

Accounts disclaimer

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**Annual Report and Financial
Statements
Syndicate 6132
31 December 2023**

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DIRECTORS AND ADMINISTRATION

Managing Agent

Arch Managing Agency Limited

Directors

The Directors of the Managing Agent who held office during the year were as follows:

N. Denniston	Independent Non-Executive Director	(resigned 31.08.2023)
K. Felisky	Independent Non-Executive Director	
M. Hammer-Dahinden	Group Non-Executive Director	
J. Hine	Independent Non-Executive Director	
J. Kittinger	Chief Financial Officer	
J. Mentz	Group Non-Executive Director	(resigned 21.03.2023)
P. Storey	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman	
H. Sturgess	President and Chief Executive Officer	
K. Valder	Chief Administrative Officer	(appointed 10.03.2023)

Managing Agent's Registered Office

60 Great Tower Street
London
EC3R 5AZ

Managing Agent's Registered Number

06948515

Company Secretary

S. Charlton

Syndicate Active Underwriter

S Williams

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
7 More London Riverside
London, SE1 2RT

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENCY

The Directors of the Managing Agent ("the Agency") present their Annual Accounts and audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 for Syndicate 6132 ("the Syndicate") which is a Special Purpose Arrangement ("SPA") with Syndicate 1955.

These Financial Statements are 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.

Managing Agent

The Managing Agent of the Syndicate since its inception on 1 January 2018 is Arch Managing Agency Limited ("AMAL"), a Company registered in England and Wales, whose registered office is situated at 60 Great Tower Street, London, EC3R 5AZ and whose registered number is 06948515.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Syndicate is the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business in the Lloyd's Market via a quota share contract with Syndicate 1955, which writes across Marine, Aviation and Transport, Energy, Property, Financial lines, Accident & Health and Casualty.

Key Performance Indicators

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

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Gross premiums written	1,364	12,952
Gross premiums earned	2,788	30,633
Net premiums earned	2,406	23,187
Net claims incurred	(27)	(16,188)
Investment return	1,196	(1,918)
Operating expenses	(472)	(5,556)
Realised and unrealised movements on foreign exchange	(429)	(197)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	<u>2,674</u>	<u>(672)</u>
Net Claims ratio	1.1%	69.8%
Net Expense ratio	19.6%	24.0%
Net Combined ratio	20.7%	93.8%

Review of the Business

The Syndicate was established to provide a dedicated vehicle for an external investor to participate on Syndicate 1955 via quota share reinsurance. Syndicate 1955 underwrites at Lloyd's in the wholesale insurance and reinsurance market and through selective delegated underwriting authorities as well as utilising underwriting expertise to lead market consortia arrangements.

The Syndicate wrote £1.4m of gross premium during 2023 (2022: £13.0m).

As at the 31 December 2022, the 2020 underwriting year was reinsured to close ("RITC") to Syndicate 1955 resulting in the Syndicate having only transactions relating to 2021 underwriting year during the 2023 financial year. The Managing Agent closed Syndicate 6132 following agreement of terms to RITC the liabilities of the Syndicate in to the 2022 YOA of Syndicate 1955 effective 1 January 2024. Syndicate 1955 is also managed by AMAL. The RITC transaction is not reflected in these annual accounts.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENCY (CONTINUED)

Business Environment

With no participation on the 2022 YOA onwards, during 2023 year the Syndicate accepted its share of the movement only on the 2021 YOA without experiencing the larger movements of the open YOA.

Investment Returns

The Syndicate is cashless and does not hold any investments. However, it takes a share of Syndicate 1955's investment income on the 2021 YOA. The 2023 investment gain of £1.2m is greater than prior year (2022: £1.9m loss) due to net unrealised gain of £1.3m (2022: loss £2.5m) driven by the improvement in the current investment environment impacting the Syndicate 1955 investment return.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Our success is anchored by our culture of ethics and compliance. The Board recognises the pivotal role it plays in promoting ethical standards and integrity in the conduct of our business and is committed to maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

As part of Arch Capital Group Ltd ("ACGL"), we maintain a Code of Business Conduct (the "Code") which sets expectations and provides guidance to our employees in key areas, including honest and fair dealing, anti-bribery and corruption, potential conflicts of interest, gifts, safety, harassment and discrimination prevention, antitrust and competition and document retention. Our Code applies to everyone, including the Board, and is reviewed regularly to remain current with changing laws, regulations and industry best practices.

To reinforce our commitment to these standards, the Syndicate provides training to all employees on the Code and makes other resources available, including a 24-hour ethics hotline.

The Syndicate is committed to providing equal opportunities to potential and actual staff. Our policy states that all of our employment related decisions must be based on an individual's job qualifications and performance and not based on any characteristic protected by law, such as age, gender assignment, marital status, being pregnant or on maternity leave, disability, race, religions, sex or sexual orientation.

Our success also depends on developing our employees so they can grow with the Syndicate. We provide high calibre learning and engagement programs to foster meaningful career development for all employees and encourage employees to execute a personal development plan with their managers.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Board of the Agency ("Agency Board") sets risk appetite annually as part of the Syndicate's business planning and individual capital assessment process. The Agency has developed a risk and control framework which is built on an Enterprise Risk Management Model that aims to integrate existing risk programmes into a more holistic, embedded risk and capital management framework. This is reviewed annually as part of the Syndicate Business Forecast ("SBF") and Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") process.

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Syndicate and Agency were as follows:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENCY (CONTINUED)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Insurance Risk

Insurance risk includes the risks that a policy will be written for inadequate premium, provide inappropriate cover (underwriting risk), that the frequency or severity of insured events will be higher than expected (claims risk), and that estimates of claims subsequently prove to be insufficient (reserving risk). The Agency Board manages insurance risk by agreeing its appetite for these risks annually and managing this primarily through the business plan, which sets out targets for volumes, pricing, line sizes and retention by class of business. The Agency Board then monitors performance against the business plan regularly throughout the year. Catastrophe modelling software is used to model maximum probable losses from catastrophe-exposed business. Reserve adequacy is monitored through quarterly review by both Syndicate 1955's actuary and the Agency Board and annually by an independent firm of actuaries.

We assess the expected impact of inflation on the booked reserves using a multi-year cash flow approach. Our approach estimates the impact of economic inflation on the expected claims frequency and severity of the in force business, recognising that different insurance classes are affected differently by economic inflation. The expected impact on reserves is compared to an independent actuarial review to ensure our reserve surplus versus said independent actuarial remains within our risk appetite.

Credit Risk

The key aspects of credit risk are the risk of default by one or more of the Syndicate's reinsurers and by Syndicate 1955 in respect of the reinsurance it cedes to the Syndicate on a funds withheld basis. The Agency Board's policy is that Syndicate 1955 generally reinsures with businesses rated A- or higher by one or more rating agencies. Syndicate 1955 only uses reinsurers with lower ratings or that are completely unrated where collateral or a claims paying guarantee from a parent undertaking is provided. Furthermore, the cash flows from Syndicate 1955 are expected to occur following the closure of the Years of Account at 24 months.

Currency Risk

The key aspect of currency risk is the risk of losses on foreign exchange movements as a result of mismatches between the currencies in which assets and liabilities are denominated. The Agency's policy is to maintain received income or incurred expenditure in the core currencies in which they were received or paid. Any surplus or deficit in a core currency would be subject to review by the Agency Board, which may instruct surplus currencies to be sold to reduce any deficit on other currencies.

Liquidity Risk

This is the risk that the Syndicate will not be able to meet liabilities as they fall due, owing to a shortfall in cash in Syndicate 1955, which cedes a proportion of its insurance liabilities to the Syndicate. To mitigate this risk, the Agency Board reviews Syndicate 1955's cash flow projections regularly and ensures it holds liquid investments in its portfolios.

Group Risk

Group risk is the possibility that the operation of one part of the Arch Group adversely affects another. The Group is defined as Arch Capital Group Limited ("ACGL") and all owned subsidiaries.

Group risk includes: negative publicity; inadequate communication within the organisation; undue influence from fellow subsidiaries, holding companies or stakeholders; financial pressures to make funds available to the Group; and financial restraint leading to shortcomings in core activities such as reinsurance purchasing.

The Agency's strategy is to minimise any Group risk by ensuring that there are clear lines of authority and communication between related parties, that intra-Group reinsurance is placed on arm's length terms and that any intra-Group agreements are formed objectively and clearly understood and observed by all parties.

Operational Risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes or systems lead to losses to the Syndicate. The Agency Board seeks to manage this risk through the use of policies, procedures, management controls, risk-based compliance monitoring, and a structured programme of testing processes and systems by internal audit. Business continuity and disaster recovery plans are in place and are regularly updated.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENCY (CONTINUED)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Regulatory Risk

The Agency is required to comply, inter alia, with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”), the Society of Lloyd’s (Lloyd’s) and certain EU regulations. Lloyd’s requirements include those imposed on the Lloyd’s market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US Situs business. Regulatory risk is the risk of regulatory intervention owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to regulatory change. The Agency Board has appointed the Agency Compliance Officer, who monitors regulatory developments, assesses the impact on the Agency’s policies and processes and reports to the Agency Board.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of the Syndicate.

The strategy of the Agency is to invest surplus funds in low risk securities in line with the agreed investment guidelines. These are conservative and reflect the Agency’s position that investment management is not a core activity. The investment strategy is such that the underlying portfolio of assets is spread across a number of government and corporate bonds with fixed and variable rates of interest.

For further information on the principal risks and uncertainties, see Note 12 in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Outlook and Future Developments

The Syndicate no longer continues to participate via a quota share reinsurance of Syndicate 1955. Following the RITC of the 2021 YOA to Syndicate 1955 and with no acceptance of new business the Syndicate ceased to operate and as such is no longer considered to be a going concern.

To the Agency’s knowledge, there are no other post reporting date events that have occurred which would have a material impact on these annual accounts.

Conflict in Ukraine

The conflict in Ukraine continues to be closely monitored in line with other large loss events. The Syndicate has exposure, in particular from policies covering political violence and war. This exposure is protected by reinsurance where gross losses are expected to be covered by the reinsurance in place. The current estimate of potential losses included within our net reserves are £1.6m. The premiums written on a number of classes of business have been impacted in 2023 following the introduction of international sanctions. Overall operations of the Syndicate have not been materially impacted by this event.

Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”)

ACGL introduced its group wide ESG strategic framework in 2019, detailing important goals for integrating ESG considerations into its businesses, including the Syndicate. The framework is a key component of Arch’s ambition to take a lead role amongst peer insurers in achieving net zero targets, promoting new products and services, and reaching best practices.

The Syndicate developed an ESG framework and associated policies in 2022 to accomplish the following goals: 1) to incorporate the ESG framework into its existing management and committee structure; 2) to embed decision making, with consistent application and appropriate reporting mechanisms; and 3) to ensure alignment to the ACGL ESG programme.

Among other things, the Syndicate’s ESG programme includes efforts to manage our impact on the environment. We support our clients with insurance products and investment solutions to help address climate change, and we provide a range of customer-oriented solutions. We seek to encompass Arch’s collaborative ESG successes and sustainability progress across our operations and to engage with stakeholders and help them plan, build and grow into a sustainable future.

In 2022, the Syndicate established an ESG Committee, which is chaired by the CEO, who has responsibility for coordinating and managing the oversight of the Syndicate’s ESG programme. The management of the Syndicate and the Board regularly review the output of the ESG Committee.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANAGING AGENCY (CONTINUED)

Environmental, social and governance (continued)

In addition, the directors have made an assessment of the specific risk of climate change to the Syndicate and have identified potential risks relating to underwriting and investment risks, each of which has been set out in further detail below. The Syndicate has embedded management of climate change risks into its standard approach for risk management. In line with the PRA's expectations in SS3/19 and PS11/19, a framework has been put in place considering governance, risk management, scenario analysis and disclosure of financial risks arising from climate change.

The Syndicate manages the financial risks from climate change under the following categories, which are described further below:

- Underwriting Risks (including Physical risks and Liability risks)
- Investment risks (including transition risks)

Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will not continue in office and they will be not be re-appointed by the Directors of the Managing Agent for the forthcoming year following the RITC and closure of the Syndicate.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditors

So far as each person who was a Director of the Agency at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors of the Agency and the Syndicate's auditors, 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 auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Agency Board

Jason Kittinger
Chief Financial Officer
Arch Managing Agency Limited
27 February 2024

MANAGING AGENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Agency is responsible for preparing the Syndicate annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 require the Agency to prepare Syndicate Annual Accounts at 31 December each year in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The Syndicate Annual Accounts are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate as at that date and of its profit or loss for that year. In preparing the Syndicate Annual Accounts, the Agency is 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 notes to the Syndicate Annual Accounts; and
- prepare the Syndicate Annual Accounts on the basis that the Syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Syndicate will do so.

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the member of Syndicate 6132

Report on the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, Syndicate 6132's syndicate annual accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023; Income statement; the Statement of Cash Flows, and the Statement of Changes in Members' Balances for the year then ended; and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

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

Other than those disclosed in note 5, we have provided no non-audit services to the syndicate in the period under audit.

Emphasis of matter – Basis of preparation and closure of syndicate

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 17 which explains that the 2021 year of account of the syndicate has closed and all assets and liabilities transferred to the 2022 year of account of Syndicate 1955 by reinsurance to close. The Syndicate has no successor year of account.

As a result, the Syndicate is no longer a going concern. The reinsurance to close occurs in the normal course of business for a syndicate year of account at the 36 months stage of development. The syndicate annual accounts have therefore been prepared on a basis other than going concern where the recorded assets and liabilities represent the amounts that would be realised and discharged in the normal course of business were the going concern basis adopted.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Syndicate 6132 (continued)

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

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

Managing Agent's Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Managing Agent's Report for the year ended 31 December 2023 is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the Managing Agent for the syndicate annual accounts

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

In preparing the syndicate annual accounts, the Managing Agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the syndicate is unable to continue to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Independent auditors' report to the member of Syndicate 6132 (continued)

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the syndicate and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of regulatory principles, such as those governed by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority, and those regulations set by the Council of Lloyd's, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the syndicate annual accounts. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the syndicate annual accounts such as The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the syndicate annual accounts (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journals and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with the Audit Committee, management and internal audit, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- reviewing, and challenging where appropriate, the assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to the estimation of claims outstanding, with a focus on the incurred but not reported claims, and the estimation of gross premiums written;
- identifying and testing journal entries based on selected fraud risk criteria, in particular journal entries with unusual account combinations;
- evaluating the business rationale for any significant transactions identified outside the normal course of business; and
- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

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

Independent auditors' report to the member of Syndicate 6132 (continued)

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit (continued)

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Sean Forster (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
27 February 2024

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023
Technical Account – General Business

	Notes	2023	2022
		£000	£000
Gross premiums written	2	1,364	12,952
Outward reinsurance premiums		(235)	(3,691)
Net premiums written		<u>1,129</u>	<u>9,261</u>
Change in the provision for unearned premiums:			
- Gross amount		1,424	17,681
- Reinsurers' share		(147)	(3,755)
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums	7	<u>1,277</u>	<u>13,926</u>
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		<u>2,406</u>	<u>23,187</u>
Allocated investment return transferred from/(to) non- technical account	3	1,196	(1,918)
Total Income		<u>3,602</u>	<u>21,269</u>
Claims paid			
- Gross amount		(6,230)	(9,163)
- Reinsurers' share		1,381	3,200
Net claims paid		<u>(4,849)</u>	<u>(5,963)</u>
Change in the claims outstanding			
- Gross amount		6,589	(16,031)
- Reinsurers' share		(1,767)	5,806
Change in the net claims outstanding	8	<u>4,822</u>	<u>(10,225)</u>
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		<u>(27)</u>	<u>(16,188)</u>
Net operating expenses	4	<u>(472)</u>	<u>(5,556)</u>
Balance on the technical account for general business		<u>3,103</u>	<u>(475)</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Continued)
Non-Technical Account – General Business

	Notes	2023 £000	2022 £000
Balance on the general business technical account		3,103	(475)
Investment income	3	588	664
Unrealised gain on investments	3	1,372	27
Unrealised loss on investments	3	(121)	(2,463)
Realised gain on investments	3	39	-
Realised loss on investments	3	(690)	(137)
Investment expenses and charges	3	8	(9)
Allocated investment return transferred (to)/from general business technical account		(1,196)	1,918
Foreign exchange loss		(429)	(197)
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>2,674</u>	<u>(672)</u>

There are no other comprehensive income or expense other than those reported in the Income Statement, thus no Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 £000	2022 £000
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	7	(56)	139
Claims outstanding	8	9,661	21,069
		<u>9,605</u>	<u>21,208</u>
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	9	25,066	44,265
Deferred acquisition cost	10	91	961
Total assets		<u>34,762</u>	<u>66,434</u>

Liabilities

Capital and reserves			
Members' balances		1,500	(2,665)
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	7	840	3,388
Claims outstanding	8	29,057	64,017
		<u>29,897</u>	<u>67,405</u>
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	11	3,365	1,694
Total liabilities		<u>34,762</u>	<u>66,434</u>

The Annual Accounts on pages 13 to 37 were approved by the Board of Arch Managing Agency Limited on 22 February 2024 and were signed on its behalf by

Jason Kittinger
Chief Financial Officer
27 February 2024

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 £000	2022 £000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		2,674	(672)
Adjustments for			
Movement in general insurance unearned premiums and outstanding claims	7, 8	(37,507)	(18,791)
Movement in reinsurers' share of unearned premiums and outstanding claims	7, 8	11,603	6,505
Movements in other assets/liabilities		21,739	11,380
Investment return		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,491)	(1,578)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Profit distribution		1,491	1,578
Net cash generated from financing activities		1,491	1,578
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		-	-

The Syndicate, being an SPA, does not hold cash.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' BALANCES

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
At 1 January	(2,665)	(3,571)
Profit / (loss) for the year	2,674	(672)
RITC to external party	1,491	1,578
At 31 December	<u>1,500</u>	<u>(2,665)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 and FRS103, "Insurance Contracts" ("FRS 103") and the Companies Act 2006. The Syndicate accounts have been prepared under regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("IAD"), and reflect the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI2008/410) as modified by the IAD. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom

The 2021 year of account of the Syndicate has closed and all assets and liabilities transferred to the 2022 year of account of Syndicate 1955 by reinsurance to close. The Syndicate has no successor year of account. As a result the Syndicate is no longer a going concern. The reinsurance to close occurs in the normal course of business for a syndicate year of account at the 36 months stage of development. The Annual Accounts have therefore been prepared on a basis other than going concern where the recorded assets and liabilities represent the amounts that would be realised and discharged in the normal course of business were the going concern basis adopted. The Directors confirm that this basis of accounting is appropriate.

b. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved for issue by the Agency Board on 22 February 2024. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Syndicate will go into run-off on 31 December 2023 as the last underwriting year is RITC's in Syndicate 1955 and are prepared in Sterling which is the presentation and functional currency of the Syndicate and rounded to the nearest £000.

Amounts ceded from Syndicate 1955 to the Syndicate are taken gross of external reinsurance, and are recognised as reinsurance balances in Syndicate 1955, then are in turn recognised as gross balances in the Syndicate. The Syndicate's share of the Syndicate 1955's external outward reinsurance is recognised as reinsurance balances in the Syndicate. The Syndicate also takes a share of investment income and expenses, which are ceded out of Syndicate 1955 and recognised in the equivalent accounts in the Syndicate. Syndicate 6132 is a quota share reinsurer of Syndicate 1955.

Syndicate 1955 purchases whole account reinsurance to cover both Syndicate 1955 and associated special purpose arrangements (SPA's) as the underlying business follows. As the Syndicate is an SPA, it does not hold monetary assets on its statement of financial position. In effect it is a cashless syndicate. All funds are maintained in a withheld account and will be distributed once the Year of Account closes.

c. Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following are the key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Insurance Contract Technical Provisions

For insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the reporting date and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred, but not yet reported, at the reporting date (IBNR).

It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims cost can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by underwriting years, but can also be further analysed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Insurance Contract Technical Provisions (continued)

Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g. to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the most likely outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

A number of judgements and assumptions are used in assessing salvage and subrogation recoveries. Similar judgements, estimates and assumptions are employed in the assessment of adequacy of provisions for unearned premium. Judgement is also required in determining whether the earnings methodology on an insurance contract requires amortisation of unearned premium on a basis other than time apportionment. Further details are given in note 12.

d. Financial Instruments

The Syndicate's financial instruments are initially recorded at cost and are carried at each reporting date at amortised cost.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to the cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Syndicate retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement and either (a) the Syndicate has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (b) the Syndicate has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Syndicate has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Syndicate's continuing involvement in the asset. This applies to the funds withheld in respect of the cession from Syndicate 1955 to the Syndicate. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Syndicate could be required to repay. In that case, the Syndicate also recognises an associated liability.

e. Investment Return

Syndicate 1955's investments are recognised at fair value through the profit and loss. Although the Syndicate does not itself hold any investments, it takes a share of Syndicate 1955's investment income.

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. Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis based on the effective interest rate.

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

An allocation of actual investment return supporting the general insurance technical provisions is made from the non-technical account to the technical account. Investment return related to non- insurance business is attributed to the non-technical account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Insurance Contracts

Product Classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts when the Syndicate (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the insured) by agreeing to compensate the insured if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the insured. As a general guideline, the Agency determines whether the Syndicate has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Gross Premiums

Gross written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by the contracts entered into during the reporting period, regardless of whether these are wholly due for payment in the reporting period, together with any adjustments to such premiums receivable arising in the reporting period to such premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior reporting periods. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences. Additional or return premiums are treated as a re-measurement of the initial premium. Gross written premiums are stated gross of commission.

Gross written premiums include an estimate for pipeline premiums (i.e. premiums due but not yet received or notified to the Syndicate by intermediaries) relating only to those underlying contracts of insurance where the period of cover has commenced prior to the reporting date. The most significant assumption in this estimate is that current year experience will be consistent with prior year experience.

Under some policies, Gross written premiums are adjusted retrospectively in the light of claims experience or where the risk covered cannot be assessed accurately at the commencement of cover. Where written premiums are subject to an increase retrospectively, recognition of any potential increase is deferred until the additional amount can be ascertained with reasonable certainty. Where written premiums are subject to a reduction, a re-measurement taking account of such a reduction is made as soon as there is an obligation to the insured. Gross written premiums are recognised as earned over the period of the policy on a time apportionment basis having regard where appropriate, to the incidence of risk.

The Syndicate has written a quota share contract with Syndicate 1955. The contract operates on a “funds withheld basis” whereby the proportion of the ceded premiums are considered as combined funds from which loss recoveries will be drawn. The associated cash flows are expected to occur following the closure of the Years of Account at 36 months. As such, the balance of amounts ceded by Syndicate 1955 to the Syndicate is recognised as an asset on the Statement of Financial Position.

Reinsurance Premiums

Reinsurance premiums written comprise the total premiums payable for the whole cover provided by contracts entered into the period, including portfolio premiums payable, and are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period in respect of reinsurance contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Under some policies, reinsurance premiums payable are adjusted retrospectively in the light of claims experience or where the risk covered cannot be assessed accurately at the commencement of cover. Where written premiums are subject to an increase retrospectively, recognition of any potential increase is recognised as soon as there is an obligation to the insured.

Reinsurance premiums under a Risks Attaching During (“RAD”) contract are earned typically over two years based on inception and expiry dates. Year of Account allocation is based on the inception and expiry dates that the contract relates to. This results in a triangular earnings pattern, where earnings increase towards the middle of the policy period then decrease until the policy expires. Reinsurance premiums under a Losses Occurring During (“LOD”) contract are earned on a straight-line basis over the period of the reinsurance contract based on inception and expiry dates. Losses that occur during the length of the contract could relate to the current, prior or following Year of Account, therefore an allocation to Year of Account is applied to this type of policy. The allocation is based on historical class level monthly earnings for the underlying gross policies.

Fees and Commission Income

Insureds are charged for policy administration services, investment management services, policy surrenders and other contract fees. These fees are recognised as revenue over the period in which the related services are performed. If the fees are for services to be provided in future periods, then they are deferred and recognised over those future periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Insurance Contracts (continued)

Claims

Claims include all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, related internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims, a reduction for the value of salvage and other recoveries, and any adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Reinsurance claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant contract.

For catastrophe-exposed business, our reserving process also includes the use of catastrophe models for known events, a heavy reliance on analysis of individual catastrophic events and management judgement. The development of property losses can be unstable, especially for policies characterised by high severity, low frequency losses. This takes place within Syndicate S1955's calculations which corresponds directly to the Syndicate as it cedes directly via quota share agreement.

Technical Provisions

Technical provisions comprise claims outstanding, provisions for unearned premiums, provisions for unexpired risks and deferred acquisition costs.

Claims Outstanding

The outstanding claims provision is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date, whether reported or not, together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims and therefore, the ultimate cost of these claims cannot be known with certainty at the reporting date. The liability is calculated at the reporting date using a range of standard actuarial claim projection techniques, based on empirical data and current assumptions that may include a margin for adverse deviation. The liability is not discounted for the time value of money.

These methods generally involve projecting from past claims development experience over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions.

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 reinsurers involved. A number of statistical methods are used to assist in making these estimates.

The two most critical assumptions as regards claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable predictor of the likely level of 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 Directors consider that the provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. However, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events, and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the Annual Accounts for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Provisions for Unearned Premiums

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Insurance Contracts (continued)

Technical Provisions (continued)

Unexpired Risks

A liability adequacy provision (the unexpired risks provision) is made where the cost of claims and expenses arising after the end of the financial year from contracts concluded before that date, is expected to exceed the provision for unearned premiums, net of deferred acquisition costs, and premiums receivable.

The assessment of whether a provision is necessary is made by considering separately each category of business on the basis of information available at the reporting date, after offsetting surpluses and deficits arising on products which are managed together.

At 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 the Syndicate did not have an unexpired risks provision.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

The Syndicate is a SPA and therefore has no cash, and no brokerage changes hands under the quota share contract. Acquisition costs and deferred acquisition costs are ceded from Syndicate 1955 as per the contract. Acquisition costs comprise costs arising from the conclusion of insurance contracts. They include both direct costs, such as intermediary commissions or the cost of drawing up the insurance document or including the insurance contract in the portfolio, and indirect costs, such as the advertising costs or the administrative expenses connected with the processing of proposals and the issuing of policies.

Deferred acquisition costs are costs arising from conclusion of insurance contracts that are incurred during the reporting period, but which relate to a subsequent reporting period, and which are carried forward to subsequent reporting periods. Deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

The reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs is amortised in the same manner as the underlying asset amortisation is recorded in the income statement.

Commissions receivable on outwards reinsurance contracts are deferred and amortised on the same basis as the related reinsurance premium is earned.

Reinsurance Assets

The Syndicate cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its lines of business. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies and other Lloyd's Syndicates. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision or settled claims associated with the reinsurer's policies and in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, should an indication of impairment arise during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when there is objective evidence as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset that the Syndicate may not receive all outstanding amounts due under the terms of the contract and the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Syndicate will receive from the reinsurer. The impairment loss is recorded in the Income Statement.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Syndicate from its insurance obligations to its insureds.

Insurance Receivables

Insurance receivables relate to the cession from Syndicate 1955 on a funds withheld basis and are recognised when due and are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment should events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the Income Statement.

Insurance receivables are derecognised when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Syndicate has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

h. Foreign Currencies

The Syndicate's functional currency and presentational currency is Sterling. Transactions in US dollars, Canadian dollars, Euros, Australian dollars and Japanese Yen are initially recorded in the functional currency at the average rates of exchange for the period where for practical purposes it is not possible to use the actual rate at the date of transaction. Transactions denominated in other foreign currencies are included at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed.

Monetary assets and liabilities (which include unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs) denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency, measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate ruling at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of opening Statement of Financial Position items at the closing Statement of Financial Position rate and the retranslation of the Income Statement for the year from the average rate to the closing Statement of Financial Position rate are recorded in the non-technical account.

i. Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 managing agents at Lloyd's 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 the Agency and consequently the distribution made to member or their members' agents is gross of tax. Capital appreciation falls within trading income and is also distributed gross of tax.

No provision has been made for any United States Federal Income Tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings.

No provision has been made for any overseas tax payable by member of the Syndicate on underwriting results.

j. Reinsurance to Close

The Syndicate operates on a 36 month RITC agreement with the closing YOA transferring to Syndicate S1955 with the Managing Agent having agreed terms to RITC the liabilities of Syndicate 6132 into the 2022 YOA of Syndicate 1955 effective 1 January 2024, which is also managed by AMAL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. Segmental Analysis

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

2023	Gross premiums written £000	Gross Premiums earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000	Net technical provisions £000
Reinsurance	1,364	2,788	359	(472)	(768)	1,907	20,292
2022	Gross premiums written £000	Gross Premiums earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000	Net technical provisions £000
Reinsurance	12,952	30,633	(25,194)	(5,556)	1,560	1,443	46,197

The reinsurance balance is the aggregate total of all those items included in the technical account which relate to reinsurance outwards transactions including items recorded as reinsurance commissions and profit participations receivable.

3. Investment return

Syndicate 6132's investments are recognised at fair value through the profit and loss. Although the Syndicate holds no cash or investments, it takes a share of Syndicate 1955's investment income.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Investment income		
Income from investments, cash and other deposits	588	664
Gains on realisation of investments	39	-
Losses on realisation of investments	(690)	(137)
Unrealised gains in investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,372	27
Unrealised losses in investments at fair value through profit or loss	(121)	(2,463)
Investment management expenses, including interest	8	(9)
Net investment return	<u>1,196</u>	<u>(1,918)</u>

4. Net Operating Expenses

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Acquisition costs	95	2,579
Standard personal expenses	-	634
Change in deferred acquisition costs (note 10)	304	3,143
Administrative expenses	73	(800)
Net operating expenses	<u>472</u>	<u>5,556</u>

5. Auditors' Remuneration

The auditors' remuneration excluding fees incurred as part of the whole account quota share arrangement with Syndicate 1955 were as follows:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Audit of the Syndicate Annual Accounts	42	23
Audit related services	18	35
	<u>60</u>	<u>58</u>

Auditors' remuneration is included as part of the administrative expenses in Note 4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6. Staff Costs and Directors' Remuneration

a. Staff Costs

All staff are employed by Arch Europe Insurance Services Limited ("AEIS") or Arch Underwriting Europe Limited ("AUEL"), both ACGL companies.

The cost of these staff is mainly borne by Syndicate 1955 and a portion of the cost is ceded to the Syndicate as per the quota share contract with Syndicate 1955, per note 1.

b. Directors' Remuneration

The Syndicate was not recharged any expenses relating to the remuneration of the Directors of the Agency (2022: £nil).

7. Provisions for Unearned Premiums

2023	Gross	Reinsurer's share	Net
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2023	3,388	(139)	3,249
Premiums written in the year	1,364	(235)	1,129
Premiums earned in the year	(2,788)	382	(2,406)
Foreign exchange	(116)	21	(95)
RITC of closed years	(1,008)	27	(981)
At 31 December 2023	<u>840</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>896</u>
2022	Gross	Reinsurer's share	Net
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2022	20,724	(3,911)	16,813
Premiums written in the year	12,952	(3,691)	9,261
Premiums earned in the year	(30,633)	7,446	(23,187)
Foreign exchange	1,185	388	1,573
RITC of closed years	(840)	(371)	(1,211)
At 31 December 2022	<u>3,388</u>	<u>(139)</u>	<u>3,249</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. Claims outstanding

2023	Gross	Reinsurer's	Net
	£000	share £000	£000
At 1 January 2023	64,017	(21,069)	42,948
Claims incurred in the current accident year	(19,722)	21,207	1,485
Claims incurred in the prior accident years	19,363	(20,821)	(1,458)
Claims paid during the year	(6,230)	1,381	(4,849)
Foreign exchange	(1,843)	703	(1,140)
RITC of closed years	(26,528)	8,938	(17,590)
At 31 December 2023	<u>29,057</u>	<u>(9,661)</u>	<u>19,396</u>
		Restated*	
2022	Gross	Reinsurer's	Restated*
	£000	share £000	Net £000
At 1 January 2022	65,471	(23,802)	41,669
Claims incurred in the current accident year	24,919	(8,908)	16,011
Claims incurred in the prior accident years	275	(98)	177
Claims paid during the year	(9,163)	3,200	(5,963)
Foreign exchange	5,601	(1,969)	3,632
RITC of closed years	(23,086)	10,508	(12,578)
At 31 December 2022	<u>64,017</u>	<u>(21,069)</u>	<u>42,948</u>

*Prior year comparative has been restated to reflect the correction of a signage error on the "RITC of closed years" line which contrasts with "Foreign exchange".

9. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

The Syndicate's debtors arising out of reinsurance operations and other debtors are initially recorded at cost and are carried at each reporting date at amortised cost.

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations – due within one year	25,066	18,718
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations – due after one year	-	25,547
	<u>25,066</u>	<u>44,265</u>

10. Deferred Acquisition Costs

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
At 1 January	961	3,406
Change in deferred acquisition costs (note 4)	(304)	(3,143)
Foreign exchange	(16)	757
RITC of closed years	(550)	(59)
At 31 December	<u>91</u>	<u>961</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

The Syndicate's creditors arising out of reinsurance operations and other creditors are initially recorded at cost and are carried at each reporting date at amortised cost.

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations – due within one year	3,365	1,694
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations – due after one year	-	-
	<u>3,365</u>	<u>1,694</u>

12. Risk Management

a. Governance Framework

The primary objective of the Agency's risk and financial management framework is to protect the member from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

The Agency has established a risk management function with clear terms of reference from the Agency Board, its committees and the associated executive management committee. The Agency has adopted the terms of reference of the Group's Risk Management function and approves the annual plans of that function to support its risk management framework. The risk management framework is supplemented with a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Agency Board to the Managing Director and executive management committees. Lastly, a policy framework which sets out the risk profiles for the Syndicate, risk management, control and business conduct standards for Syndicate's operations has been put in place.

The Agency Board approves risk management policies relevant to the Syndicate and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies and their implementation. These policies define the identification of risk and its interpretation to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements. Significant emphasis is placed on the assessment and documentation of risks and controls, including the articulation of 'risk appetite'.

b. Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Approach

In line with the Lloyd's capital framework, Lloyd's capital setting process and provision of capital by member, the Agency has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks that affect the Syndicate's capital position:

- To maintain the required level of stability of the Syndicate thereby providing a degree of security to insureds,
- To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and of its member,
- To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets,
- align the profile of assets and liabilities taking account of risks inherent in the business,
- To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the insureds, regulators and stakeholders.

The operations of the Agency, which manages the underwriting of the Syndicate, are subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdictions in which it operates, in particular compliance with Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") rules, Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") rules, Lloyd's standards and byelaws and relevant EU regulations and European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA") guidelines.

Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. capital adequacy) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of insurers to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise. The Syndicate has met all of these requirements throughout the financial year.

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are principally measured using the rules prescribed by the PRA as applicable to the Society of Lloyd's and Lloyd's managing agents. These regulatory capital tests are based upon required levels of solvency, capital and a series of prudent assumptions in respect of the type of business written.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

b. Capital Management Objectives, Policies and Approach (continued)

The Agency's capital management policy is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the requirements of the PRA and Lloyd's, including any additional amounts required by the regulators.

c. Approach to Capital Management

The Agency seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises capital resources.

The Agency's approach to managing Syndicate capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to manage the capital position of the Syndicate in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics. An important aspect of the Syndicate's overall capital management process is the setting of target risk adjusted rates of return, which are aligned to performance objectives and ensure that the Syndicate is focused on the creation of value for member.

The primary sources of capital used by the Syndicate are members' balances and bank letters of credit.

The capital requirements are routinely forecast on a periodic basis and assessed against both the forecast available capital and the expected internal rate of return, including risk and sensitivity analyses. The process is ultimately subject to approval by the Agency Board.

The Agency has developed a Lloyd's Internal Model ("LIM") framework on behalf of the Syndicate to identify risks and quantify their impact on economic capital. The LIM estimates how much capital is required to reduce the risk of insolvency to a remote degree of probability under Solvency II requirements. The LIM has also been considered in assessing the capital requirement.

The Syndicate has had no significant changes in its policies and processes to its capital structure during the past year.

d. Capital Resources Requirement

The Syndicate is subject to capital requirements imposed by Lloyd's. Throughout the year the Syndicate has complied with the Lloyd's risk-based LIM methodology under Solvency II, which is used to calculate the Syndicate's capital requirement. Lloyd's capital setting uses a capital requirement set at Syndicate level as a starting point, but the requirement to meet Solvency II & Lloyd's capital requirements applies at member level only. Accordingly, the capital requirement of the Syndicate is not disclosed in these Financial Statements.

e. Solvency II Requirements

Under the Solvency II regime, there are two prescribed methods for assessing an insurer's regulatory capital requirements – using either a standard formula set by the regulator or an Internal Model specific to that insurer which is subject to regulatory approval.

The Syndicate operates within the Lloyd's market. The PRA has determined that the Society of Lloyd's is the relevant insurer for the Lloyd's market. The Society of Lloyd's has chosen to operate an Internal Model and this was approved by the PRA in December 2015. In consequence, all Lloyd's managing agents are required to operate an internal model for each managed Syndicate that is structured on Solvency II lines and which (when aggregated) ensures the integrity and effectiveness of the Society of Lloyd's Internal Model.

The Society of Lloyd's not only oversees the approval and monitoring of each Syndicate's internal model, but also imposes certain restrictive provisions to minimise the risk of non-compliance with regulatory capital requirements.

The effective management of risk and capital is a key strategic priority. The Agency's risk management framework enhances the definition of the risk standards and risk tolerances which guide the day-to-day business decision making and processes and aim to ensure that risk appetite is not exceeded.

Economic capital is calculated for the Syndicate considering the complete spectrum of risks identified by the risk framework, ensuring that the capital requirement reflects the risk profile and enabling capital to be allocated and returns measured on a risk adjusted basis.

The Syndicate submitted its Quarterly Solvency Return (QSR) for 31 December 2023 to Lloyd's on 19 January 2024. The Annual Solvency Return (ASR) for 31 December 2023 is due to Lloyd's on 8 March 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

f. Insurance Risk

Insurance risk refers to fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events, relative to the expectations of the Syndicate at the time of underwriting.

Some specific examples of insurance risk include variations in the severity or frequency of claims or the unexpected occurrence of multiple claims arising from a single cause. More generally, insurance risk includes the potential for claims overruns relative to pricing or reserving assumptions.

Insurance risk is a concern in a prudential context because inadequate systems and controls can create a threat to the Prudential Regulation Authority objectives of maintaining market confidence and consumer protection. Inadequately managed insurance risk may result in:

- The inability of the Syndicate to meet its contractual insurance liabilities as they fall due; and
- The inability of the Syndicate to treat its insureds consistently with the Syndicate's obligations.

The Syndicate's underwriting strategy is driven by the cession from Syndicate 1955 which writes a diverse book of business with a focus on building a composite portfolio with a high level of diversification, thus creating a business with low volatility and a good opportunity for consistent profit across the underwriting cycle. Syndicate 1955's appetite is governed by market conditions and management undertakes a continuous assessment of its portfolio against this background which.

The Syndicate's tolerance by class of business is covered within the business plan. The Syndicate operated within defined exception criteria as follows:

- Stamp capacity was £Nil for the 2023 Year of Account (2022: £Nil);
- Maximum realistic disaster scenario net exposure for the 2023 Year of Account of 0% of stamp capacity (2022 Year of Account: 0%); and
- Usual maximum gross line size for 2023 of £0m (2022: £0m).

Claims

Open market claims are settled by the claims management team. The claims department has produced claims handling guidelines which incorporate Lloyd's minimum standards.

Claims development tables are shown on an underwriting year basis below.

Gross insurance ultimate contract outstanding claims provisions as at 31 December 2023:

Underwriting Year	2021	2022	2023	Total
Estimate of ultimate gross claims:	£000	£000	£000	£000
At end of underwriting year	22,142	-	-	-
One year later	41,959	-	-	-
Two years later	41,541	-	-	41,541
Current estimate of ultimate claims				41,541
Cumulative payments				(12,484)
Gross unearned claims reserve				-
Gross claims reserve				29,057

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

f. Insurance Risk (continued)

Net insurance ultimate contract outstanding claims provisions as at 31 December 2023:

	2021	2022	2023	Total
Estimate of ultimate net claims:	£000	£000	£000	£000
At end of underwriting year	14,644	-	-	-
One year later	27,613	-	-	-
Two years later	27,633			<u>27,633</u>
Current estimate of ultimate claims				<u>27,633</u>
Cumulative payments				
Net unearned claims reserve				<u>(8,237)</u>
Net claims reserve				<u>19,396</u>

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: one-off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming; economic conditions: as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency rates. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

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

The following table shows hypothetical claims arising for the largest realistic disaster scenarios based on the Syndicate's average risk exposures during 2023.

	Estimated net loss £m
US earthquake	-
US windstorm	-
Japan earthquake	-
Japan windstorm	0.1
Europe windstorm	-

The following table shows hypothetical claims arising for the largest realistic disaster scenarios based on the Syndicate's average risk exposures during 2022.

	Estimated net loss £m
US earthquake	0.3
US windstorm	0.6
Japan earthquake	-
Japan windstorm	-
Europe windstorm	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

f. Insurance Risk (continued)

The Syndicate and Agency operate in accordance with approved outwards reinsurance procedures in place covering the purchase of reinsurance and the procedures for making recoveries. The Syndicate also operates in accordance with an approved Agency policy for the approval of reinsurers in order to minimise credit risk.

The Agency assesses the Syndicate's need for reinsurance on a continuous basis, where the Syndicate takes a share of Syndicate 1955's reinsurance programme. The structure of the reinsurance programme is part of the annual planning process and broad estimates of reinsurance spend are made. The programme is subject to extension or modification as the year progresses. Procedures for purchasing approval and transactions processing are set out in a procedures manual.

The table below sets out the concentration of outstanding claim liabilities by business segment:

31 December 2023	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance	Net liabilities
		assets	
	£000	£000	£000
Energy – marine	1,014	(337)	677
Energy – non-marine	788	(262)	526
Marine, aviation and transport	8,067	(2,682)	5,385
Fire and other damage to property	7,338	(2,440)	4,898
Third party liability	8,200	(2,726)	5,474
Accident and health	3,613	(1,201)	2,412
Pecuniary loss	37	(13)	24
Total	<u>29,057</u>	<u>(9,661)</u>	<u>19,396</u>

31 December 2022	Gross liabilities	Reinsurance	Net liabilities
		assets	
	£000	£000	£000
Energy – marine	2,235	(736)	1,499
Energy – non-marine	1,736	(571)	1,165
Marine, aviation and transport	17,772	(5,849)	11,923
Fire and other damage to property	16,167	(5,321)	10,846
Third party liability	18,065	(5,946)	12,119
Accident and health	7,959	(2,619)	5,340
Pecuniary loss	83	(27)	56
Total	<u>64,017</u>	<u>(21,069)</u>	<u>42,948</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

f. Insurance Risk (continued)

Key Assumptions

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

g. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises where one party is exposed to a loss through another party failing to perform its financial obligations to the other party, including failure to perform in a timely manner. Examples of credit risk arising in insurance are from premium debtors, where cover under contracts of insurance may either commence before premiums become due or continue after their non-payment. It can also arise if a reinsurer fails to fulfil its financial obligation to pay where a valid claim has been made.

Credit risk is a concern in a prudential context because of the risk of erosion of capital due to persistent credit losses, so threatening its viability as a going concern and hampering the Syndicate's ability to meet its own obligations to its insureds.

The Agency has adopted a prudent investment policy. Exposure to investment counterparty risk has been minimised by appointing experienced third-party investment managers and operating to agreed investment guidelines which determine the investments to which the Syndicate is exposed. Investment performance is overseen by the Investment Committee.

The overall responsibility for the oversight of intermediaries and reinsurers has been delegated to the Agency Board's Risk and Capital Committee. The Risk and Capital Committee reviews the credit ratings of reinsurers on a quarterly basis, approves the use of intermediaries and reinsurers and reviews any late settlement or reputational issues of the counterparties. The Finance and Compliance functions support the formation and renewal of intermediary relationships, to help ensure that inappropriate parties are not used by the Syndicate. The policy approving reinsurers includes limits on counterparty exposure in order to limit the total credit risk the Syndicate may be exposed to in respect of any one reinsurer.

The credit risk policy covers the quota share contract with Syndicate 1955. The contract operates on a "funds withheld basis" whereby the proportion of the ceded premiums are considered as combined funds from which loss recoveries will be drawn. The associated cash flows are expected to occur following the closure of the Years of Account at 36 months. These amounts are shown as "Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations" in the tables which follow.

A ratings table for the Syndicate's financial assets is given below.

At 31 December 2023	AA	A and below	Unrated	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	769	6,147	2,745	9,661
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	25,101	-	25,101
Total	769	31,248	2,745	34,762

At 31 December 2022	AA	A and below	Unrated	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	1,677	13,405	5,987	21,069
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	44,265	-	44,265
Total	1,677	57,670	5,987	65,334

The source for ratings is A.M. Best.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

g. Credit Risk (continued)

The ageing of the Syndicate's assets is disclosed below:

At 31 December 2023	Neither past due nor impaired £000	Up to three months £000	Three to six months £000	Six months to one year £000	Greater than one year £000	Total £000
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	9,661	-	-	-	-	9,661
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from intermediaries under reinsurance business	25,101	-	-	-	-	25,101
Total	34,762	-	-	-	-	34,762

At 31 December 2022	Neither past due nor impaired £000	Up to three months £000	Three to six months £000	Six months to one year £000	Greater than one year £000	Total £000
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	21,069	-	-	-	-	21,069
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from intermediaries under reinsurance business	44,265	-	-	-	-	44,265
Total	65,334	-	-	-	-	65,334

h. Foreign Currency Risk

In order to minimise market risk arising from foreign exchange the Syndicate matches the currency of anticipated liabilities to its assets. Shortfalls of sterling to settle expenses are managed by the sale of surplus currencies as required.

Cash flow reports form part of monthly accounting. Cash flow forecasts are performed regularly to ensure currencies are matched and to minimise any foreign exchange risk.

The Syndicate maintains ledger balances in six main currencies: Sterling, Euros, US Dollars, Japanese Yen, Australian Dollars and Canadian Dollars. The most important non-sterling currency exposure relates to the US dollar. As well as the US Situs business, exposures arise from a number of classes of business transacted outside of the USA, mainly Property. Maintenance of currency ledgers enables the Agency to monitor foreign exchange risk.

The carrying value of total assets and liabilities by currency is as follows:

At 31 December 2023	GBP £000	USD £000	EUR £000	CAD £000	Other £000	Total £000
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	(157)	9,655	76	8	23	9,605
Reinsurance receivables	(2,190)	20,162	2,103	1,135	3,856	25,066
Other debtors	(2)	73	3	16	1	91
Total assets	(2,349)	29,890	2,182	1,159	3,880	34,762
Technical provisions	(3,764)	(22,086)	(1,718)	(902)	(1,427)	(29,897)
Reinsurance Payables	(45)	(1,577)	(354)	391	(1,780)	(3,365)
Total Liabilities	(3,809)	(23,633)	(2,072)	(511)	(3,237)	(33,262)
Members' balances	(6,158)	6,257	110	648	643	1,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

h. Foreign Currency Risk (continued)

At 31 December 2022

	GBP £000	USD £000	EUR £000	CAD £000	Other £000	Total £000
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	2,406	17,483	228	69	1,022	21,208
Reinsurance receivables	(3,739)	35,504	3,303	1,768	7,429	44,265
Other debtors	212	515	117	57	60	961
Total assets	(1,121)	53,502	3,648	1,894	8,511	66,434
Technical provisions	(4,073)	(51,699)	(3,334)	(1,599)	(6,700)	(67,405)
Reinsurance Payables	(694)	(1,153)	261	567	(675)	(1,694)
Total Liabilities	(4,767)	(52,852)	(3,073)	(1,032)	(7,375)	(69,099)
Members' balances	(5,888)	650	575	862	1,136	(2,665)

i. Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is carried out on the underwriting/investment portfolio in relation to key parameters such as: exchange rates, market rating cycles, coverage cycles and catastrophe model output. At 31 December 2023, the Syndicate used closing rates of exchange of £1: \$1.27 and £1 €1.15 (At 31 December 2022: £1: \$1.2 and £1: €1.13).

The Syndicate performs sensitivity analysis based on a 10% strengthening or weakening of Pound Sterling against the Euro and US Dollar. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and that the underlying valuation of assets and liabilities in their base currency is unchanged. The process of deriving the undernoted estimates takes account of the linear retranslation movements of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities.

Increase/(decrease) on members' balances	2023 £000	2022 £000
Strengthening of US dollar	3,520	2,241
Weakening of US dollar	(2,880)	(1,833)
Strengthening of Euro	-	-
Weakening of Euro	-	-

The Syndicate does not hold any investments but is indirectly exposed to interest rate risk arising on the share it takes of Syndicate 1955's investment income. Changes in interest yields, with all other variables constant, would result in changes in the value of the investments held by Syndicate 1955. This would affect reported profits and members' balances of the Syndicate as indicated in the stress test below.

	Impact on profit		Impact on members' balance	
	2023 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000
Shift in yield (basis points)				
50 basis points decrease	664	716	664	716
50 basis points increase	(666)	(699)	(666)	(699)
100 basis points decrease	1,316	1,790	1,316	1,790
100 basis points increase	(1,316)	(1,707)	(1,316)	(1,707)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

j. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a Syndicate, although solvent, either does not have available sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure such resources only at excessive cost.

Future Cash Flows

At 31 December 2023	< 1 yr	1-3 yrs	3-5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Claims outstanding	29,057	-	-	-	29,057
At 31 December 2022	< 1 yr	1-3 yrs	3-5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Claims outstanding	28,316	14,992	9,024	11,685	64,017

k. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inclusive of all internal processes, manual and computerised, and all systems; internal and external fraud; and employee competence. Employee relations and culture are included in people risks.

An assessment of operational risk is important as it can affect the Syndicate's solvency, or lead to unfair treatment of consumers or lead to financial crime. The Agency considers all operational risk events that may affect these matters in establishing and maintaining its systems and controls.

The Agency's strategy is to implement and maintain a high level of operational processes and procedures. These are subject to ongoing review and update. This will help reduce and control operational risk more effectively and make any subsequent loss more manageable. The operational controls are designed to meet the requirements of relevant regulatory bodies and agreed best practice. All operational controls are monitored on a regular basis to ensure that they remain fit for purpose.

l. Group Risk

Group risk is the risk that the operation of one part of ACGL adversely affects another. Group risk includes:

- Negative publicity;
- Inadequate communication within the organisation;
- Undue influence from fellow subsidiaries, holding companies or stakeholders;
- Financial pressures to make funds available to the ACGL; and/or
- Financial restraint leading to shortcomings in core activities such as reinsurance purchase.

The Agency's overall strategy is to minimise any Group risk by ensuring there are clear lines of authority and communication between related parties, that intra-Group reinsurance is placed at arm's length and that any intra-Group agreements are formed objectively and clearly understood by all parties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Risk Management (Continued)

m. Dependencies between Risk Categories

Under certain conditions, the outcome with respect to one risk category could influence the outcome of another. There are two such specific dependencies which the Agency has identified:

- A major loss event could lead to widespread failures within the reinsurance market. The loss would need to be very large since the reinsurance market, particularly that part of the market to which the Syndicate is exposed, has in the past shown itself to be robust enough to withstand losses such as World Trade Centre and major hurricane losses.
- There are a number of operational risks that have the potential to correlate with major natural catastrophe losses. For example, the consequences of inadequately monitoring liquidity are only likely to be suffered should there be a significant call on liquidity (likely to happen after a major loss event).

In terms of other loss types, an aggregation of casualty claims might coincide with a weak economy. Historically, although more commonly a weak economy has coincided with a period of lower interest rates, this relationship varies depending upon the cause of the weak economy and in some instances can be accompanied by higher interest rates. The timing of the claims experience is also far from clear; in some instances, recessionary claims emerge with clarity only with a sufficient time lag (even under claims-made cover) such that the economy is improving again and interest rates might be rising. Therefore, although there is an argument for some degree of positive correlation, it is not clear how significant this might be.

n. Ukraine Conflict

On 24 February 2022, the Ukraine conflict commenced. In particular the following areas are exposed to increased risk as a result of the conflict;

- Loss exposure and reserve adequacy.
- International Sanctions.

The Syndicate has evaluated / addressed these risks as follows:

- Continuous review of Ukraine conflict loss development and subsequent relevant developments;
- Consideration of any impact from sanctions and policy review completed.

o. Macro-economic Risk

The volatility experienced within inflation, interest rates and foreign exchange rates during 2023 exposed the Syndicate to increased risk as follows:

- Increased future claims costs
- Increased operational costs
- Impact to financial performance

The Syndicate has evaluated and assessed the impact of inflation across all area of the operation.

- Review of all future claims inflation exposure
- Assessment of future operational costs included in revised forecasts.
- Investment portfolio and strategy reviewed amid financial market developments and volatility.
- Review of currency and duration matching of the investment portfolio to the Syndicate technical provisions.

13. Related Parties

a. Special Purpose Arrangements ("SPA") Cessions

Syndicate 1955 ceded reinsurance to the Syndicate on a funds withheld basis.

For the 2023 Year of Account, Syndicate 1955 ceded 0% (2022: 0%) of the Whole Account result. These cessions on 2021 resulted in the Syndicate receiving £1.4m (2022: £13.0m) of reinsurance premium from Syndicate 1955 during the year and having a balance of £25.1m receivable from Syndicate 1955 on a funds withheld basis as at 31 December 2023 (2022: £44.3m).

b. Arch Companies

Syndicate 1955 and Syndicate 6132 are managed by AMAL. The Directors of AMAL regard ACGL, a company incorporated in Bermuda, as the ultimate holding company and controlling party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

14. Funds at Lloyd's

Every member of Lloyd's is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL"). These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where Syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's based on PRA requirements and resource criteria. FAL has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since FAL is not under the management of the Agency or the Syndicate, no amount has been shown in these Annual Accounts by way of such capital resources. However, the Agency is able to make a call on the members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

15. Off-Statement of Financial Position items

The Syndicate has not been party to any arrangement, not reflected in its Statement of Financial Position, where material risks or benefits arise for the Syndicate.

16. Derivatives

The Syndicate has not purchased any forward foreign currency contracts to hedge currency exposure or entered into any other derivative contracts within the year.

17. Non Adjusting Post Balance Sheet Events

The Managing Agent agreed terms to RITC the liabilities of Syndicate 6132 into the 2022 YOA of Syndicate 1955 effective 1 January 2024. The Syndicate is also managed by AMAL.

The total net reserves transferred are £20.2m consisting of £29.8m of gross reserves and £9.6m of ceded reserves. The RITC transaction is not reflected in these annual accounts.