Important information about Reports and Accounts

Access to this document is restricted to persons who have given the certification set forth below. If this document has been forwarded to you and you have not been asked to give the certification, please be aware that you are only permitted to access it if you are able to give the certification.

The syndicate reports and accounts set forth in this section of the Lloyd's website, which have been filed with Lloyd's in accordance with the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005), are being provided for informational purposes only. The syndicate reports and accounts have not been prepared by Lloyd's, and Lloyd's has no responsibility for their accuracy or content. Access to the syndicate reports and accounts is not being provided for the purposes of soliciting membership in Lloyd's or membership on any syndicate of Lloyd's, and no offer to join Lloyd's or any syndicate is being made hereby. Members of Lloyd's are reminded that past performance of a syndicate in any syndicate year is not predictive of the related syndicate's performance in any subsequent syndicate year.

You acknowledge and agree to the foregoing as a condition of your accessing the syndicate reports and accounts. You also agree that you will not provide any person with a copy of any syndicate report and accounts without also providing them with a copy of this acknowledgment and agreement, by which they will also be bound.

Pioneer Syndicate 1980

Syndicate Annual Report and Accounts

31 December 2021

Contents

Directors and Administration

Managing Agent

Asta Managing Agency Ltd

Directors

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

Non-Executive Directors*

Company Secretary

N J Burdett

Managing Agent's Registered Office

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

Managing Agent's Registered Number

1918744

Run-off Manager

N Ferrier

Bankers

Citibank N.A,
RBC Dexia
Lloyds Bank

Investment Managers

New England Asset Management (NEAM)

Registered Auditors

Deloitte LLP

Signing Actuary

Ernst & Young LLP

Managing Agent’s report

The Syndicate’s Managing Agent is a company registered in England and Wales. The directors of the Managing Agent present their report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

This annual report is prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("Lloyd’s Regulations 2008"), and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations relating to insurance companies.

Results

The result for the calendar year 2021 is a loss of $18,298,604, (2020: loss of $28,647,616). Profits and losses will be distributed and collected by reference to the results of individual underwriting years.

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

During 2021, it was agreed with RiverStone Managing Agency Limited (RSML), that following the closure of the 2019 year of account, it would reinsure into their Syndicate 3500 on 1st January 2022.

Principal activity and review of the business

The Syndicate’s principal activity was the underwriting of direct insurance and reinsurance business in the Lloyd’s market.

The Syndicate ceased underwriting on the 1st January 2020 and entered into voluntary run off.

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

	2021	**2020**
	$’000	**$’000**
Casualty	146	1,241
Engineering & MPE	678	1,768
Financial Institutions	(996)	(1,238)
International Property	10	(176)
Marine	(63)	(1,015)
Onshore Energy	(20)	542
Operational Power	810	429
Professional Indemnity	368	784
US Property	644	3,452
Prior Year Loss Portfolio Transfer	979	-
	2,556	5,787

Managing Agent's report continued

The Syndicate's key financial performance indicators during the year was as follows;

	2021 $'000	2020 $'000	Change %
Gross written premiums	2,556	5,787	(55.8%)
Loss for the financial year	(18,300)	(28,684)	(36.1%)
Combined ratio	(742.40%)	(162.6%)	579.8%

The combined ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred (which includes an unexpired risk reserve) and net operating expenses to net premiums earned. Lower ratios represent better performance.

The performance of the Syndicate has been assessed by measuring, as a percentage of underwriting capacity, the 36-month forecasted result on a funded accounting basis for a "closed" underwriting year of account.

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

	2019 YOA Closed
Capacity ($'000)	126,700
Forecast result ($'000)	(41,599)
Forecast return on capacity (%)	(32.8%)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Agency Risk Committee meets at least quarterly to oversee the risk management framework. The Run-off Committee, a sub-committee of the Agency Board, reviews the risk profile as reflected in the risk register, and monitors performance against risk appetite using a series of key risk indicators. The principal risk and uncertainties facing the Syndicate are as follows:

Insurance risk

Insurance risk includes the risks that a policy will be written for too low a premium or provide inappropriate cover (underwriting risk), that the frequency or severity of insured events will be higher than expected (claims risk), or that estimates of claims subsequently prove to be insufficient (reserving risk). The Run-off Committee manages insurance risk through the approved run off plan. The Run-off Committee then monitors performance against the run off plan through the year. Reserve adequacy is monitored through quarterly review by the Asta Actuarial team and the Reserving Committee.

Credit risk

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

Market risk

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

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

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

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Syndicate will not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, owing to a shortfall in cash or can only meet obligations at excessive cost. To mitigate this risk the Run-off Committee and Investment Committee reviews cash flow projections regularly and ensures that, where needed, the Syndicate has liquidity facilities in place or has utilised the option of a cash call from Capital providers.

Operational risk

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

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

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

Group / strategic risk

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

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

Future developments

Following the closure of the 2019 year of account an agreement was reached on 10 February 2022 to reinsure it into Syndicate 3500 managed by RiverStone Managing Agency Limited (RSML), effective as of 1 January 2022. As such, the Syndicate is no longer considered to be a Going Concern and the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than Going Concern. For further details see note 1 in the financial statements.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

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

Climate change

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

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

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

Coronavirus

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

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

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

The reserve held at the end of 2020 in relation to Covid has proven to be materially robust with minimal movements. Since the end of 2020, the reserve in relation to Covid, has improved due to better than expected claims experience.

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

Directors

Details of the directors of the Managing Agent that were serving at the year end and up to the date of signing of the financial statements are provided on page 1. Changes to directors from the last report were as follows:

S D Redmond	Appointed 20 April 2021

Disclosure of information to the auditors

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

Auditors

Following Syndicate 1980’s RITC to RSML Syndicate 3500, the Audit and Actuarial opinions will be undertaken by those of the wider RiverStone Group.

Managing Agent's report continued

Syndicate Annual General Meeting

Following Syndicate 1980's RITC to RSML and in accordance with the Syndicate Meetings (Amendment No 1) Byelaw (No 18 of 2000) the Managing Agent does not propose holding an annual meeting this year; objections to this proposal can be made by Syndicate members before 29 April 2022.

On behalf of the Board

N J Burdett
Company Secretary
03 March 2022

Statement of Managing Agent's responsibilities

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, the managing agent is required to:

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 1980

Report on the audit of the syndicate annual financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the syndicate annual financial statements of Syndicate 1980 (the 'syndicate'):

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

We have audited the syndicate annual financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of changes in Members' balances;
- the statement of financial position
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 21.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual financial statements section of our report.

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

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

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

Independent auditor’s report continued

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of managing agent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We considered the nature of the syndicate and its control environment, and reviewed the syndicate’s documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

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

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

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

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

Valuation of technical provisions are a significant risk area as they involve a high level of management judgement, are inherently uncertain and are highly material. We pinpointed the valuation of gross technical provisions (in particular, the incurred but not yet reported claims, "IBNR'') of Casualty and Professional Indemnity classes of business as a significant audit risk and fraud risk due to the wide range of outcomes that may be supportable for each claim. We tested the valuation of Casualty and Professional Indemnity IBNR by:

- involving Deloitte actuaries to assess the appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used by management;
- carrying out an independent reserve projections for the Casualty and Professional Indemnity classes of business;
- evaluating the design and implementation of internal controls around the reserving cycle, including management's reserving model and assessing management's controls around identification of material adjustments due to events occurring post year-end;
- testing the integrity of the data used in the actuarial calculations on a statistical basis by agreeing to underlying syndicate records; and
- for other classes of business, we inspected and read management's and SAO provider's documentation with regards to the methodology and assumptions that have been used and where possible benchmark assumptions used against peers.

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

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

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

Independent auditor’s report continued

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the managing agent’s report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the managing agent’s report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the syndicate’s members, as a body, in accordance with regulation 10 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the syndicate’s members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor’s report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the syndicate’s members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Adam Knight FCA
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
03 March 2022

Income statement

Technical account - General business

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 $'000	2020 $'000
Gross premiums written	3	2,556	5,787
Outward reinsurance premiums		(1,487)	(6,004)
Net written premiums		1,069	(217)
Change in the provision for unearned premiums			
Gross amount		4,615	86,936
Reinsurers' share		(2,860)	(48,799)
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums	4	1,755	38,137
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		2,824	37,920
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		(121)	1,295
Claims paid			
Gross amount		(69,289)	(105,653)
Reinsurers' share		84,403	41,495
Net claims paid		15,114	(64,158)
Changes in the provision for claims outstanding			
Gross amount		23,884	13,780
Reinsurers' share		(57,884)	7,384
Change in the net provision for claims	4	(34,000)	21,164
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(18,886)	(42,994)
Net operating expenses	5	(2,080)	(18,678)
Balance on technical account – general business		(18,263)	(22,457)

All the amounts above are in respect of discontinued operations.

The notes on pages 18 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Income statement continued

Non-technical account - General business

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 $'000	2020 $'000
Balance on technical account – general business		(18,263)	(22,457)
Investment income	8	(121)	1,295
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		121	(1,295)
Exchange (losses)		(36)	(6,191)
(Loss) for the financial year		(18,299)	(28,648)

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

All the amounts above are in respect of discontinued operations.

The notes on pages 18 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in Members' balances

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 $'000	2020 $'000
At 1 January	(41,993)	(73,360)
(Loss) for the financial year	(18,299)	(28,648)
Cash Calls made to date	-	60,015
US Federal Income Tax	(129)	-
Receipt of loss from members' personal reserve fund	18,692	-
At 31 December	(41,729)	(41,993)

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 $'000	2020 $'000
ASSETS			
Investments			
Financial investments	9	154,141	114,848
Deposits with ceding undertakings		345	-
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	4	-	2,907
Claims outstanding	4	60,718	118,769
		60,718	121,676
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	10	2,224	11,305
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	11	57,381	16,949
Other debtors	12	103	82
		59,708	28,336
Cash and other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	15	9,498	4,530
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs	4	-	1,331
Prepayments and accrued income		213	303
		213	1,634
Total assets		284,623	271,024

The notes on pages 18 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position continued

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 $'000	2020 $'000
MEMBERS' BALANCE AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Members' balances		(41,729)	(41,993)
Liabilities			
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	4	-	4,708
Claims outstanding	4	284,062	279,262
		284,062	283,970
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	13	45	711
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	14	32,978	13,352
		33,023	14,063
Accruals and deferred income		9,267	14,984
'			
Total liabilities		326,352	313,017
Total members' balances and liabilities		284,623	271,024

The notes on pages 18 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 13 to 44 were approved by board of directors on 24 February 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

R P Barke
Director
03 March 2022

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021	2020
		$'000	**$'000**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the financial year		(18,299)	(28,648)
Increase/(Decrease) in gross technical provisions		92	(99,162)
Decrease in reinsurers' share of gross technical provisions		60,958	40,560
(Increase)/Decrease in debtors		(31,351)	35,210
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors		18,960	(46,420)
Decrease in other assets		1,400	25,191
(Decrease) in other liabilities		(5,717)	(930)
Movement in foreign exchange		213	(389)
Investment return/(loss)		121	(1,295)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		26,377	(75,883)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of other financial investments		(71,536)	(95,136)
Sale of other financial investments		64,795	120,956
Investment income received		291	947
Deposits with ceding undertakings		(345)	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		(6,795)	26,767
Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash Call from members		-	60,015
Receipt from loss of member's personal reserve funds		18,692	
US federal income tax		(129)	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		18,563	60,015
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		38,145	10,899
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		33,496	22,229
Exchange differences on opening cash		(213)	368
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	15	**71,428**	**33,496**

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. There are no other assets or liabilities recognisable as a consequence of preparing these financial statements on a basis other than going concern. Therefore, no adjustments are necessary to the amounts at which the net assets are included in these financial statements. FRS 102 and 103 have been consistently applied to all years presented. There have been no material changes in accounting policies compared to the 2020 financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars which is the functional and presentational currency of the Syndicate and rounded to the nearest $'000.

2. Accounting policies

Use of estimates

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting policies continued

Significant accounting policies

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

Gross premiums

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 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. Gross written premiums are stated gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them.

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

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

Reinsurance premiums

Reinsurance written premiums 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. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences.

Claims incurred

Claims incurred comprise claims and settlement expenses (both internal and external) paid in the year and the movement in provision for outstanding claims and settlement expenses, including an allowance for the cost of claims incurred by the balance sheet date, but not reported until after the year end.

The provision for claims comprises amounts set aside for claims notified and claims incurred, but not yet reported (IBNR).

The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience of the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced for more recent underwriting, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions. An element of IBNR also relates to specific large losses, such as catastrophe events.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on calculated 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 and the claims experience for the year. The Syndicate uses a number of statistical techniques to assist in making these estimates where relevant.

Accounting policies continued

Accordingly, 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, 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 financial statements 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. In respect of general insurance business, written premiums are recognised as earned over the period of the policy on a time apportionment basis having regard where appropriate, to the incidence of risk. The proportion attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as a provision for unearned premiums.

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

Unexpired risks

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

The provision for unexpired risks is calculated separately by reference to classes of business which are managed together.

At the 31 December 2021 the Syndicate had a nil (2020: $16k) net unexpired risk provision.

Deferred acquisition costs

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. It is not the Syndicate’s policy to reallocate a portion of indirect costs, such as the advertising costs or the administrative expenses connected with the processing of proposals and the issuing of policies, to acquisition costs.

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.

Accounting policies continued

Deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

Reinsurance assets

The Syndicate cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets represent balances due from reinsurance companies. 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 are in accordance with the related reinsurance contract.

Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, or more frequently, when an indication of impairment arises 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.

Gains or losses on buying reinsurance are recognised in the income statement immediately at the date of purchase and are not amortised. There were no such gains recognised in 2021 or 2020.

Insurance and reinsurance receivables

Insurance and reinsurance receivables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the income statement.

Insurance receivables are not recognised when the de-recognition criteria for financial assets have been met.

Insurance and reinsurance payables

Insurance and reinsurance payables are recognised when due and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Insurance payables are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is settled, cancelled or expired.

Foreign currencies

The Syndicate's functional currency and presentational currency is US Dollars.

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities (which include all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts including unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs) denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling on the reporting date.

Exchange differences are recorded in the non-technical account.

Accounting policies continued

The following balance sheet rates of exchange have been used in the preparation of these accounts:

	2021 Year End	2020 Year End
GBP	0.741	0.730
CAD	1.266	1.270
EUR	0.881	0.818
AUD	1.378	1.292
JPY	115.533	103.007

Financial assets and liabilities

In applying FRS 102, the Syndicate has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (as adopted for use in the EU).

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss comprise financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and those designated as such on initial recognition. Investments in shares and other variable yield securities, units in unit trusts, and debt and other fixed income securities are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, as they are managed on a fair value basis in accordance with the Syndicate's investment strategy.

Financial instruments are recognised when the Syndicate becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Syndicate's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Syndicate transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control of substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. A financial liability is derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Syndicate commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for a financial liability at amortised cost, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with fair value changes recognised immediately in the income statement. Net gains or net losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss includes foreign exchange gains/losses arising on their translation to the functional currency, but excludes interest and dividend income.

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

Accounting policies continued

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Investment return

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

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

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account to reflect the investment return on funds supporting underwriting business.

Fair value measurement of investments

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

The Syndicate uses the following hierarchy for determining the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Accounting policies continued

Level 1 financial instruments comprise government bonds that are regularly traded, deposits with credit institutions and collective investment schemes which comprise Money Market Funds.

- Bonds have been valued at fair value using quoted prices in an active market.
- Deposits with credit institutions are included at cost plus accrued income.
- Money Market Funds are valued on a stable net asset value (NAV) basis. Money Market Funds are readily convertible into cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value, and are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short-term commitments.

Level 2 financial instruments are less regularly traded government and agency bonds, supranational bonds, corporate bonds, currency derivatives, bond futures, and fund investments.

- Bonds are included in the balance sheet at bid price using prices supplied by the custodian or by the investment managers, who obtain market data from numerous independent pricing services. The prices used are reconciled against a common market pricing source.
- Currency derivatives and bond futures are included at market price.
- Investments in regulated collective investment schemes are valued on the NAVs of each of the individual funds as published publicly by the managers.
- Investments in pooled investments in unregulated investment schemes (hedge funds) are valued based on the underlying NAVs of each of the individual funds. Hedge fund NAVs are provided by the administrators of the schemes.
- Investments in investment pools are valued on the valuations supplied by the investment manager (Lloyd's).

The fair value for level 3 financial instruments is derived from inputs that are not observable. Level 3 securities include a mandatory loan with Lloyd's in relation to funding Lloyd's Brussels. The syndicate does not have any other level 3 investments.

Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 managing agents are not required to deduct basic rate income tax from trading income. In addition, all UK basic rate income tax (currently at 20%) deducted from Syndicate investment income is recoverable by managing agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agents is gross of tax. Capital appreciation falls within trading income and is also distributed gross of tax.

No provision has been made for any other overseas tax payable by members on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year have been included in the balance sheet under the heading 'other debtors'.

Pension costs

The Managing Agent operates a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions to Syndicate staff are charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

Accounting policies continued

Syndicate operating expenses

Where expenses are incurred by the Managing Agent or on behalf of the Managing Agent on the administration of managed Syndicates, these expenses are apportioned using various methods depending on the type of expense. Expenses which are incurred jointly for the Managing Agent and managed Syndicates are apportioned between the Managing Agent and the Syndicates depending on the amount of work performed, resources used, and volume of business transacted.

Syndicate 1980 has accrued for the expected provision of future run off expenses through to cessation. The expenses have been split between a general provision and the claims handling provision.

3. Segmental analysis

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

2021	Gross written premiums	Gross premium earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Direct						
Casualty	98	1,075	(10,928)	(546)	5,418	(4,981)
Engineering & MPE	180	194	(1,216)	(99)	582	(539)
Financial Institutions	(1,143)	(913)	(4,196)	464	2,453	(2,192)
International Property	2	2	(80)	(1)	41	(38)
Marine	(8,024)	(8,009)	(1,503)	4,067	3,041	(2,404)
Onshore Energy	102	142	(587)	(72)	267	(250)
Operational Power	(137)	112	(800)	(57)	387	(358)
Professional Indemnity	262	641	(9,079)	(325)	4,572	(4,191)
US Property	932	2,517	(3,579)	(1,279)	1,165	(1,176)
	(7,728)	(4,239)	(31,968)	2,152	17,926	(16,129)
Reinsurance						
Prior Year Loss Portfolio Transfer	979	979	(7,232)	(639)	2,629	(4,263)
Other Reinsurance	9,305	10,431	(6,205)	(5,797)	3,821	2,250
	10,284	11,410	(13,437)	(6,436)	6,450	(2,013)
Total	2,556	7,171	(45,405)	(4,284)	24,376	(18,142)

Segmental analysis continued

2020	Gross written premiums	Gross premium earned	Gross claims incurred	Gross operating expenses	Reinsurance balance	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Direct						
Casualty	1,040	11,570	(7,621)	(5,272)	(51)	(1,374)
Engineering & MPE	1,666	11,434	(12,150)	(5,210)	2,407	(3,519)
Financial Institutions	(1,137)	5,518	(6,483)	(2,514)	1,491	(1,988)
International Property	(18)	4	(186)	(2)	98	(86)
Marine	(2,801)	2,329	(1,313)	(1,060)	(128)	(172)
Onshore Energy	487	3,726	(8,812)	(1,697)	3,366	(3,417)
Operational Power	715	4,686	(4,696)	(2,135)	835	(1,310)
Professional Indemnity	761	19,538	(18,362)	(8,901)	2,835	(4,890)
US Property	3,894	20,104	(22,005)	(9,160)	4,573	(6,488)
	4,607	78,909	(81,628)	(35,951)	15,426	(23,244)
Reinsurance						
Prior Year Loss Portfolio Transfer	-	2,089	(1,448)	-	1,669	2,310
Other Reinsurance	1,180	11,725	(8,797)	(6,294)	548	(2,818)
	1,180	13,814	(10,245)	(6,294)	2,217	(508)
Total	5,787	92,723	(91,873)	(42,245)	17,643	(23,752)

All premiums were derived in the UK.

The reinsurance balance is the aggregate total of all those items included in the technical account which relate to reinsurance outwards transactions.

4. Technical provisions

	2021			2020		
	Gross provisions $'000	**Reinsurance assets $'000**	**Net $'000**	**Gross provisions $'000**	**Reinsurance assets $'000**	**Net $'000**
Claims outstanding						
Balance at 1 January	279,262	(118,769)	160,493	291,234	(110,381)	180,853
Change in claims outstanding	(23,884)	57,885	34,001	(13,780)	(7,384)	(21,164)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	28,684	166	28,850	1,808	(1,004)	804
Balance at 31 December	**284,062**	**(60,718)**	**223,344**	**279,262**	**(118,769)**	**160,493**
Claims notified	94,791	(11,417)	83,374	90,478	(30,227)	60,251
Claims incurred but not reported	189,271	(49,301)	139,970	188,784	(88,542)	100,242
Balance at 31 December	**284,062**	**(60,718)**	**223,344**	**279,262**	**(118,769)**	**160,493**
Unearned premiums						
Balance at 1 January	4,708	(2,907)	1,801	91,898	(51,855)	40,043
Change in unearned premiums	(4,615)	2,860	(1,755)	(86,936)	48,799	(38,137)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(93)	47	(46)	(254)	149	(105)
Balance at 31 December	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,708**	**(2,907)**	**1,801**
Deferred acquisition costs						
Balance at 1 January	1,331	(762)	569	26,171	(14,309)	11,862
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(1,304)	749	(555)	(24,757)	13,508	(11,249)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(27)	13	(14)	(83)	39	(44)
Balance at 31 December	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,331**	**(762)**	**569**

5. Net operating expenses

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Acquisition costs	(2,259)	2,701
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(1,304)	(24,757)
RI acquisition costs	1,087	(1,017)
Change in RI deferred acquisition costs	749	13,508
Gross administration expenses	(721)	(20,189)
RI administration expenses	368	11,076
Net operating expenses	(2,080)	(18,678)

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Audit of the Financial Statements	(226)	(190)
Other services pursuant to Regulations and Lloyd's Byelaws	(134)	(138)
Other services (Actuarial review)	(145)	(128)
	(505)	(456)

Auditors' remuneration is included as part of the administrative expenses in note 5 to the financial statements.

7. Emoluments of the directors of Asta Managing Agency Ltd

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

No emoluments of the directors or staff of Asta Managing Agency Ltd were directly charged to the Syndicate. The emoluments of the Run-off Manager are borne by Pioneer Underwriters Holding Company Limited, trading as Talsen and recharged to the Syndicate.

No other compensation was payable to key management personnel.

8. Investment Return

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Income from other financial investments	488	920
Net gains on realisation of investments		
- Fair value through profit or loss designated upon initial recognition	(153)	254
Total investment income	335	1,174
Net unrealised gains on investments		
- Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	(412)	171
Investment expenses and charges	(44)	(50)
Total investment return	(121)	1,295

Average amount of funds available for investing during the year:		
Sterling	1,252	1,600
United States dollars	119,105	93,205
Canadian dollars	8,133	11,285
Euro	1,815	722
Australian dollars	10,172	13,355
Japanese yen	47,170	47,267
Combined in USD	137,363	114,301

Gross calendar year investment yield:		
Sterling	13	33
United States dollars	(118)	1,050
Canadian dollars	(4)	139
Australian dollar	(23)	143
Combined in USD	(121)	1,295

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

9. Financial Investments

	2021		
	Carrying value	Purchase price	Listed
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts			
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	62,490	62,490	62,490
Debt securities and other fixed income securities			
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	87,826	88,668	88,179
Overseas deposits as investments			
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	3,825	3,825	3,825
	154,141	154,983	154,494

The difference between the Carrying value and Purchase price does not agree to note 8 unrealised gains as that balance is net of the whole account quota share.

	2020		
	Carrying value	Purchase price	Listed
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts			
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	29,535	29,535	29,535
Debt securities and other fixed income securities			
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	72,905	72,557	71,792
Overseas deposits as investments			
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss	12,408	12,408	12,408
	114,848	114,500	113,735

Amounts included within Shares and other variable securities include CIS/Unit Trusts where funds are invested in a single entity which invests in investments. These have the attributes of a cash instrument with the carrying value and purchase price being the same.

There was no material change in fair value for financial instruments held at fair value attributable to own credit risk in the current or comparative period.

The following table shows financial investments recorded at fair value analysed between the three levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Financial investments continued

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
31 December 2021				
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	55,962	5,968	560	62,490
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	13,699	74,127	-	87,826
Overseas deposits as investments	476	3,349	-	3,825
Total	70,137	83,444	560	154,141

	Level 1 $'000	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
31 December 2020				
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	21,881	7,085	569	29,535
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	19,974	52,931	-	72,905
Overseas deposits as investments	1,522	10,886	-	12,408
Total	43,377	70,902	569	114,848

Included in the level 1 category are financial assets that are measured by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Syndicate, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Included in the level 2 category are financial assets measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions. For example, assets for which pricing is obtained via pricing services but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Syndicate's own models whereby the significant inputs into the assumptions are market observable.

Included in the level 3 category, are financial assets measured using a valuation technique (model) based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. Therefore, unobservable inputs reflect the Syndicate's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). These inputs are developed based on the best information available, which might include the Syndicate's own data.

10. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Due from intermediaries within one year	2,224	11,305
	2,224	11,305

11. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Due from ceding insurers within one year	57,381	16,949
	57,381	16,949

12. Other assets

Other assets comprise solely of VAT receivable from HMRC $103k, (2020 $82k).

13. Creditors arising out of direct operations

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Due to intermediaries within one year	45	711
	45	711

14. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Reinsurance accepted within one year	27,702	8,776
Reinsurance ceded within one year	5,276	4,576
	32,978	13,352

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	9,498	4,530
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	62,490	29,535
Exclude Syndicate Loan to Central Fund	(560)	(569)
	61,930	28,966
	71,428	33,496

Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts are investments in nature but are treated as Cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes, so therefore are included in both Financial investments and Cash and cash equivalents.

16. Related parties

Asta provides services and support to Syndicate 1980 in its capacity as Managing Agent. During the year, Asta recharged $2,220k (2020: $2,262k) worth of service charges in the year and as at 31 December 2021 an amount of $393k (2020: $nil) was owed to Asta in respect of this service.

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

Syndicate 1980's coverholder is Pioneer Underwriters, trading as Talsen. Talsen recharged $3,717k worth of service charges in the year and as at 31 December 2021, nothing was owed to Talsen in respect of this service.

Liberty provides 100% of the Syndicates insurance capacity. Syndicate 4472 operate the 2014-2017 LPT arrangement, the balance owed to 4472 in respect of Q4 2021 settlements was $27,702k (2020: $7,684k). Following the commutation of five out of the seven reinsurers providers on the 2014-2017 years of account, Syndicate 1980 was due $29,521k (2020: $nil) from Syndicate 4472.

17. Disclosure of interests

Managing Agent's interest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. Funds at Lloyd's

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

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

19. Off-balance sheet items

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

20. Risk management

a) Governance framework

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

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

The Run-off Committee approves the risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies. These policies define the identification of risk and its interpretation to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the Syndicate goals, and specify reporting requirements.

The Run-off Committee places significant emphasis on the assessment and documentation of risks and controls, including the articulation of the Syndicate's risk appetite.

b) Capital management objectives, policies and approach

Capital framework at Lloyd's

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

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

Although Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at Syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only respectively, not at Syndicate level. Accordingly the capital requirement in respect of Pioneer Syndicate1980 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

Lloyd's capital setting process

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

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

Provision of capital by members

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

c) Insurance risk

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

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

The Syndicate purchases reinsurance as part of its risks mitigation programme. The Syndicate's reinsurance program is predominantly covered by a whole account, non-proportional losses occurring during policy which covers the calendar year. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. The Syndicate's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

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

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

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

Risk management 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 underwriting year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example: once-off occurrence; changes in market factors such as public attitude to claiming: economic conditions: as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgement is further used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

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

Sensitivities

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

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant, showing the impact on net liabilities, profit and members' balances. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in assumptions, assumptions had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear.

	2021	2020
	Loss/(Profit)	Loss/(Profit)
Gross	$'000	$'000
Five percent increase in claim liabilities	14,203	13,963
Five percent decrease in claim liabilities	(14,203)	(13,963)
Net		
Five percent increase in claim liabilities	11,167	8,025
Fiver percent decrease in claim liabilities	(11,167)	(8,025)

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

Claims development table

The tables below show the Syndicate's cumulative incurred claims development, including both claims notified and IBNR for each underwriting year, together with the cumulative payments to date on a gross and net of reinsurance basis at the balance sheet date. The Syndicate has elected to translate estimated claims and claims payments at a consistent rate of exchange as determined by the balance sheet date.

Risk management continued

Underwriting year	2018	2019
	$'000	$'000
Estimate of cumulative gross claims incurred:		
At end of first underwriting year	305,484	53,457
One year later	439,862	118,147
Two years later	468,608	134,849
Three years later	527,198	
Less cumulative gross paid	(329,094)	(48,891)
Liability for gross outstanding claims	198,104	85,958
Total gross outstanding claims		**284,062**

Underwriting year	2018	2019
	$'000	$'000
Estimate of cumulative net claims incurred:		
At end of first underwriting year	248,890	24,733
One year later	313,794	54,846
Two years later	328,027	61,945
Three years later	363,056	
Less cumulative net paid	(179,256)	(22,401)
Liability for net outstanding claims	183,800	39,544
Total net outstanding claims		**223,344**

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

d) Financial risk

The focus of financial risk management for the Syndicate is ensuring that the proceeds from its financial assets are sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The goal of the investment management process is to optimise the risk-adjusted investment income and risk-adjusted total return by investing in a diversified portfolio of securities, whilst ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed on a cash flow and duration basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss by failing to discharge an obligation.

Risk management continued

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the exposure to credit risk:

- Investment guidelines are established setting out the quality of investments to be included within the Syndicates portfolio. The policy is monitored by the Run-off Committee.

- Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits. If the counterparty is downgraded or does not have a good credit rating, then collateral is sought to mitigate any risk. This is monitored by the Run-off Committee.

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

2021		**$'000**		
	Neither past due or impaired	**Past due**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Shares and other variable yield securities	62,490	-	-	62,490
Debt and fixed income securities	87,826	-	-	87,826
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	60,718	-	-	60,718
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	2,224	-	-	2,224
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	57,381	-	-	57,381
Cash at bank and in hand	9,498	-	-	9,498
Overseas deposits as investments	3,825	-	-	3,825
Deposits with ceding undertakings	345	-	-	345
Other debtors	316	-	-	316
Total	284,623	-	-	284,623

2020		**$'000**		
	Neither past due or impaired	**Past due**	**Impaired**	**Total**
Shares and other variable yield securities	29,535	-	-	29,535
Debt and fixed income securities	72,905	-	-	72,905
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	118,769	-	-	118,769
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	11,305	-	-	11,305
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	16,949	-	-	16,949
Cash at bank and in hand	4,530	-	-	4,530
Overseas deposits as investments	12,408	-	-	12,408
Other debtors	4,623	-	-	4,623
Total	271,024	-	-	271,024

Risk management continued

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

Debtors, other than amounts due from reinsurers, have been excluded from the table as these are not rated.

2021				**$'000**			
	AAA	**AA**	**A**	**BBB**	**BBB or less**	**Not Rated**	**Total**
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	-	62,490	-	-	-	62,490
Debt and fixed income securities	24,607	42,352	16,634	-	-	4,233	87,826
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	345	-	-	-	345
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	-	17,597	43,121	-	-	-	60,718
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	920	56,461	-	-	-	57,381
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	9,498	-	-	-	9,498
Overseas deposits as investments	1,867	859	368	303	225	203	3,825
Total	26,474	61,728	188,917	303	225	4,436	282,083

2020				**$'000**			
	AAA	**AA**	**A**	**BBB**	**BBB or less**	**Not Rated**	**Total**
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	-	29,535	-	-	-	29,535
Debt and fixed income securities	19,975	36,460	16,470	-	-	-	72,905
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	-	37,051	74,763	-	-	6,955	118,769
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	1,282	15,667	-	-	-	16,949
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	4,530	-	-	-	4,530
Overseas deposits as investments	7,871	1,276	1,061	824	744	632	12,408
Total	27,846	76,069	142,026	824	744	7,587	255,096

Risk management continued

Maximum credit exposure

It is the Syndicate's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across its credit portfolio. This enables management to focus on the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business.

During the year, no credit exposure limits were exceeded.

Liquidity risk

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

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

2021			**$'000**			
	No stated maturity	**0-1 Year**	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Claims outstanding	-	99,542	105,309	46,688	32,523	284,062
Creditors	-	33,023	-	-	-	33,023
Total	-	132,565	105,309	46,688	32,523	317,085

2020			**$'000**			
	No stated maturity	**0-1 Year**	**1-3 Years**	**3-5 Years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Claims outstanding	-	89,449	104,025	48,581	37,207	279,262
Creditors	-	14,063	-	-	-	14,063
Total	-	103,512	104,025	48,581	37,207	293,325

Market risk

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

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

Risk management continued

a) Currency risk

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

The Syndicate's functional currency is US Dollar and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to transactions in Sterling, Euro, Canadian, Australian dollars and Japanese Yen. The Syndicate seeks to mitigate the risk by matching the estimated foreign currency denominated liabilities with assets denominated in the same currency.

The table below summarises the exposure of the financial assets and liabilities to foreign currency exchange risk at the reporting date, as follows:

2021				$'000			
	GBP	**USD**	**EUR**	**CAD**	**AUD**	**JPY**	**Total**
Total Assets	11,104	248,043	4,432	10,638	9,714	692	284,623
Total Liabilities	(42,944)	(261,283)	(5,595)	(13,219)	(2,559)	(752)	(326,352)
Net Assets	(31,840)	(13,240)	(1,163)	(2,581)	7,155	(60)	(41,729)

2020				$'000			
	GBP	**USD**	**EUR**	**CAD**	**AUD**	**JPY**	**Total**
Total Assets	32,662	216,533	3,933	10,469	6,812	615	271,024
Total Liabilities	(53,113)	(242,037)	(7,374)	(8,333)	(1,483)	(677)	(313,017)
Net Assets	(20,451)	(25,504)	(3,441)	2,136	5,329	(62)	(41,993)

The Syndicate matches its currency position, so it holds net assets across a number of currencies. The Syndicate takes into consideration the underlying currency of the Syndicate's required capital and invests its assets proportionately across these currencies so as to protect the solvency of the Syndicate, against variation in foreign exchange rates. As a result, the Syndicate holds a significant proportion of its assets in foreign currency adjustments.

Sensitivity to changes

The table below gives an indication of the impact on profit of a percentage change in the relative strength of the US dollar against the value of Sterling and all other currencies simultaneously. The analysis is based on the information as at 31st December 2021.

	Impact on profit and member's balance	
	2021	**2020**
	$'000	**$'000**
US Dollar weakens		
10% against other currencies	(2,849)	(1,649)
20% against other currencies	(5,698)	(3,298)
US Dollar strengthens		
10% against other currencies	2,849	1,649
20% against other currencies	5,698	3,298

b) Interest rate risk

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

Risk management continued

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

The Syndicate has no significant concentration of interest rate risk.

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

The table below shows an indication of the potential impact on the Syndicate's result and net assets if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower in the year.

	2021	2020
	$'000	$'000
Interest Rate Risk		
Impact of 50 basis point increase on result	(782)	(471)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on result	653	246
Impact of 50 basis point increase on net assets	(782)	(471)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on net assets	653	246

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

21. Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the 2019 underwriting year loss of $41,599k has been called as a consequence of this year closing.

Following the closure of the 2019 year of account an agreement was reached on 10 February 2022 to reinsure it into Syndicate 3500 managed by RiverStone Managing Agency Limited (RSML).

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

During February 2022, Russia instigated military action in Ukraine. This event is still developing as at the date of the Financial Statements, but has been assessed by the Directors as an event that will increase risk and uncertainty globally in the foreseeable future. As the Syndicate has reinsured to close to Syndicate 3500, it will be their director's responsibility to monitor developments and react accordingly.