and presents its financial assets and liabilities net where:

- (i) both it and another party owes the other determinable amounts,
- (ii) it has the right to set off the amount owed with the amount owed by the other party,
- (iii) it intends to set off, and
- (iv) the right of setoff is enforceable at law.

Investment return

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

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

For investments at fair value through profit or loss, realised gains and losses represent the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the purchase price. For investments measured at amortised cost, realised gains and losses represents the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the latest carrying value (or if acquired after the last reporting date, the purchase price).

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

Accounting policies continued

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

Foreign currency translation

The directors measure foreign currency assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date, while they measure foreign currency revenues and expenses at the historical exchange rates in effect at the time of the related transactions. The directors used an exchange rate of 1.35 to translate Sterling balances into U.S. Dollars at 31 December 2021 (1.37 at 31 December 2020).

Taxation

Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 does not require the Managing Agent to deduct basic rate income tax from the SPA's trading income. Therefore, payments of profits made to members of the SPA or their members' agents are gross of tax. Trading income includes capital appreciation, which is also paid gross of tax. The SPA did not make any provision for U.S. federal income tax payable on its underwriting results. The SPA's members pay these taxes alongside the U.K. income taxes resulting from the SPA's trading income. The SPA includes any tax payments made on account of its members during the year in members' balances.

3. Segmental analysis

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

	Gross written premiums	Gross premium earned	Gross claims incurred	Net operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2021						
Reinsurance accepted	-	1	(694)	(622)	2,718	1,403

	Gross written premiums	Gross premium earned	Gross claims incurred	Net operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2020						
Reinsurance accepted	(304)	15,507	(23,911)	(6,304)	(2,835)	(17,543)

All premiums were concluded in the UK.

Surplus lines wholesale brokers pay fire and other damage to property premiums to the reinsured in single payments, while policyholders working through licensed retail agents pay premiums in single or multiple instalments to the reinsured. The SPA's reinsurance agreement with the reinsured operates on a funds withheld basis, with the reinsured holding the SPA's funds for each underwriting year in premium trust funds for three years; after which, the reinsured remits these funds to the SPA.

The SPA only reinsures properties in the U.S.

4. Technical provisions

2021	Gross provisions \$'000	Reinsurance assets \$'000	Net \$'000
Claims outstanding			
Balance at 1 January	33,061	(17,411)	15,650
Change in claims outstanding	(5,212)	(2,758)	(7,970)
Balance RITC'd to 4242	(12,782)	11,242	(1,540)
Balance at 31 December	<u>15,067</u>	<u>(8,927)</u>	<u>6,140</u>
Unearned premiums			
Balance at 1 January	1	-	1
Change in unearned premiums	(1)	-	(1)
Balance at 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2020	Gross provisions \$'000	Reinsurance assets \$'000	Net \$'000
Claims outstanding			
Balance at 1 January	44,975	(39,543)	5,432
Change in claims outstanding	10,653	(322)	10,331
Balance RITC'd into 4242	(22,567)	22,454	(113)
Balance at 31 December	<u>33,061</u>	<u>(17,411)</u>	<u>15,650</u>
Unearned premiums			
Balance at 1 January	15,812	(3,081)	12,731
Change in unearned premiums	(15,811)	3,081	(12,730)
Balance at 31 December	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

5. Net Operating Expenses

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Acquisition costs	-	84
Change in deferred acquisition costs	-	(4,448)
Administration expenses	(622)	(1,940)
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	-	-
Net operating expenses	(622)	(6,304)

6. Staff costs

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Wages and salaries	(78)	(175)
Social security costs and other pension costs	-	-
	(78)	(175)

Staff costs are recharged to the Syndicate from various service companies, and as such, no breakdown is provided of these costs into their constituent elements. Staff costs are included as part of the administrative expenses in note 5 to the financial statements.

7. Auditor's remuneration

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditor of these financial statements	(46)	(27)
Other services pursuant to Regulations and Lloyd's Byelaw	(70)	(121)
Other services relating to actuarial review	(17)	(13)
	(133)	(161)

Auditor's remuneration is included as part of the administrative expenses in note 5 to the financial statements. Included in Other services pursuant to Regulations and Lloyd's Byelaws for the year ended 31 December 2020 is \$40,800 paid to Ernst and Young LLP and \$80,000 to KPMG LLP.

8. Emoluments of the Directors of Asta Managing Agency Ltd

The aggregate emoluments of the directors and staff of the Managing Agency are met by Asta Managing Agency Ltd and are disclosed within the financial statements of that company, with the exception of J M Tighe, S P A Norton, D J G Hunt and L Harfitt. J M Tighe and S P A Norton's remuneration is disclosed in the financial statements of Asta Capital Ltd and the remuneration of D J G Hunt and L Harfitt is disclosed in the financial statements of Asta Insurance Markets Ltd and were all charged in the accounts of Asta Managing Agency Ltd.

No emoluments of the directors or staff of Asta Managing Agency Ltd were directly charged to the SPA.

No other compensation was payable to key management personnel.

The Active Underwriter received the following aggregate remuneration, charged as an SPA expense:

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Active Underwriter's emoluments	(6)	(16)
	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(16)</u>

9. Investment return

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank interest	-	5
Income from Investments	-	5
Accrued interest on investments	1	(2)
Total investment income	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

The SPA operates on a funds withheld basis with its host, Syndicate 4242. As such, a portion of Syndicate 4242's investment return is allocated to the SPA to reflect the return on the funds withheld.

10. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Due from reinsurers (within one year)	2,367	588
Due from reinsurers (after one year)	-	7,651
Total	<u>2,367</u>	<u>8,239</u>

11. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Due to reinsurers (within one year)	(15)	(543)
Total	(15)	(543)

12. Related parties

Asta Managing Agency Ltd (Asta) is the SPA's Managing Agent.

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

This table below details amounts expensed to Asta.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Managing Agent's fees on insurance capacity	-	-
Managing Agent's service fees	(282)	(662)
Profit commission	-	-
Total expenses	(282)	(662)
Amount outstanding at 31 December	(107)	(101)

The Managing Agent is owned by Asta Capital Ltd, a company incorporated in the U.K. and registered in England and Wales. Paraline International Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Paraline Group Ltd (Paraline Group), owns 27.8% of Asta Capital Ltd. Paraline Group is a joint shareholder of Beat Capital Partners Ltd (Beat).

Asta Capital Ltd owns a corporate member (Asta Corporate Member (2) Ltd) which participates on the SPA. The corporate member takes a 13.37% participation share on the 2019 YOA. Unrelated foreign reinsurers fully support this corporate member's participation.

Several of the members feature in the SPA's catastrophe reinsurance programme, along with other 3rd party reinsurers – these arrangements are conducted at arm's length.

Related parties continued

Pursuant to an inter-syndicate loan deed between the host Syndicate 4242 and SPA 6123, the Syndicate may advance up to \$10m million to SPA 6123 (2019: \$10.0 million); such advances accrue interest at an annual rate equal to the greater of:

- (a) the Six Month U.S. Treasury Bill rate at the date of the advance, or
- (b) the Syndicate's average investment yield earned during the period of the advance.

At 31 December 2021, the SPA held a loan receivable balance from Syndicate 4242 of \$2.1m (2020 loan receivable: \$7.1m).

13. Disclosure of interests

Managing Agent's interest

During 2021 Asta was the Managing Agent for eleven Syndicates, four Special Purpose Arrangements and one Syndicate in a Box. Syndicate 1609,1729,1980,1988, 2288, 2525, 2689, 2786, 3268, 4242 and 5886 as well as Special Purpose Arrangements 1416, 1892, 6123, and 6131 and Syndicate in a Box 4747 were managed on behalf of third party capital providers.

On 1 July 2021, Asta took on management of Syndicate 1988.

On 8 August 2021, Asta novated Syndicate 5886 to Blenheim Managing Agency.

On 1 October 2021, Asta took on the management of Special Purpose Syndicate 1416.

On 1 January 2022, Asta took on the management of Syndicate 1699.

On 1 January 2022, Asta took on the management of Syndicate in a box 1902.

On 10 February 2022, Asta took on management of Syndicate in a box 2880.

On 10 Feb 2022, Asta reinsured to close Syndicate 1980 into Riverstone Syndicate 3500.

The agency also provides administrative services to Syndicates and Special Purpose Arrangements, also undertaking several ancillary roles for other clients.

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

14. 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 SPA assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's based on PRA requirements and resource criteria. FAL has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since FAL is not under the

management of the Managing Agent, no amount has been shown in these annual accounts by way of such capital resources. However, the Managing Agent is able to make a call on the members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

15. Off-balance sheet items

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

16. Risk management

a) Governance framework

The SPA's risk and financial management framework aims to protect the Syndicate's members' capital from events that might otherwise prevent the Syndicate from meeting its policyholder obligations, while maximising the returns to its members. The directors recognise the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

Asta maintains a risk management function for the SPA with clear terms of reference from the Board, its committees and sub committees. Asta supplements this with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the main Asta Managing Agency board to the SPA who perform the underwriting activities. Lastly, the SPA policy framework sets its risk management and control and business conduct standards for operations. Asta reviews and monitors each policy to ensure compliance with the policy throughout the SPA.

The Board approves the risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies. These policies define the identification of risk and its interpretation to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the SPA goals, and specify reporting requirements. The Board places significant emphasis on the assessment and documentation of risks and controls, including the articulation of the SPA's risk appetite.

b) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

Capital framework at Lloyd's

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

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

Although Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at Syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only respectively, not at Syndicate level. Accordingly, the capital requirement in respect of SPA 6123 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

Lloyd's capital setting process

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, each SPA is required to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) for the prospective underwriting year. This amount must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 year loss, reflecting uncertainty in the ultimate run-off of underwriting liabilities

Risk management continued

(SCR 'to ultimate'). The Syndicate must also calculate its SCR at the same confidence level but reflecting uncertainty over a one year time horizon (one year SCR) for Lloyd's to use in meeting Solvency II requirements. The SCRs of each Syndicate and SPA are subject to review by Lloyd's and approval by the Lloyd's Capital and Planning Group.

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

Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (funds at Lloyd's), held within and managed within a Syndicate (funds in Syndicate) or as the member's share of the members' balances on each Syndicate on which it participates. Accordingly, the ending members balances reported on the statement of financial position on page 18, where positive, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

c) Insurance risk

The principal risk the Syndicate faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Syndicate is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The Syndicate purchases reinsurance as part of its risks mitigation programme. Reinsurance ceded is placed on a non-proportional basis. Non-proportional reinsurance is excess-of-loss reinsurance designed to mitigate the Syndicate's net exposure to large losses. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. The Syndicate's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

Sub committees of the Syndicate board oversee the management of reserving risk. The use of standardised and internal modelling techniques, as well as benchmarking and the review of claims development are key in mitigating reserving risk.

Risk management continued

The purpose of these underwriting, reinsurance and reserving strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes or large losses based on the Syndicate's risk appetite as decided by the Syndicate board.

The Syndicate uses both its own and commercially available risk management software to assess catastrophe exposure. However, there is always a risk that the assumptions and techniques used in these models are unreliable or that claims arising from an un-modelled event are greater than those arising from a modelled event.

Key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each underwriting year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: one-off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming; economic conditions; as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgement is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates.

Sensitivities

The claim liabilities are sensitive to the key assumptions that follow. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on net liabilities, profit and members' balances.

The table below shows how a five percent increase or decrease in gross and net claim liabilities would affect the Syndicate's profit for the financial year and its members' balances.

	2021	2020
	Profit/(Loss)	Profit/Loss
Gross	\$'000	\$'000
Five percent Increase (claims liabilities)	753	1,653
Five percent decrease (claims liabilities)	(753)	(1,653)
Net		
Five percent Increase (claims liabilities)	307	783
Five percent decrease (claims liabilities)	(307)	(783)

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions did not change from the previous period.

Risk management continued

Claims development table

The tables below show the Syndicate's cumulative incurred claims development, including both claims notified and IBNR for each underwriting year, together with the cumulative payments to date on a gross and net of reinsurance basis at the balance sheet date.

Estimate of cumulative gross claims incurred:

Underwriting year	2019
	\$'000
At end of underwriting year	6,249
One year later	29,865
Two years later	31,083
Three years later	
Less cumulative paid	<u>(16,015)</u>
Liability for gross outstanding claims	<u>15,067</u>
Total gross outstanding claims (all years)	<u>15,067</u>

Estimate of cumulative net claims incurred:

Underwriting year	2019
	\$'000
At end of underwriting year	5,416
One year later	22,711
Two years later	21,211
Three years later	
Less cumulative paid	<u>(15,070)</u>
Liability for gross outstanding claims	<u>6,140</u>
Total net outstanding claims (all years)	<u>6,140</u>

The uncertainty associated with the ultimate claims experience of an underwriting year is greatest when the underwriting year is at an early stage of development and the margin for future experience potentially being more adverse than assumed is at its highest. As claims develop, and the ultimate cost of the claims becomes more certain, the relative level of margin should decrease. Due, however, to the uncertainty inherent in the claims estimation process, initial reserves may not always be in a surplus.

Risk management continued

The SPA's closed year of accounts do not feature in the above tables as they have reinsured to close into the host Syndicate and so these claims no longer contribute any risk nor uncertainty to SPA 6123's financials.

d) Financial risk

1) Credit Risk

The main credit risk for the SPA lies with the host Syndicate. The host Syndicate's primary credit risk is the risk of default by one or more of its reinsurers and their intermediaries.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the exposure to credit risk within the host Syndicate

- Investment guidelines are established setting out the quality of investments to be included within the Syndicate's portfolio. The policy is monitored by the Investment Committee and/or Syndicate Board.
- Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that either have a good credit rating or are unrated collateralised reinsurers, and the concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits. If the counterparty is downgraded or does not have a good credit rating, then collateral is sought to mitigate any risk. This is monitored by the Reinsurance Security Committee, a sub-committee of The Board.

The tables below show the maximum exposure to credit risk (including an analysis of financial assets exposed to credit risk) for the components of the statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through collateral agreements and the use of credit derivatives.

2021	\$'000			Total
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due	Impaired	
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	8,927	-	-	8,927
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations on contracts ceded	281	-	-	281
Other debtors	2,082	-	-	2,082
Total	11,290	-	-	11,290

2020	\$'000			Total
	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due	Impaired	
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	17,411	-	-	17,411
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations on contracts ceded	588	-	-	588
Other debtors	8,536	-	-	8,536
Total	26,535	-	-	26,535

Risk management continued

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Syndicate at 31 December 2021 by classifying assets according to independent credit ratings of the counterparties. AAA is the highest possible rating. Assets that fall outside the range of AAA to BBB are classified as speculative grade and have not been rated. Debtors, other than amounts due from reinsurers, have been excluded from the table as these are not rated.

2021	\$'000				
	AAA	AA	A	Not Rated	Total
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	-	745	1,803	6,379	8,927
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations on contracts ceded	-	25	59	197	281
Total	-	770	1,862	6,576	9,208

2020	\$'000				
	AAA	AA	A	Not Rated	Total
Reinsurers share of claims outstanding	-	792	4,464	12,155	17,411
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations on contracts ceded	-	(16)	155	449	588
Total	-	776	4,619	12,604	17,999

The terms of all reinsurance contracts with non-rated reinsurers state that sufficient collateral must be held in trust to cover the reinsurer's share of liabilities.

2) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the host Syndicate may not have enough cash to pay insurance claims and other liabilities. The host Syndicate tries to reduce this risk by reviewing its expected cash obligations on a quarterly basis and keeping adequate cash on deposit to meet those obligations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the SPA's financial liabilities based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations, including interest payable and outstanding claim liabilities based on the estimated timing of claim payments resulting from recognised insurance liabilities. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

Risk management continued

2021	\$'000					Total
	No stated maturity	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Claims outstanding	-	9,111	5,492	370	94	15,067
Creditors	-	495	-	-	-	495
Total	-	9,606	5,492	370	94	15,562

2020	\$'000					Total
	No stated maturity	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Claims outstanding	-	12,783	20,278	-	-	33,061
Creditors	-	597	494	-	-	1,091
Total	-	13,380	20,772	-	-	34,152

Risk management continued

3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The nature of the SPA exposures to market risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing market risk have not changed significantly from the prior year.

a) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Sensitivity to changes

The SPA transacts in US Dollar, with expenses settled in sterling. However the impact on profit and members' balances from changes to the relative strength of other currencies against the US Dollar is immaterial.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Floating rate instruments expose the Syndicate to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed rate instruments expose the Syndicate to fair value interest risk.

The SPA has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

Insurance liabilities are not discounted and therefore not exposed to interest rate risk.

	2021	2020
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest Rate Risk		
Impact of 50 basis point increase on result	(1)	(1)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on result	1	-
Impact of 50 basis point increase on net assets	(1)	(1)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on net assets	1	-

The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables did not change from the previous period.

17. Post balance sheet events

The SPA expects to execute its final reinsurance to close for the 2019 underwriting year as at 31 December 2021 and all assets and liabilities are expected to be transferred to the 2020 year of account of syndicate 4242 through a reinsurance to close arrangement.

The host Syndicate will collect the 2019 year of account losses in US Dollars from members in 2022.

During 2021 it was announced that agreement had been reached for Asta Capital Limited to be acquired by Davies Group, subject to regulatory approval. As at the date of the financial statements this transaction has not yet completed, with the expectation that it will complete in 2022.

During February 2022, Russia instigated military action in Ukraine. This event is still developing as at the date of the Financial Statements but has been assessed by the Directors as an event that will increase risk and uncertainty globally in the foreseeable future. The directors will continue to monitor developments and endeavour to mitigate these risks where possible.

The directors evaluated other events subsequent to the balance sheet date through 3 March 2022, the date the SPA issued these annual accounts, and determined that no other items require disclosure.