HARTFORD

<u>UNDERWRITING AGENCY LIMITED</u>
S Y N D I C A T E 1221
at LLOYD's

Syndicate Annual Accounts
31 December 2023

HARTFORD

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S Y N D I C A T E 1221
at LLOYD's

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UNDERWRITING AGENCY LIMITED
S Y N D I C A T E 1 2 2 1
at LLOYD's

Directors and Administration

Managing Agent
Hartford Underwriting Agency Limited formally known as Navigators Underwriting Agency Limited

Directors
C L Bach III
A A Darfoor*
N J Farrer
M R Fisher*
D Garland*
D C Robinson*
C D Sprott
M J Sullivan*
* Non-executive

Managing Agent's Registered Office
8th Floor
6 Bevis Marks
London
EC3A 7BA

Managing Agent's Registered Number
01380715

Active Underwriter
Colin D Sprott

Bankers
Citibank N.A.
Royal Bank of Canada
Societe Generale S A

Investment Managers
New England Asset Management Limited

Statutory Auditor
Deloitte LLP, London

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

Solicitors
Norton Rose Fulbright LLP, London

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

The Directors of the Managing Agent ("the Directors" or "the Board") present their report for Syndicate 1221 ("Syndicate") for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Syndicate's Managing Agent ("the Company") is a company registered in England and Wales.

This Strategic Report provides an overview of the Syndicate's strategic management, business environment, performance and financial position and the s.172 statement that sets out the Managing Agent's management of specific matters as required under that section. In addition, whilst there is no specific requirement to report on the actions taken to respond to climate change, the Syndicate's actions are set out within the paragraphs that follow.

Strategic management

In 2023, the Syndicate reported an overall profit and an underwriting combined ratio of 88.0% (2022: 102.0%). The overall result in 2023 benefitted from the higher yield investment environment and a prior year reserve release of £13.4m. A more detailed review by division is provided in the Market Review paragraphs. Market conditions continue to be favourable across the majority of our lines of business and the Syndicate recorded rate rises across most classes of business in 2023 offset by rate reductions in financial lines.

We continued to take advantage of the favourable underwriting environment through 2023 reflected in an 11.0% increase in gross written premium in 2023. For 2024, we expect to see a tapering of premium rate increases, but expect the strong underwriting environment to persist. The 2024 Syndicate Business Forecast recorded a £30m increase in Syndicate capacity from £325m to £355m.

The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc., known as "The Hartford", a United States based company in Connecticut, continues to work closely with the Syndicate management. This enables the Syndicate to leverage the wider Hartford Group resources across a number of functions including Underwriting and Underwriting Operations, Actuarial, Finance, IT and Claims. As the Syndicate is The Hartford's main underwriting platform for international operations outside of the USA, the Syndicate is expected to be an instrumental vehicle for The Hartford's future international growth.

The Board is conscious that climate change is likely to significantly impact the global insurance and reinsurance market, risk assessment, selection and pricing in the future. The potential risk, frequency and severity of loss to insured parties is likely to increase. For an insurer, climate change presents a mix of opportunities and threats. As a result, the type and level of cover offered by the Syndicate in the future may vary to that offered at present. By its very nature, increasing global temperatures leading to rising sea levels from melting glaciers in the Antarctic and Greenland will result in an increase in variable and extreme wind related weather events, as well as flooding, drought, widespread fire damage and even pestilence and disease. The Board is aware that the consequential increase in loss of life, property, business interruption, increased political violence and litigation is likely to mean that pricing models will need to be adapted to take account of the resulting change in the natural as well as insurance and reinsurance environments. This is carefully considered within the Syndicate Business Forecast setting process.

In addition, investment losses have the potential to arise from exposure to industries perceived to be contributing to climate change. The Syndicate has a diversified investment portfolio, with limits on exposure to individual issuers. The Board's Investment Policy requires the Syndicate's investment managers to actively consider Environmental, Social and Governance issues ("ESG") as part of the ongoing assessment of the portfolio performance and risk. Additionally strict limits have been put in place relating to investments in those companies which generate revenues from coal and oil extracted from tar sands.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Business performance measures

The Syndicate recorded a net profit for the year of £83.2m compared to a loss of £44.8m for the prior year. This profit comprised an underwriting profit of £39.5m (2022: underwriting loss of £5.8m), an overall investment gain of £41.4m (2022 loss: £2.5m) and foreign exchange profit of £2.4m (2022 loss: £11.7m). The Syndicate's combined ratio for 2023 was 88.0% (2022: 102.0%).

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

	2023	2022	% Growth
	£000	£000	
Gross premiums written	**414,640**	373,510	11.0%
Net premiums written	**348,340**	309,651	12.5%
Net earned premiums	**329,982**	295,228	11.8%
Net operating expenses	**107,003**	98,597	8.5%
Investment income	**22,495**	11,867	89.6%
Combined Ratio	**88.0%**	102.0%	

Note: The combined ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred plus net operating expenses to net premiums earned and excludes foreign exchange gains and losses. A lower combined ratio represents better performance.

Gross written premiums for 2023 were £414.6m, representing an increase of 11.0% compared to 2022. This increase was primarily driven by favourable pricing and growth in our Casualty and Marine and Energy division through 2023.

Net written premiums increased by 12.5% and net earned premiums increased by 11.8%, consistent with our growth in top-line.

Net operating expenses are 32.4% of the combined ratio (2022: 33.4%).

Investment income, which excludes unrealised gains and losses, increased by 89.6% from the prior year due to more funds under investment and an increase in yields. The overall investment result, which is net of investment expenses, was a gain of £41.4m compared to a loss of £2.5m in the prior year, driven by the improved yield environment and a reversal of some of the mark to market losses recorded in 2022 as the bond market stabilised.

The Syndicate's combined ratio has improved from 102.0% in 2022 to 88.0% in 2023. The decrease is driven by:

- Prior year release on reserves due to favourable loss experience in the year
- Marginal decrease in commissions due to decline in facilities business.
- Admin expense ratio is down driven by impact on outwards reinstatement reinsurance premium on the prior year figure. Total admin expenses have grown in line with top line.

Member's Funds

The Member's Funds stood at £99.2m (2022: £42.9m) at year end, with the increase due to the overall profit for the year as outlined above. During 2024, Syndicate 1221 will close the 2021 underwriting year with a profit of £25.4m, compared to a loss of £(21.7)m on the 2020 year of account, closed during 2023.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Market Review

A review of our five divisions is provided below:

Marine & Energy

During 2023, the Marine portfolio continued to write a broad section of the Marine market, concentrating on Cargo, Ports & Terminals, Marine & Energy Liability, Specie and Upstream Energy.

Market conditions within the chosen classes were favourable through 2023, achieving rate rises in line with those experienced in 2022.

Financial Lines

Financial Lines covers the Professional class of business, incorporating Errors and Omissions (“E&O”), Directors and Officers (“D&O”) and Financial Institutions (“FI”). Market conditions deteriorated over the course of 2023, with rate reductions, particularly in D&O. However, we still believe the overall rating environment to be adequate.

Casualty

Casualty comprises of General Liability, Life Sciences and Environmental books of business. During 2023, all products experienced favourable rate change and significant growth over prior year.

Political Risks

Political Risks covers Political Violence and Terrorism (“PV&T”) and Credit and Political Risk (“CPRI”). We ceased to write Aviation War in 2023 due to lack of improvements in market conditions after the Russia/Ukraine losses.

We have been cautious in our underwriting in this division given the prevailing geopolitical environment, however we did benefit from a strong rating environment in PV&T during the course of the year.

Global Re

Our Global Re division forms part of the wider assumed reinsurance offering of The Hartford, with the Syndicate providing access to London Market business. The division writes a stable portfolio of business, concentrated on International Property Treaty. During 2023, the division was impacted by CAT losses arising from the tragic Turkey/Syria earthquakes.

However, the division did benefit from an improved rate environment on the back of positive catastrophe pricing trends.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Market Review (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Managing Agent has established a robust enterprise-wide Risk Management Framework to identify, assess and manage the risks it faces. The framework ensures that risks are proactively managed using a number of risk management techniques, which helps assess threats to objectives.

The Board reviews risk appetites annually as part of the Syndicate's business planning and capital setting processes and as an element of its risk management framework. The Board has identified the principal risks facing the Syndicate and has established documented strategies for their assessment, mitigation and monitoring. A Risk and Compliance Committee, which is a sub-committee of the Board, meets regularly to assess the effectiveness of the Risk Management Framework and level of risk against appetite.

The Managing Agent has a Chief Risk Officer, with responsibilities for owning, developing and managing the Risk Management Framework and its supporting methodologies and tools, ensuring they remain fit-for-purpose in response to changes within the Managing Agent, the Syndicate and the overall operating environment. Additionally, the Chief Risk Officer is tasked with overseeing the identification, assessment and management of new and existing risks through the use of the Risk Management Framework and ensuring the quality of the outcome of these activities. An overarching Risk Management Policy is in place, supported by a policy that covers the key categories of risk including the associated risk appetite, key controls and risk governance.

Underwriting Risk

- The risk that a loss may arise from fluctuations in timing, frequency and severity of insured events relative to plan, and fluctuations in timing and amount of claims settlements.
- To manage this risk, detailed policies and procedures are in place, including underwriting authorities, limits and guidelines, along with exposure monitoring. Extensive reinsurance is purchased to mitigate underwriting risk and there is a robust control environment in place around the placement of reinsurance, including a framework and monitoring.

Reserving Risk

- The risk of insufficient provision for losses that have already occurred.
- In order to manage this risk, regular claims and loss monitoring is performed, as well as regular reviews of the reserving process by a specialist third party. These results are reviewed, alongside the Actuarial function assessment, at the Reserve Committee.

Credit Risk

- The risk of losses arising on outstanding contracts should a counterparty default on its obligations or find other reasons for non-payment.
- There is a framework in place to assess and approve all reinsurers and reinsurance purchases, including the detailed criteria for consideration. This states that a rating of a minimum of A- from AM Best, or equivalent, is required in respect of all reinsurance security at the time any such reinsurance is bound, unless a specific exception is granted. Credit control procedures are in place for all counterparties, with broker credit risk reported through to the Underwriting & Claims Committee. Provisions are made for any amounts considered uncollectible.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

- Investment credit risk is managed conservatively by defining portfolio limits for each investment grade rating band within the investment guidelines.

Liquidity Risk

- The risk or inability to realise investments and other assets in order to settle its financial obligations when they fall due.
- In order to manage this risk, the Board has put in place detailed investment guidelines. The guidelines are used by the investment managers and oversight is maintained by the Board's Investment Committee.
- A liquidity framework has also been implemented which calculates a range of macro level liquidity ratios and reviews them against defined limits on a quarterly basis.

Operational Risk

- The risk the Syndicate suffers a loss as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, as a result of people's actions, system processes or external events.
- In order to mitigate this risk, the Managing Agent ensures material operational risks are identified and controls adopted to mitigate these risks, with oversight and challenge from the Risk and Compliance and Audit Committees.
- The integration with The Hartford is subject to careful project planning and continuing reporting to and monitoring by the Board.

Market Risk

- The risk of uncertainty of asset prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other factors related to financial markets and investment asset management.
- In order to manage this risk, the Managing Agent imposes restrictions on the external investment manager's investment strategies. Strict limits, by trust fund, are set for types of assets held, concentration limits and average investment grade ratings. Investments are typically investment grade bonds and investment grade asset backed securities. Guidelines and benchmarks are set annually and approved by the Board. Regular reporting is reviewed and monitoring undertaken by the Investment Committee.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Concentration Risk

- The risk of losses arising from the correlation and concentration of business written within a geographical area, of a policy type or of underlying risks covered, or that may arise with respect to investments in a geographical area, economic sector or individual investments. Concentration risk refers to an exposure with the potential to produce losses large enough to jeopardise the Syndicate's solvency or ability to maintain its core operations.

- The management of this risk is addressed within each risk class, between risk classes and through robust stress and scenario testing, including the use of specialist catastrophe models.

Strategic Risk

- The risk of incurring losses resulting from an inappropriate strategy being set or the inadequate implementation of strategy. Strategy is a matter reserved for the Board and monitored on an ongoing basis by both the Board and the Managing Agent's Executive Leadership Team. Risk management is a fundamental aspect of formulating strategy.

Reputational Risk

- The risk of losses through deterioration of the Syndicate or Managing Agent's reputation (or the Lloyd's brand) due to a negative perception of any aspect of the business or business practices, whether true or not, which could result in a decline of its customer base or costly litigation, or a negative impact on its revenue.

- In order to manage this risk, the Managing Agent has put in place detailed policies and procedures for the effective and efficient management of claims and complaints, and for ensuring that customers are treated fairly and Conduct Risk requirements are followed at all times. The Hartford's Code of Ethics is reviewed and acknowledged annually by all employees and training is also mandated periodically on material laws and policies related to ethical behaviour. Regular dialogue is maintained with regulatory bodies such as Lloyd's, the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority.

Regulatory Risk (which is assessed for capital purposes within the Operational Risk category)

- The Managing Agent is required to comply with the requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority, Financial Conduct Authority, Lloyd's and those imposed upon the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators where the Syndicate conducts business. Regulatory risk is the risk of loss owing to changes in current regulatory requirements or the imposition of new requirements. Such changes could increase capital requirements, increase operational costs, reduce the profitability of business or change the competitive landscape.

- The Managing Agent employs a Compliance Officer, who monitors regulatory developments and assesses the impact on the Managing Agent and Syndicate. These activities form part of an annual plan which includes compliance reviews against established policies, processes and procedures.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Third Party Risk

- Globalisation has resulted in the third party risk landscape continuing to evolve and become complex, with vendors being located in different jurisdiction and increased data sharing with third parties partners.

- The Managing Agent has implemented or is committed to implement policies and procedures to allow us to manage the following risks:
  - Cyber security: security risk and threats across our cyber landscape
  - Financial stability: how financially viable are critical suppliers
  - Operational resilience: third parties ability to change or adapt during times of stress, disruption, or uncertainty
  - Technology risk: management of the oversight, integration and reliance upon new and existing solutions and vendors
  - Data protection/privacy: how and where sensitive information is stored and processed with third parties and how this is protected.

Climate Change

- The risk that significant changes in the climate have an adverse impact on the Syndicate and Company's results and ability to carry on their business activity.

- Lloyd's issued an updated ESG report in May 2022. As part of this guidance they continued to commit the market to contribute to wider societal efforts to transition to a sustainable and low carbon future.

- The Board is committed to managing and reducing the environmental impact of the Company and Syndicate in a cost effective and responsible way.

- The Hartford has a goal of net zero greenhouse emissions in alignment with the Paris Climate Accord for our full range of businesses and operations by 2050. The Hartford further recognizes the role that all public companies may play as advocates for sound and responsible public policy. For instance, engaging with our suppliers to educate and collaborate on ways to reduce GHGe is an important part of our net zero journey.

- The Board has approved investment guidelines with the following criteria relevant to climate change and the Lloyd's ESG report:

  - No new investments in the construction and operation of new coal-fired plants,
  - No new investments in companies that generate more than 25 percent of their revenues from thermal coal mining or more than 25 percent of their energy production from coal,
  - No new investments in companies that generate more than 25 percent of their revenues directly from the extraction of oil from tar sands,
  - Divest publicly traded investments which exceed the thresholds by 2023.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Social Change

- The risk that we do not attract the best talent which would have an adverse impact on the Syndicate results.

- This risk is mitigated by a combination of responses, including strategies that are aimed at increasing our gender and demographic diversity within the organisation.

  - The Board has set a goal of 35% of women in the leadership position, currently 36%
  - The Board has set a goal of 20% of women in a Board position, currently 30%
  - The Board has been measuring and tracking our employee demographic and new hires since the 4th quarter of 2020.

Geopolitical risk

- The Board continues to monitor the potential impact of rising global geopolitical tensions, with respect to the underwriting portfolio, investment portfolio and operational impacts. Management works closely with the Group's Global Specialty Insight Center to continually update our view on geopolitical risk and to inform our responses to events as they unfold and potential scenarios which may or may not be realised.

- Management is also closely monitoring the risk of cyber-attack and has appropriately increased its level of preparedness in concert with The Hartford Group. To date, we have not seen any increased threat activity directed at the Company.

Inflation Risk

- Risk of increases in the cost of goods, services and settlement of claims driven by economic, excess and social factors.

- The Managing Agent has assessed the types of inflation and the drivers of inflation to our business. This has been achieved by modelling claims inflation scenarios and considering the potential impact across a number of different functions and business lines, evaluated by the capital modelling team.

- Managing agents have ensured that there is cross function communication between claims, reserving, capital and the pricing function. This validates the business appropriateness of our assumptions in reserving and pricing.

- The Risk Management Framework is reviewed and amended on a regular basis to ensure it remains appropriate for the company’s business and risk strategies.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

s.172 Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties

The Managing Agent's Board of Directors is conscious that in order to fulfil their ongoing responsibilities, due attention must be given to a wide range of key stakeholders, including The Hartford as ultimate parent, staff employed by the group, regulators, clients, third party suppliers, local communities and the environment. The Board is intuitively and continuously aware that virtually every decision made by them will impact one or more of these key stakeholders in varying degrees. In arriving at a decision, the potential impact of the most affected stakeholders is considered either in the submitted paper for discussion and approval, or as part of the general discussion leading to the approval.

The Board, both corporately and individually, consider that they have acted in good faith to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of the members as a whole. The Board is kept abreast of feedback from the various stakeholders via management and use this feedback to ensure that decision making is made in an informed manner, having regard to the impact on stakeholders and matters set out in s.172(1)(a-f) of the CA 2006. In particular:

(a) The Directors, in making decisions have considered the long-term prospects of the Company and the Syndicate, which it manages. The 2024 plan for the Syndicate has been agreed with Lloyd's and work is taking place on an on-going basis to increase the quality of the business being underwritten. This includes the withdrawal from loss making classes of business and focus on the areas where the Syndicate has strength and expertise.

(b) Employees are fundamental to the success of the plan. Whilst the Company does not directly employ any staff, it manages group staff who work on Syndicate and Company business. Group wide and local "town hall" meetings are held on a regular basis where business updates are provided to staff and questions invited in an informal setting.

In addition, all staff have access to the senior management of the Company, who pride themselves on their collaborative, open-door approachable style. The Directors regard this style as one of their core strengths and assists in staff retention. This is validated through the annual employee engagement survey.

Staff development is encouraged by the provision of leadership programmes; annual objective setting that includes a review of training and development, and regular reviews between teams and line managers. The Company also regularly reviews salaries and benefits to ensure they are not out of alignment with the market.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion ("DEI") is an area of increasing focus both within the broader Hartford organisation and for the Board. A DEI Council has been in position for UK staff since 2021, focusing on supporting our staff locally whilst also communicating the ongoing work in this area at The Hartford Group level.

(c) In order for the Company as Managing Agent, and Syndicate as underwriter, to be successful in the Lloyd's market, the maintaining of business and customer relationships is vital. Senior management and all levels of staff interact on a daily basis in a professional manner with Lloyd's, brokers, other insurers and reinsurers, service providers (such as data processing, claims management, IT infrastructure management) and insured parties. Interaction occurs as part of our day to day business, through face to face meetings, presentations, or other communications. We also listen to our clients and try to assess their requirements to create innovative products to meet their ever-changing needs.

Strategic Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

s.172 Statement by the Directors in performance of their statutory duties (continued)

The Board pays due regard to the ever-changing technology environment. The Company is actively engaged in the various Future At Lloyd’s work streams and is seeking to apply these to its own business model as relevant.

(d) The Directors consider that the Syndicate can have a positive impact on the environment and society at large. The process of underwriting encourages insured parties to consider and take steps to minimise their corporate and personal risks as well as provide financial compensation for catastrophic and other losses. The Directors are conscious that business activity may add to the increase in carbon emissions so staff are encouraged to consider their own footprint. This includes the use of videoconferencing that reduces the need to travel, home working where appropriate, the provision of recycling bins and the switching off of electrical equipment when leaving the office. Staff are also encouraged to take part in charitable activities, with the Charity & Wellbeing Committee actively promoting events throughout the year.

(e) The Board and senior management team lead by example to set the level of professionalism expected from employees. High business standards are promoted by the Compliance department. Staff are regularly required to carry out online training covering topics such as GDPR, conflicts of interest and financial crime to ensure they are up to date with legislation. Many of these business conduct standards are set out in the Lloyd’s Minimum Standards.

(f) Having regard to all the above, the Directors are also aware that all members of the Company and Syndicate, whether group employees engaged on Syndicate business or participating members, need to be treated fairly in order to best facilitate the desired outcome of the chosen strategy. The open style of management adopted by the Directors facilitates employees to raise issues with managers so that appropriate steps can be taken to resolve issues as they rise.

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors.

N J Farrer
Director
23 February 2024

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

The Directors of the Managing Agent present their report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

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 ("the 2008 Regulations"), and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103: Insurance Contracts (FRS103).

Directors

The Directors of the Managing Agent who served during the year ended 31 December 2023 and up to the date of this report are as follows:

C L Bach III
A A Darfoor*
N J Farrer
M R Fisher*
D Garland*
D C Robinson*
C D Sprott
M J Sullivan*

* Non-executive

Going Concern

As explained in the Strategic Report, The Syndicate is The Hartford's main underwriting platform for international operations outside of the USA and is expected to be an instrumental vehicle for The Hartford's future international growth. The Company has spent the last few years remediating its portfolio and is now concentrating strategy on growing its core lines of business. These efforts are reflected in strong underwriting results in 2023, supported by an excellent investment return for the year.

During the year, the Board worked with senior management of The Hartford and Lloyd's to agree the 2024 Syndicate Business Forecast and The Hartford continues to provide capital to support the business plan. The 2024 Syndicate Business Forecast also indicates an expansion of underwriting activities as the Syndicate underwriting capacity has been increased by £30m to £355m from £325m in 2023.

The Board continues to monitor the impact of the Russia/Ukraine war, there has been no change to the net reserves, including outwards reinstatement premiums, booked in response to this event which continue to be held at $35.7m. The Company has also monitored exposure to other recent geopolitical events (e.g. Israel/Gaza) and has not identified any material losses from these. The Company has adequate financial resources and a robust business continuity plan in place that is functioning well. Management continues to monitor developments from both a loss activity and economic sanctions perspective.

Having considered the above, the principal risks set out in the Strategic Report and having made other enquiries as necessary, the Directors have a sound expectation that the Syndicate has adequate resources and support of its member to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, the Directors consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Post Balance Sheet events

We believe that the January Japanese earthquake is unlikely to have any impact on the estimates made in drawing up these financial statements.

Strategic management

The principal activity is the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business in the United Kingdom. The capacity for Syndicate 1221 ("the Syndicate") in 2024, 2023, and 2022 was £355m, £325m and £285m respectively. The Syndicate capacity is gross premium net of commissions and is calculated using Lloyd's Syndicate business forecast rates of exchange. Gross written premium in the technical account is calculated at average rates of exchange.

The Syndicate now manages its business through five divisions comprising Marine & Energy, Casualty, Financial Lines, Political Risks and Global Re.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each person who is a Director of the Managing Agent at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors of the agency and the Syndicate's auditor, each Director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Re-appointment of Auditor

Pursuant to Section 14(2) of Schedule 1 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office. The Managing Agent proposes the re-appointment of Deloitte LLP as the Syndicate auditor.

Directors and Officers Protection

The Hartford maintains a group wide Directors and Officers liability insurance policy that indemnifies the Directors of the Company if a claim is made against them in their capacity as a Director of the Company.

Managing Agent's registered office

8th Floor, 6 Bevis Marks,
London, EC3A 7BA

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors.

N J Farrer
Director
23 February 2024

Statement of Managing Agent’s responsibilities in respect of the Syndicate Financial Statements

The Directors of the Managing agent are responsible for preparing the syndicate financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires the directors of the managing agent to prepare their syndicates’ financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 the directors of the managing agent must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 financial statements, the directors of the managing agent are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and 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 financial statements;
- Assess the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- Use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operation, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors of the managing agent are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyds’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the syndicate and financial information included on the syndicate’s website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors.

N J Farrer
Director
23 February 2024

Independent auditor’s report to the member's of Syndicate 1221

Report on the audit of the syndicate annual financial statements

Opinion
In our opinion the syndicate annual financial statements of Syndicate 1221 (the ‘syndicate’):
a. give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate’s affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
b. have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland”; and
c. 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 financial statements which comprise:
a. the income statement: technical account;
b. the income statement: non-technical account;
c. the statement of comprehensive income;
d. the statement of financial position;
e. the statement of changes in members’ balances;
f. the statement of cash flows; and
g. the statement of accounting policies; and
h. the related notes 1 to 17.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 financial statements 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 financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council’s (the ‘FRC’s’) Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the managing agent’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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 in operations for a period of at least twelve months from when the syndicate financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the syndicate annual financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. The managing agent is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the syndicate annual financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report to the member's of Syndicate 1221 (continued)

Other information (continued)

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate annual financial statements, 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 themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of managing agent

As explained more fully in the managing agent's responsibilities statement, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the managing agent determines is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the syndicate annual financial statements, the managing agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to continue in operation, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the syndicate's ability to continue in operation and to use the going concern basis of accounting unless the managing agent intends to cease the syndicate's operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the syndicate annual financial statements 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 financial statements.

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

Extent to which 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the syndicate and its control environment, and reviewed the syndicate's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management, internal audit, insert details of any others within the entity about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the syndicate operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

a. had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (no. 8 of 2005); and
b. do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the syndicate's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the requirements of Solvency II.

Independent auditor's report to the member's of Syndicate 1221 (continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as actuarial specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for in the following areas], and our procedures performed to address them are described below:

a. Estimation of pipeline premiums requires significant management judgement and therefore there is potential for management bias through manipulation of core assumptions. In response our testing included, on a sample basis, performing retrospective review over the historical accuracy of management's estimates, comparing the percentage of signed premium against the percentage of signed premium for prior year policies at the same stage of development, and comparing the estimate against written bordereaux or declarations
b. Valuation of technical provisions includes assumptions and methodology requiring significant management judgement and involves complex calculations, and therefore there is potential for management bias. In response to these risks, we engaged actuarial specialists to develop independent estimates of the highest risk classes and a review of the methodology and assumptions for the rest of the classes of business. In addition, in response to Russia Ukraine War reserves: we tested the completeness and accuracy of the exposure analysis performed by the company; we challenged the reasonableness of the claims reserves recognised for the three classes of business that are impacted; and we tested the assumptions underpinning the aggregation of the losses for the purposes of reinsurance recoveries.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

a. reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
b. performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
c. enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
d. reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with Lloyd's and the PRA.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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:

a. the information given in the strategic report and the managing agent's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
b. the strategic report and the managing agent's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the managing agent's report.

Independent auditor's report to the member's of Syndicate 1221 (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

a. the managing agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate accounting records; or
b. the syndicate annual financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
c. we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report
This report is made solely to the syndicate's members, as a body, in accordance with regulation 10 of 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's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Colin Rawlings FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
23 February 2024

Income Statement: Technical account – General business
for the year ended 31 December 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	**£'000**	**£'000**	£'000	£'000
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance					
Gross premiums written	3,4	**414,640**		373,510	
Outward reinsurance premiums	3	**(66,300)**		(63,859)	
Net premiums written			**348,340**		309,651
Change in the provision for unearned premiums					
Gross amount		**(24,649)**		(15,533)	
Reinsurers' share		**6,291**		1,110	
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums			**(18,358)**		(14,423)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			**329,982**		295,228
Other technical income, net of reinsurance			**—**		—
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account			**38,784**		(22,283)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance					
Claims paid					
Gross amount	6	**(150,881)**		(180,004)	
Reinsurers' share	6	**17,697**		40,987	
Net claims paid			**(133,184)**		(139,017)
Change in the provision for claims					
Gross amount		**(34,086)**		(105,653)	
Reinsurers' share		**(16,226)**		42,266	
Change in the net provision for claims			**(50,312)**		(63,387)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			**(183,496)**		(202,404)
Net operating expenses	7		**(107,003)**		(98,597)
Balance on the technical account for general business			**78,267**		(28,056)

All operations are continuing.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Income Statement: Non-technical account
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Balance on the technical account for general business		**78,267**	(28,056)
Investment income	10	**22,495**	11,867
Unrealised gain/(losses) on investments		**16,610**	(33,853)
Investment expenses and charges		**(321)**	(297)
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account		**(38,784)**	22,283
Investment return on capital provided by members		**2,573**	(5,006)
Profit/(loss) on foreign exchange		**2,370**	(11,717)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		**83,210**	(44,779)

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	**83,210**	(44,779)
Foreign exchange on translation	**(4,615)**	3,820
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	**78,595**	(40,959)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position – Assets
at 31 December 2023

	Notes	**2023** £'000	**2023** £'000	2022 £'000	2022 £'000
Investments					
Financial investments	11		**725,384**		606,923
Deposits with ceding undertakings			**2,151**		1,581
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	6	**33,443**		28,617	
Claims outstanding	6	**237,720**		265,863	
			271,163		294,480
Debtors:					
Amounts due within one year					
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	12	**120,976**		111,145	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	12	**37,639**		39,144	
Other debtors	13	**7,111**		4,912	
			165,726		155,201
Amounts due after one year					
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	12	**20**		18	
			20		18
Other assets					
Cash at bank and in hand	15	**24,002**		67,873	
Overseas deposits	15	**58,903**		52,399	
			82,905		120,272
Prepayments and accrued income					
Accrued interest and rent		**7,170**		4,820	
Deferred acquisition costs	7	**39,136**		35,842	
Other prepayments and accrued income		**1,327**		1,675	
			47,633		42,337
Total assets			**1,294,982**		1,220,812

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position – Liabilities
at 31 December 2023

	Notes	**2023** £'000	**2023** £'000	2022 £'000	2022 £'000
Member's balance			**99,230**		42,850
Technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	6	**225,884**		211,827	
Claims outstanding	6	**907,953**		910,762	
			1,133,837		1,122,589
Creditors					
Amounts due within one year					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	3d	**3,448**		3,089	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	3d	**42,294**		39,308	
Other creditors	3d,14	**9,389**		7,043	
			55,131		49,440
Amounts due after one year					
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	3d		**—**		—
Accruals and deferred income	3d		**6,784**		5,933
Total liabilities			**1,294,982**		1,220,812

The financial statements on pages 21 to 49 were approved by the Board of Hartford Underwriting Agency Limited on 23 February 2024 and were signed on its behalf by

N J Farrer
Director
23 February 2024

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Member's Balances
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Member's balance brought forward at 1 January	**42,850**	93,765
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	**83,210**	(44,779)
Foreign exchange on translation	**(4,615)**	3,820
Transfer from Member	**21,674**	2,339
Releases to funds in syndicate	**(43,889)**	(12,295)
Member's balance carried forward at 31 December	**99,230**	42,850

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating result		**83,210**	(44,779)
Increase in gross technical provisions		**58,473**	128,455
Decrease/(increase) in reinsurers' share of gross technical provisions		**9,912**	(47,871)
(Increase) in debtors		**(36,167)**	(8,472)
Increase in creditors		**26,756**	2,540
Movement in other assets/liabilities		**(14,050)**	2,142
Investment return		**(41,357)**	27,289
Other		**(2,833)**	12,588
Net cash flows from operating activities		**83,944**	71,892
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equity and debt instruments		**(433,585)**	(177,235)
Sale of equity and debt instruments		**308,233**	95,745
Investment income received		**21,963**	13,600
Other		**(587)**	1,127
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(103,976)**	(66,763)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Transfer from Member		**21,674**	2,339
Releases to funds in syndicate		**(43,889)**	(12,295)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**(22,215)**	(9,956)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(42,247)**	(4,827)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**67,873**	71,892
Foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		**(1,624)**	808
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**24,002**	67,873

There are no restricted funds within cash and cash equivalents.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023

1. Basis of preparation

Syndicate 1221 ('the Syndicate') comprises one member of the Society of Lloyd's that underwrites insurance business in the London Market. The address of the Syndicate's Managing Agent is 8^{th} Floor, 6 Bevis Marks, London, EC3A 7BA.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102). FRS 102 requires the application of Financial Reporting Standard 103 (FRS 103) in relation to insurance contracts.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. as at 31 December 2023, and these financial statements may be obtained from the Syndicate's Managing Agent at the address listed above.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling ("GBP") which is the Syndicate's presentational currency. The Syndicate's functional currency is United States Dollars ("USD"). All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2. Accounting policies

Use of judgements and estimates

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. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the period in which the revision has occurred. The most critical accounting estimates are as follows:

Claims provisions and related recoveries

The Syndicate's estimates for reported and unreported losses and the resulting provisions and related insurance recoveries are continually monitored and updated based on the latest available information. Adjustments resulting from updated reviews are reflected in the Income Statement. The process relies on the past being a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development and that the rating and other models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred. The estimation of gross outstanding claims 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 settlement of liability remains uncertain.

The most critical gross estimate included within the Statement of Financial Position is the estimate for losses incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR"); both gross and reinsurer's share. This estimate is critical as it outlines the current liability for future expenses in relation to claims incurred and related recoveries.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Use of judgements and estimates (continued)

Claims provisions and related recoveries (continued)

The estimate for gross IBNR as at 31 December 2023 is £625.1m (2022: £597.1m) and is included within technical provisions in the balance sheet. In our IBNR we are currently holding £17.5m (2022: £15.4m) relating to excess inflation, in response to current market conditions. The estimate for the reinsurers' share of IBNR is £155.8m (2022: £184.6m).

Our estimate for net losses arising from the Russia/Ukraine war is currently held at £18.0m of IBNR, covering losses arising from War on Land, Aviation War and Credit and Political Risk losses. There continues to be considerable uncertainty around the ultimate outcome in respect of these losses, with potential loss development and the responsiveness of our reinsurance programme continually monitored by management.

The estimate for unallocated loss adjusted expenses is based on an actuarial study as at 31 December 2023 and is £17.3m (2022: £11.2m).

Gross written premiums

Gross written premiums are a key estimate for the Syndicate as a proportion of the premium income relates to pipeline premiums, which represents future premium receivable on in force insurance contracts.

Pipeline premium estimates are based on underwriters' views of the expected premiums to be generated under the relevant contracts, taking into account the historical performance and prevailing market conditions. Premium of £111.8m was written on this basis in 2023 (2022: £85.6m).

Premiums written

Gross written premiums comprise premiums on contracts incepted during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums written in prior accounting periods. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due to the Syndicate not yet notified. Premiums are earned on a straight line basis over the life of the contract with the exception of after the event ("ATE") contracts. ATE contracts are earned in full once the outcome of the event is known.

Unearned premiums

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

Reinsurance premium ceded

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

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Claims provisions and related recoveries

Gross claims incurred comprise the estimated cost of all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, including related direct and indirect claims handling costs and adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years. The provision for claims outstanding is assessed on an individual case basis and is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims notified but not settled by the balance sheet date, together with the provision for related claims handling costs. The provision also includes the estimated cost of claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported ("IBNR") to the Syndicate at the balance sheet date.

The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by the Managing Agent's in-house actuaries and reviewed by external consulting actuaries. These techniques generally involve standard actuarial methods (paid and incurred, chain ladder, Bornhuetter Ferguson and initial expected loss ratios). These project from past experience the development of claims over time in view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced and for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

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

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on the amounts 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 security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. A number of statistical methods are used to assist in making these estimates.

Unexpired risks provision

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

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

Acquisition costs

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

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Income and expenditure in foreign currencies are translated at the average rates of exchange for the period.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date or if appropriate at the forward contract rate.

All differences arising on revaluation of foreign currency amounts into the functional currency (USD) are included in the profit and loss account and all differences relating to the translation from functional currency to the presentational currency (GBP) are included in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

Investments

Investments are stated at current value at the balance sheet date. For this purpose, listed investments and overseas deposits are stated at market value and deposits with credit institutions are stated at cost. Unlisted investments for which a market exists are stated at the average price at which they are traded on the balance sheet date or the last trading day before that date.

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.

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 represent 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. 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value, and are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Deposits with ceding undertakings

Deposits with ceding undertakings are measured at cost less allowance for impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Identification and measurement of impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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 the member or the member's agent 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 have been included in the balance sheet under the heading “Other debtors”. No provision has been made for any other overseas tax payable by the member on underwriting results.

Pension costs

The Company nor Syndicate do not operate any pension schemes. Hartford Management (UK) Limited (“HMUK”) operates a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions relating to working on Syndicate business are charged to the Syndicate as incurred and are included within net operating expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Risk management

The Board of Directors of the Managing Agent has the responsibility to identify, assess and manage the risks faced by the Syndicate. The Board carries this out through documented strategies and the establishment and maintenance of the Syndicate's Risk Management Framework. The Risk and Compliance Committee, a sub-committee of the Board, meets regularly to assess the effectiveness of this framework, and the Chief Risk Officer is tasked with its daily oversight. Within the framework is a number of committees that are responsible for managing risk. These comprise the Reserve Committee, the Underwriting and Claims Committee, and the Risk Monitoring Committee, as well as the in-house Actuarial function.

a) Insurance risk

The Insurance Risk faced by the Syndicate is by its very nature unpredictable. The principal causes of insurance risk to the Company are the under-pricing of premiums, under-reserving and the exposure to catastrophe claims.

The table below details the Syndicate's risk exposures by geographical region.

2023

	Gross Written Premium	**Reinsurance Written Premium**	**Net Written Premium**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**
United Kingdom	**96,570**	**(15,441)**	**81,129**
EU Countries	**57,925**	**(9,262)**	**48,663**
USA	**93,128**	**(14,891)**	**78,237**
Other including Worldwide	**167,017**	**(26,706)**	**140,311**
Total	**414,640**	**(66,300)**	**348,340**

2022

	Gross Written Premium	Reinsurance Written Premium	Net Written Premium
	£'000	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	91,622	(15,665)	75,957
EU Countries	50,648	(8,659)	41,989
USA	75,038	(12,829)	62,209
Other including Worldwide	156,202	(26,706)	129,496
Total	373,510	(63,859)	309,651

The premiums by class are shown in note 4 analysis of underwriting results.

Earned premium is calculated based on the inception and expiry dates, and the profile of exposure of policies written.

Net incurred claims are calculated based on reported claims in the period and the movement in earned IBNR, based on the actuarially calculated ultimate claims reserve.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Risk management (continued)

a) Insurance risk (continued)

The following table shows the effect of a five percent increase or decrease in total claims liabilities on profit or loss and equity.

	2023		2022	
	5 percent increase	**5 percent decrease**	5 percent increase	5 percent decrease
Direct insurance:				
Marine	**(2,489)**	**2,489**	(2,413)	2,413
Aviation	**(534)**	**534**	(357)	357
Transport	**(1,204)**	**1,204**	(1,745)	1,745
Energy - Marine	**(2,714)**	**2,714**	(2,336)	2,336
Energy - Non marine	**(64)**	**64**	(77)	77
Fire and other damage to property	**(1,873)**	**1,873**	(2,157)	2,157
Third party liability	**(19,589)**	**19,589**	(15,141)	15,141
Pecuniary Loss	**(781)**	**781**	(412)	412
	(29,248)	**29,248**	(24,638)	24,638
Reinsurance	**(4,264)**	**4,264**	(7,606)	7,606
Total	**(33,512)**	**33,512**	(32,244)	32,244

b) Financial risk

The Syndicate is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets and financial liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets will not be sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies as they fall due.

The main components of financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (as detailed in the Principal risks and uncertainties section). These risks arise from the Syndicate's investment and reinsurance assets and its insurance liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Risk management (continued)

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed and monitored by the Company's Risk Committee. The table below details the Syndicate's exposure to credit risk by asset type, with reference to the credit rating of the counterparties.

2023	**AAA**	**AA**	**A**	**BBB**	**BB or less**	**Not rated**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Financial Investments							
Debt securities and other fixed income	**93,991**	**261,769**	**268,356**	**95,723**	**79**	**868**	**720,786**
Shares and other variable yield securities and unit trusts						**4,554**	**4,554**
Deposits with credit institutions						**44**	**44**
	93,991	**261,769**	**268,356**	**95,723**	**79**	**5,466**	**725,384**
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims including IBNR	**55,607**	**—**	**177,668**	**420**	**—**	**4,027**	**237,722**
Reinsurance debtors	**4,010**	**—**	**18,203**	**20**	**—**	**3,508**	**25,741**
Deposits with ceding undertakings	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,151**	**2,151**
Overseas deposits	**16,573**	**1,606**	**2,517**	**2,113**	**5,080**	**31,014**	**58,903**
Cash at bank and in hand	**—**	**—**	**24,002**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**24,002**
Total credit risk exposure	**170,181**	**263,375**	**490,746**	**98,276**	**5,159**	**46,166**	**1,073,903**

2022	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB or less	Not rated	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial Investments							
Debt securities and other fixed Income	97,493	192,448	243,246	68,116	97	924	602,324
Shares and other variable yield securities and unit trusts	—	—	—	—	—	4,554	4,554
Deposits with credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	45	45
	97,493	192,448	243,246	68,116	97	5,523	606,923
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims including IBNR	16,229	151	241,180	—	—	8,303	265,863
Reinsurance debtors	2,134	—	28,789	—	—	292	31,215
Deposits with ceding undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	1,581	1,581
Overseas deposits	9,857	2,473	2,124	1,571	6,444	29,930	52,399
Cash at bank and in hand	—	—	67,873	—	—	—	67,873
Total credit risk exposure	125,713	195,072	583,212	69,687	6,541	45,629	1,025,854

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Risk management (continued)

c) Credit risk (continued)

The table below details the Syndicate's assets which are past due but not impaired.

2023	**Neither past due nor impaired**	**Up to three months**	**Three to six months**	**Six months to one year**	**Greater than one year**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	**80,491**	**24,550**	**5,322**	**5,996**	**4,617**	**120,976**
Other debtors	**7,111**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7,111**
Total	**87,602**	**24,550**	**5,322**	**5,996**	**4,617**	**128,087**

		Financial assets that are past due but not impaired				
2022	Neither past due nor impaired	Up to three months	Three to six months	Six months to one year	Greater than one year	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	78,671	19,716	4,787	4,273	3,698	111,145
Other debtors	4,912	—	—	—	—	4,912
Total	83,583	19,716	4,787	4,273	3,698	116,057

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Risk management (continued)

d) Liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Syndicate's monetary assets and liabilities into their relevant maturity groups based on the period remaining at the year end to their contractual maturities or expected settlement dates. Net liabilities in up to one year can be covered by selling investments before their maturity date.

2023	**Up to 1 Year**	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Financial investments	**725,384**	—	—	—	**725,384**
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	**158,615**	**20**	—	—	**158,635**
Cash at bank and in hand	**24,002**	—	—	—	**24,002**
Reinsurers' share of insurance claims outstanding	**100,722**	**84,270**	**31,364**	**21,366**	**237,722**
Creditors	**(55,131)**	—	—	—	**(55,131)**
Accruals and deferred income	**(6,784)**	—	—	—	**(6,784)**
Gross insurance claims outstanding	**(328,598)**	**(321,225)**	**(146,205)**	**(111,925)**	**(907,953)**
Total	**618,210**	**(236,935)**	**(114,841)**	**(90,559)**	**175,875**

2022	Up to 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 years	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial investments	606,923	—	—	—	606,923
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	150,289	18	—	—	150,307
Cash at bank and In hand	67,873	—	—	—	67,873
Reinsurers' share of insurance claims outstanding	104,723	104,431	36,798	19,911	265,863
Creditors	(49,440)	—	—	—	(49,440)
Accruals and deferred income	(5,933)	—	—	—	(5,933)
Gross insurance claims outstanding	(310,548)	(343,826)	(151,535)	(104,853)	(910,762)
Total	563,887	(239,377)	(114,737)	(84,942)	124,831

e) Market risk

Foreign currency market risk

It is the Company's policy to monitor assets and liabilities in the currencies it is exposed to on a monthly basis in order to minimise foreign currency risk. The following currency exchange rates have been used for principal foreign currency transactions:

	2023		2022	
	Year-end rate	**Average rate**	Year-end rate	Average rate
Euro	**1.154**	**1.148**	1.127	1.151
US dollar	**1.275**	**1.236**	1.203	1.169
Canadian dollar	**1.681**	**1.699**	1.630	1.572

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Risk management (continued)

e) Market risk (continued)

The table below details the Syndicate's assets and liabilities, translated into Sterling at 31 December 2023:

2023	**GBP**	**USD**	**CAD**	**EUR**	**AUD**	**OTH**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Financial investments	**206,723**	**434,309**	**84,352**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**725,384**
Overseas deposits	**—**	**2,252**	**13,843**	**—**	**7,477**	**35,331**	**58,903**
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	**52,828**	**215,416**	**2,921**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**271,165**
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	**47,040**	**108,867**	**2,710**	**—**	**18**	**—**	**158,635**
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,687**	**13,068**	**3,533**	**714**	**—**	**—**	**24,002**
Other assets	**16,085**	**31,504**	**8,296**	**920**	**—**	**88**	**56,893**
Total assets	**329,363**	**805,416**	**115,655**	**1,634**	**7,495**	**35,419**	**1,294,982**
Technical provisions	**338,739**	**737,928**	**57,170**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,133,837**
Insurance and reinsurance payables	**9,311**	**35,893**	**534**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**45,742**
Other liabilities	**4,300**	**10,621**	**399**	**297**	**30**	**526**	**16,173**
Total liabilities	**352,350**	**784,442**	**58,103**	**297**	**30**	**530**	**1,195,752**
Net assets	**(22,987)**	**20,974**	**57,552**	**1,337**	**7,465**	**34,889**	**99,230**

2022	GBP	USD	CAD	EUR	AUD	OTH	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial investments	176,605	355,020	75,298	—	—	—	606,923
Overseas deposits	—	3,258	12,020	—	2,382	34,739	52,399
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	53,942	236,426	4,112	—	—	—	294,480
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	51,234	95,186	3,869	—	18	—	150,307
Cash and cash equivalents	10,727	48,236	8,808	102	—	—	67,873
Other assets	12,963	34,474	—	1,378	—	15	48,830
Total assets	305,471	772,600	104,107	1,480	2,400	34,754	1,220,812
Technical provisions	321,417	750,546	50,626	—	—	—	1,122,589
Insurance and reinsurance payables	6,463	35,560	374	—	—	—	42,397
Other liabilities	3,040	8,117	—	—	32	1,787	12,976
Total liabilities	330,920	794,223	51,000	—	32	1,787	1,177,962
Net assets	(25,449)	(21,623)	53,107	1,480	2,368	32,967	42,850

The tables above present the insurance and reinsurance assets and liabilities of the Syndicate by settlement currency. Approximately 25% of the net technical provisions include claims denominated in Euro, Australian dollar and other non-settlement currencies.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Risk management (continued)

e) Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis to market risks for financial instruments

An analysis of the Syndicate's sensitivity to interest rate, currency and other price risk is shown below. The table shows the effect on profit or loss of reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variable, assuming that all other variables remain constant, if that change had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the risk exposures at that date.

	2023 **Profit or loss for the year** **£'000**	2022 Profit or loss for the year £'000
Interest rate risk		
+50 basis points shift in yield curves	**(10,523)**	(8,372)
-50 basis points shift in yield curves	**10,596**	8,493
+200 basis points shift in yield curves	**(42,870)**	(34,754)
-200 basis points shift in yield curves	**41,202**	32,285
Currency risk		
10 percent increase in GBP/Euro exchange rate	**134**	148
10 percent decrease in GBP/Euro exchange rate	**(134)**	(148)
10 percent increase in GBP/US Dollar exchange rate	**2,097**	(2,162)
10 percent decrease in GBP/US Dollar exchange rate	**(2,097)**	2,162
10 percent increase in GBP/Canadian Dollar exchange rate	**5,755**	5,311
10 percent decrease in GBP/Canadian Dollar exchange rate	**(5,755)**	(5,311)

f) Fair value estimate

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

Level 1- The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

3. Risk management (continued)

f) Fair value estimate (continued)

2023

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Shares and other variable yield securities	**—**	**—**	**4,554**	**4,554**
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**391**	**720,395**	**—**	**720,786**
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	**—**	**44**	**—**	**44**
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value	**391**	**720,439**	**4,554**	**725,384**

2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Shares and other variable yield securities	—	—	4,554	4,554
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	—	602,324	—	602,324
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	—	45	—	45
Total Financial Assets at Fair Value	—	602,369	4,554	606,923

g) Capital Management

Framework at Lloyd’s

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

Within this supervisory framework, Lloyd’s applies capital requirements at member level and centrally to ensure that Lloyd’s as a regulated entity complies with Solvency II requirements, and beyond that to meet its own financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.
Although, as described below, Lloyd’s sets capital at a syndicate level, Solvency II and Lloyd’s capital requirements only apply at an overall and individual member level and not at the syndicate level. Accordingly, the capital requirement in respect of Syndicate 1221 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

Lloyd’s capital setting process

In order to meet Lloyd’s requirements, each syndicate is required to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) for the prospective underwriting year. This amount must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 year loss, reflecting uncertainty in the ultimate run-off of underwriting liabilities (SCR ‘to ultimate’). The Syndicate must also calculate its SCR at the same confidence level but reflecting uncertainty over a one year time horizon (one year SCR) for Lloyd’s to use in meeting Solvency II requirements. The SCR's of each syndicate are subject to review by Lloyd’s and approval by the Lloyd’s Capital and Planning Group. A syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd’s. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities for the syndicates on which it participates, but no other member’s shares.

3. Risk management (continued)

g) Capital Management (continued)

Accordingly, the capital requirements that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR is 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 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 2024 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), assets held and managed within a Syndicate (Funds in Syndicate), or as the member's share of the member's balances on each Syndicate on which it participates.

Accordingly all of the assets less liabilities of the Syndicate, as represented in the member's balance reported on the Statement of financial position on page 24, represents resources available to meet the members and Lloyd's capital requirements.

4. Analysis of underwriting result

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

2023	**Gross written premiums**	**Gross premiums earned**	**Gross claims incurred**	**Net operating expenses**	**Ceded balance**	**Total**
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
Direct insurance:						
Marine	**33,653**	**30,830**	**(18,950)**	**(6,729)**	**(5,762)**	**(611)**
Aviation	**5,727**	**7,982**	**(11,096)**	**(3,845)**	**1,524**	**(5,435)**
Transport	**34,758**	**33,404**	**(10,848)**	**(13,008)**	**(3,156)**	**6,392**
Energy - marine	**58,734**	**54,460**	**(29,604)**	**(13,547)**	**(3,805)**	**7,504**
Energy - non marine	**3**	**3**	**2,344**	**(3)**	**(2,280)**	**64**
Fire and other damage to property	**45,786**	**44,273**	**(5,570)**	**(14,327)**	**(12,082)**	**12,294**
Third party liability	**150,405**	**141,409**	**(66,708)**	**(38,548)**	**(19,618)**	**16,535**
Pecuniary Loss	**9,886**	**9,524**	**(4,945)**	**(1,581)**	**(2,505)**	**493**
	338,952	**321,885**	**(145,377)**	**(91,588)**	**(47,684)**	**37,236**
Reinsurance	**75,688**	**68,106**	**(39,590)**	**(15,415)**	**(10,854)**	**2,247**
	414,640	**389,991**	**(184,967)**	**(107,003)**	**(58,538)**	**39,483**

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Analysis of underwriting result (continued)

2022	Gross written premiums	Gross premiums earned	Gross claims incurred	Net operating expenses	Ceded balance	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Direct insurance:						
Marine	24,454	24,250	(27,596)	(5,503)	6,115	(2,734)
Aviation	5,921	4,000	(18,608)	(1,290)	7,726	(8,172)
Transport	34,971	32,527	(16,062)	(14,232)	(1,111)	1,122
Energy - marine	48,092	45,445	(29,908)	(14,459)	(3,518)	(2,440)
Energy - non marine	1	3	31	24	(1,917)	(1,859)
Fire and other damage to property	41,908	40,163	(29,498)	(11,228)	2,553	1,990
Third party liability	145,248	143,738	(81,044)	(36,879)	(8,776)	17,039
Pecuniary Loss	12,109	7,817	(5,172)	(917)	(2,261)	(533)
	312,704	297,943	(207,857)	(84,484)	(1,189)	4,413
Reinsurance	60,806	60,034	(77,800)	(14,113)	21,692	(10,187)
Total	373,510	357,977	(285,657)	(98,597)	20,503	(5,774)

5. Claims outstanding

The surpluses / (deficits) following the reassessment of claims outstanding held at the end of the previous year are set out below.

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Marine, aviation and transport	**(2,366)**	4,649
Energy	**(629)**	(7,988)
Fire and other damage to property	**10,524**	4,544
Third party liability	**5,115**	—
Total direct	**12,644**	1,205
Reinsurance acceptance	**787**	(6,649)
	13,431	(5,444)

The FRS 103 transitional provision has been applied, which allows the Syndicate not to disclose information about claims development that occurred earlier than 5 years before the end of the first financial year in which FRS 103 is applied.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

5. Claims outstanding (continued)

Claims development is shown both gross and net of reinsurance ceded, on a pure underwriting year basis. Balances have been translated at exchange rates prevailing at 31 December 2023 in all cases.

Pure Underwriting Year	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Estimate of ultimate gross claims	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
at end of underwriting year	106,762	129,677	94,562	95,660	93,057	92,960	89,521	102,029	
one year later	227,226	239,244	242,683	198,282	182,140	267,288	178,175	—	
two years later	227,792	262,216	260,594	204,074	226,649	262,281	—	—	
three years later	240,698	267,908	250,007	209,769	206,715	—	—	—	
four years later	266,177	262,752	267,424	191,306	—	—	—	—	
five years later	269,637	263,485	267,322	—	—	—	—	—	
six years later	275,740	272,124	—	—	—	—	—	—	
seven years later	275,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less gross Claims paid	(238,498)	(221,688)	(177,579)	(114,255)	(84,252)	(66,001)	(23,922)	(3,175)	
Gross ultimate claims reserve	37,198	50,436	89,743	77,051	122,463	196,280	154,253	98,854	826,278
Gross ultimate claims reserve for 2014 & prior years									81,675
Gross claims reserves									**907,953**

Pure Underwriting Year	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total**
Estimate of ultimate net claims	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
at end of underwriting year	75,763	83,846	67,071	93,239	77,893	87,046	81,910	88,532	
one year later	151,140	163,962	152,456	160,122	156,296	197,085	161,108	—	
two years later	153,515	175,122	177,145	158,332	177,583	197,116	—	—	
three years later	163,381	184,190	170,166	157,427	166,652	—	—	—	
four years later	179,167	185,495	191,263	149,926	—	—	—	—	
five years later	179,832	185,823	188,980	—	—	—	—	—	
six years later	183,266	195,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	
seven years later	181,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Less net Claims paid	(160,398)	(158,595)	(136,814)	(92,953)	(76,679)	(64,326)	(21,107)	(3,020)	
Net ultimate claims reserve	21,315	36,514	52,166	56,973	89,973	132,790	140,001	85,512	615,244
Net ultimate claims reserve for 2014 & prior years									54,987
Net claims reserves									**670,231**

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

6. Technical Provisions

The table below shows changes in the insurance contract liabilities and assets from the beginning of the period to the end of the period.

	2023			2022		
	Gross Provisions	**Reinsurance Assets**	**Net**	Gross Provisions	Reinsurance Assets	Net
	£'000	**£'000**	**£'000**	£'000	£'000	£'000
Incurred claims outstanding						
Claims notified	**313,628**	**(81,215)**	**232,413**	339,057	(101,272)	237,785
Claims incurred but not reported	**597,134**	**(184,647)**	**412,487**	401,105	(99,829)	301,276
Balance at 1 January	**910,762**	**(265,862)**	**644,900**	740,162	(201,101)	539,061
Change in prior underwriting year's provisions	**78,241**	**12,393**	**90,634**	194,595	(75,658)	118,937
Expected cost of current year claims	**106,726**	**(13,864)**	**92,862**	91,062	(7,595)	83,467
Claims paid during the year	**(150,881)**	**17,697**	**(133,184)**	(180,004)	40,987	(139,017)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	**(36,895)**	**11,914**	**(24,981)**	64,947	(22,495)	42,452
Balance as at 31 December	**907,953**	**(237,722)**	**670,231**	910,762	(265,862)	644,900
Claims notified	**282,848**	**(81,954)**	**200,894**	313,628	(81,215)	232,413
Claims incurred but not reported	**625,105**	**(155,768)**	**469,337**	597,134	(184,647)	412,487
Balance at 31 December	**907,953**	**(237,722)**	**670,231**	910,762	(265,862)	644,900
Unearned Premiums						
Balance at 1 January	**211,827**	**(28,617)**	**183,210**	175,643	(24,736)	150,907
Premiums written during the year	**414,640**	**(66,300)**	**348,340**	373,510	(63,859)	309,651
Premiums earned during the year	**(389,991)**	**60,009**	**(329,982)**	(357,977)	62,749	(295,228)
Effects of exchange rates	**(10,592)**	**1,465**	**(9,127)**	20,651	(2,771)	17,880
Balance at 31 December	**225,884**	**(33,443)**	**192,441**	211,827	(28,617)	183,210

7. Net operating expenses

Net operating expenses include:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Acquisition costs	**72,103**	63,963
Change in deferred acquisition costs	**(4,519)**	(2,647)
Administrative expenses	**36,225**	35,003
Personal expenses	**9,125**	8,238
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	**(5,931)**	(5,960)
	107,003	98,597

The table below shows changes in deferred acquisition costs assets from the beginning of the period to the end of the period.

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January	**35,842**	29,797
Incurred costs deferred	**72,103**	63,963
Amortisation	**(67,584)**	(61,316)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	**(1,225)**	3,398
Balance at 31 December	**39,136**	35,842

Administrative expenses include:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Auditor's remuneration		
Fees payable to the auditor for the audit of these financial statements	**326**	263
Fees payable to the auditor and its associates in respect of: other services pursuant to legislation	**159**	150
	485	413

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP for the audit of the annual accounts of Hartford Underwriting Agency Limited and its subsidiaries are £47k (2022: £43k). There were no fees payable for the provision of non-audit services.

8. Staff numbers and costs

The Company does not directly employ any staff. All employees engaged on Company business are employed by Hartford Management (UK) Limited ("HMUK"), which charges the Company and other Hartford group companies with a single management fee for their respective share of group expenses. This fee is included within net operating expenses. The charge from HMUK to the Company does not specifically identify the cost of employees or directors. Details of staff costs and numbers of the Company are included within the financial statements of HMUK.

9. Emoluments of the Directors of the Managing Agent

The Directors of Hartford Underwriting Agency Limited received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the Syndicate and are included within net operating expenses:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments	**1,770**	1,629
Pension costs	**49**	47
	1,819	1,676

The active underwriter received the following remuneration charged as a Syndicate expense:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments	**574**	519
Pension costs	**30**	29
	604	548

10. Investment income

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Income from investments at fair value through profit or loss	**20,214**	12,506
Gains on the realisation of investments designated on initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss	**2,817**	129
Losses on the realisation of investments designated on initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss	**(536)**	(768)
	22,495	11,867

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

10. Investment income (continued)

The table below presents the average amounts of funds in the year per currency and analyses by major currency the average investment yields in the year.

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Average amount of Syndicate funds available for investment during the year		
Canadian dollar	**79,850**	73,562
Pound sterling	**398,553**	296,278
US dollar	**184,431**	194,356
Total funds available for investment, in sterling	**662,834**	564,196
Total investment return	**41,357**	(27,289)
Annual investment yield		
Canadian dollar	**5.44 %**	(0.40) %
Pound sterling	**7.16 %**	(4.05) %
US dollar	**5.97 %**	(6.45) %
Total annual investment yield, in sterling	**6.24 %**	(4.84) %

11. Financial investments

	Market value		**Cost**	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	£'000	£'000	**£'000**	£'000
Shares and other variable yield securities	**4,554**	4,554	**4,554**	4,554
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**720,786**	602,324	**745,408**	647,479
Deposits with credit institutions	**44**	45	**44**	45
	725,384	606,923	**750,006**	652,078

12. Debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations

Of the debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations, the whole amount is due from intermediaries.

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 (continued)

13. Other Debtors

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Overseas Federal Tax	—	2
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**6,493**	3,827
Sundry Debtors	**618**	1,083
	7,111	4,912

14. Other Creditors

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Sundry Creditors	**771**	103
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**8,587**	6,940
	9,389	7,043

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**24,002**	67,873
Total cash and cash equivalents	**24,002**	67,873

16. Related parties

The ultimate parent company and controlling member is The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc., which is incorporated in the USA.

The immediate parent company of Hartford Underwriting Agency Limited is Navigators Holdings (UK) Limited.

All trading with Companies within The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. have been carried out on an arm's length basis.

A number of third party reinsurance contracts that cover both the Syndicate and related group companies were purchased in the year by the Navigators Insurance Company and The Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The Syndicate is allocated its proportionate share of cost of these contracts which is agreed by local management.

The Syndicate paid Managing Agency fees to Hartford Underwriting Agency Limited ("HUAL") during the year. Total fees incurred, in respect of services provided, amounted to £6.5m (2022 £5.7m). At the year end, the amount owing to HUAL was £(4.1)m (2022: £1.4m).

The Syndicate was recharged expenses of £31.3m (2022: £29.2m) from Hartford Management UK Limited ("HMUK") during the year. At the year end, the amount owed to HMUK was £1.2m (2022: £0.2m).

The Syndicate was recharged expenses of £0.0m (2022: £0.3m) from Navigators Management Company during the year. At the year end, the amount owing to Navigators Management Company was £(2.3)m (2022: £(1.9)m).

Hartford Asia Limited ("HAL") charged a fee of £0.9m (2022: £0.6m) to the Syndicate during the year. The fee is based on expenses incurred by HAL plus a mark-up of 10% in respect of underwriting services provided by HAL. At the year end, the amount owing to HAL was £(0.7)m (2022: £(1.8)m).

17. 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 member's 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 considers 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 financial statements by way of such capital resources. However, the Managing Agent is able to make a call on the member's FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.