

Accounts disclaimer

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TOKIO MARINE
KILN

Tokio Marine Combined Syndicate 510

Report and Accounts
For the year ended 31 December 2021

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Directors, active underwriter and administration

Managing agent

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited (TMKS) is the managing agent of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicate 1880 (Syndicate 1880), Tokio Marine Combined Syndicate 510 (Syndicate 510), Tokio Marine Kiln Reinsurance Syndicate 557 (Syndicate 557) and Tokio Marine Kiln Life Syndicate 308 (Syndicate 308). TMKS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tokio Marine Kiln Group Limited (TMKGL). TMKGL and its subsidiaries are referred to as Tokio Marine Kiln (TMK). TMKGL's ultimate parent is Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc., Japan (Tokio Marine).

TMKS is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and Prudential Regulation Authority.

Directors

S Batori (Non-executive) (appointed 1 January 2021)
V M Gordon-Walker (Non-executive)
R Harris (Non-executive)
N I Hutton-Penman
B T Irick (Chief Executive Officer)
A McNamara
C J G Moulder (Non-executive)
R Patel
H Rohlf (Non-executive)
A M W Shaw
V Syal
D A Torrance (Non-executive)
C J B Williams (Non-executive)

Company Secretary

A Gordon

Active underwriter

M A Mortlock

Registered office

20 Fenchurch Street
London EC3M 3BY

Registered numbers

TMKS company number	00729671
FCA reference number	204909
Lloyd's agent number	1041K

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc
Citibank, N.A.
Royal Bank of Canada

Investment managers

BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited
12 Throgmorton Avenue
London EC2N 2DL

New England Asset Management Limited
The Oval-Block 3, Ballsbridge, D04 T8F2,
Dublin 4, Ireland

Statutory auditors

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

Report of the Directors of the managing agent

The Directors of the managing agent present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021 under UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP). This report covers Syndicate 510, managed by Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited. The managing agency's ultimate parent is Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc., the head office of which is in Japan.

The annual report for the managed syndicate 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.

Separate underwriting year accounts for the 2019 year of account are also included in this report.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the syndicate remains the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business on a worldwide basis in the Lloyd's market. The syndicate writes business on a split stamp basis, split 80% to Syndicate 510 and 20% to Syndicate 1880.

Results

The result for the 2021 calendar year is a profit of £82.3 million (2020: loss of £67.8 million). The syndicate's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Gross written premium	1,365.1	1,472.4
Net earned premium	903.6	926.4
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	82.3	(67.8)
Investment return	(4.2)	36.3
Claims ratio ⁽¹⁾	46.4%	71.5%
Combined ratio ⁽²⁾	88.9%	113.6%

⁽¹⁾Claims ratio - Total of net incurred claims as a percentage of net earned premium

⁽²⁾Combined ratio - Total of net incurred claims, net acquisition costs and operating expenses as a percentage of net earned premium

Review of the business

The syndicate is focussed on maintaining a market leading business that is profitable, well diversified and with manageable volatility. In 2021, two important strategic initiatives were delivered which will enable the syndicate to develop and maintain a well-balanced portfolio of business which is responsive to changing market conditions. These were the establishment of a split stamp arrangement between Syndicate 510 and Syndicate 1880 and the reorganisation of the underwriting divisions across both syndicates.

From 1 January 2021, all business underwritten to the 2021 year of account of Syndicate 510 was on a split stamp basis, combining the existing business with that of Syndicate 1880 on a fixed 80:20 split. This split results in further diversification and opportunities for profitable future growth, as well as reducing the operational complexities in underwriting management and outwards reinsurance purchasing.

In July 2021, the syndicate reorganised its underwriting divisions into six product-based departments comprising Property & Motor, Specialty (including Accident & Health, Contingency and Equine, Special Risks and Enterprise Risks), Liability, Aviation, Marine & Energy and Reinsurance. The new divisions are more balanced in terms of scale and will make underwriting leadership more efficient.

Performance

Gross written premium for the year of £1,365.1 million (2020: £1,472.4 million) generated a profit of £82.3 million (2020: loss of £67.8 million) and a combined ratio of 88.9% (2020: 113.6%). At constant rates of exchange, gross written premium was slightly down compared to 2020 as the syndicate continued to remediate, diversify and reposition its underwriting portfolio with a focus on profitable growth opportunities.

Despite a significant number of catastrophe events during the year, the net claims ratio of 46.4% compared favourably to the prior year ratio of 71.5%. This was driven by benign attritional claims experience which resulted in a claims ratio, excluding catastrophe losses and reserve releases on closed years, of 38.9% (2020: 50.1%). The strong attritional claims performance is a result of the remediation action undertaken over the last couple of years, which resulted in a rebalancing of the underwriting portfolio away from catastrophe exposed classes and towards other lines of business including marine

and energy, aviation and liability. Investment in data and analytics has also been an important driver of improvement in the attritional loss ratio and has enabled the syndicate to become an increasingly sophisticated purchaser of outwards reinsurance protection.

The syndicate was impacted by Winter Storm Uri and Hurricane Ida, the latter of which formed part of the third most active Atlantic hurricane season on record. This resulted in a catastrophe claims ratio of 11.2% (2020: 27.5%), the prior year being significantly impacted by losses arising from COVID-19. The syndicate has maintained its prudent approach to reserving with initial reserves being set to include a margin that is expected to release over time as uncertainty reduces.

Investment losses of £4.2 million (2020: £36.3 million gain) equated to a negative return of 0.4% (2020: 3.5% gain), which is reflective of rising yields as the global economy begins to recover and inflationary pressures increase.

Performance by division	Gross written premium		Underwriting result ⁽¹⁾	
	2021 £m	2020 £m	2021 £m	2020 £m
Property & Motor	731.6	750.3	31.2	(39.3)
Specialty	212.0	285.8	27.5	(111.1)
Liability	173.5	173.0	17.9	28.3
Aviation	98.2	95.3	20.7	9.0
Reinsurance	95.2	109.8	(9.3)	(24.4)
Marine & Energy	54.6	58.2	12.7	11.7
	1,365.1	1,472.4	100.7	(125.8)

⁽¹⁾ Underwriting result – Profit/(loss) before investment return and foreign exchange gains/(losses)

Property & Motor

The Property account specialises in insurance for large and mid-sized corporate properties worldwide as well as short tail property construction business. The Motor portfolio consists of fire, theft, collision and motor truck cargo cover and physical damage risks mainly focussed in the US.

The division generated gross written premium of £731.6 million (2020: £750.3 million) and an underwriting profit of £31.2 million (2020: loss of £39.3 million). At constant rates of exchange, gross written premium grew by £19.4 million, primarily focussed in US Property business which benefitted from a positive rating environment throughout 2021. This growth was partially offset by reductions across other lines of business as part of proactive rebalancing and repositioning of the portfolio. The division also scaled back a number of coverholder relationships during the year, focussing instead on building stronger more meaningful partnerships with a track record of underwriting profitability.

The strong underwriting result reflects benign attritional claims experience, particularly across the Worldwide Delegated, US Lender Placed and Flood business. The catastrophe ratio of 11.2% includes losses arising from Hurricane Ida (£46.4 million) and Winter Storm Uri (£27.7 million), which together contributed over 8% to the claims ratio.

Specialty

The Specialty division includes Accident & Health, Contingency and Equine, Special Risks and Enterprise Risk, and provides bespoke insurance and reinsurance solutions for a broad spectrum of risks.

The division reported gross written premium of £212.0 million (2020: £285.8 million) and an underwriting profit of £27.5 million (2020: loss of £111.1 million).

The division has taken action to reposition its underwriting portfolio over the last couple of years, declining inadequately rated business where rates have not kept pace with the severity or frequency of claims. Tough market conditions and the impact of COVID-19 have also acted as headwinds to profitable growth. Despite the reductions, growth was achieved across the Special Risks class, where the syndicate's underwriting expertise remains a significant differentiator.

The underwriting profit was driven by benign loss experience across the division, particularly within the Special Risks portfolio, and reserve releases across most other classes given favourable historic claims experience. This compares favourably to the prior year which suffered from significant losses from event cancellation and business interruption exposures as a result of COVID-19.

Liability

The Liability division provides coverage for a range of global businesses in case their processes, activities or products cause unintended damage or injury to third parties.

The division produced gross written premium of £173.5 million (2020: £173.0 million) and an underwriting profit of £17.9 million (2020: profit of £28.3 million). The division remains an area of focus as part of the overall rebalancing and diversification of the syndicate portfolio.

The underwriting profit of £17.9 million reflects better than anticipated attritional claims experience on the open years of account. The prior year profit of £28.3 million benefitted from reserve releases of £27.0 million across both open market and delegated business.

Aviation

In addition to hull and aviation liability, the team provides coverage to component manufacturers, service operations and third-party liability insurance for airports. The division contains a balanced portfolio of risk across a broad selection of aviation classes, with no over-dependence on any one area of the account.

The division reported gross written premium of £98.2 million (2020: £95.3 million) and an underwriting profit of £20.7 million (2020: profit of £9.0 million). At constant rates of exchange, the division reported premium growth of £8.2 million driven by targeted organic growth within the airlines class. In October 2021, the division also announced the appointment of David Slevin as Department Head of Aviation. David's proven experience at leading and developing profitable underwriting portfolios will complement the existing skillset within the team and support the syndicate's ambitions across the sector.

The underwriting profit of £20.7 million reflects benign claims activity in the year following the reduction in global aviation activity over the last 12 months. The market has continued to see further rate increases and improved price adequacy throughout 2021 and the division is well placed to capitalise on opportunities for profitable organic growth in 2022.

Reinsurance

The Reinsurance division specialises in writing catastrophe, per risk, aggregate excess of loss, pro-rata and retrocessional reinsurance for a wide spectrum of clients throughout the world.

The division produced gross written premium of £95.2 million (2020: £109.8 million) and an underwriting loss of £9.3 million (2020: loss of £24.4 million). The capacity constrained market that was expected in late 2020 did not materialise and supply remained particularly abundant in the property catastrophe class given the amount of capital raised by both incumbents and new start-ups. Although rates continued on an upward trajectory in 2021, the team did not accept business where rate increases were deemed insufficient to deliver planned hurdle rates.

The underwriting loss of £9.3 million was driven by weather related catastrophe events including Winter Storm Uri, Hurricane Ida, the European floods and the Kentucky Tornados. This was partly offset by reserve releases and favourable attritional claims performance.

Marine & Energy

The Marine & Energy division provides general cargo, marine excess of loss, fine art, and specie cover, as well as coverage for offshore deep-water exploration, construction, and production exposures.

The division reported gross written premium of £54.6 million (2020: £58.2 million) and an underwriting profit of £12.7 million (2020: profit of £11.7 million). This division experienced modest rate driven growth within the Offshore Energy book in 2021 and maintains a strategic focus on growing the fine art portfolio into a market-leading position.

The underwriting profit was driven by benign loss experience across the marine excess of loss business in addition to prior year reserve releases following continued benign claims experience. This was partly offset by catastrophe loss experience from Hurricane Ida in the year.

2019 underwriting year of account

The syndicate made a 2019 closing year loss of £43.3 million (before members' agents fees) on allocated capacity of £1,133.1 million (loss on capacity 3.8%) after taking account of operating expenses, foreign exchange, Lloyd's expenses and investment income.

The underwriting loss was predominantly driven by significant COVID-19 losses through its exposures to event cancellation and trade interruption risks within the Contingency and Property classes respectively. In addition, the 2019 Atlantic hurricane season registered above-average activity with the syndicate being significantly impacted by Storm Dorian. In April 2020, further losses from the Tennessee and South Carolina tornadoes impacted the tail of risks attaching to the 2019 year of account. These were partially offset by relatively benign claims experience across the Aviation, Liability and Specialty classes and favourable back year reserve releases.

2022 outlook

In the majority of property classes, the strong rating environment is anticipated to continue into 2022. Pricing at 1 January 2022 exceeded initial expectations, particularly on US binding authority risks which have been heavily impacted by recent catastrophe activity. Targeted growth is also anticipated on the worldwide delegated account and is expected to be achieved through a combination of rate and new business, primarily in Canada, where the rating environment remains favourable. In contrast, competition from US domestic carriers has resulted in fewer opportunities for continued growth within the open market property book.

Cyber rates, especially in open market business, show no sign of slowing and have further accelerated in the early part of 2022, while the Aviation and International Liability markets are continuing to see further rate increases and improved price adequacy. In reinsurance, market capacity is expected to tighten as a result of reduced risk appetite, creating new opportunities for growth. The rating environment has started to reflect recent elevated catastrophe activity. The market is expected to continue to harden throughout 2022 with the team monitoring income to allow for opportunities later in the year.

Over the past few years, remedial action has been taken across multiple classes as part of our on-going portfolio management and optimisation process. The volume of planned remedial action is now reducing into 2022 with our focus moving to continuous portfolio management. Rate and targeted exposure growth opportunities across better performing classes now exceed the off-setting reductions from remedial actions. As a result, the syndicate is forecasting profitable growth into 2022.

Operational activities

The COVID-19 pandemic is impacting the operational activities of the syndicate, however, the Directors consider the negative implications on operations to be low. TMK introduced a dynamic working policy which allow employees to determine a mix between office and remote working meeting the mutual needs of the business and its employees.

Principal risks & uncertainties

Our business model remains consistent: we are specialist underwriters, providing a wide variety of products tailored to our clients' changing risk profiles. This is supported by a comprehensive, enterprise wide framework for the management of risk across the whole of TMK. We focus largely on specialist lines of insurance and reinsurance business where we know that a loss has occurred relatively quickly, and so are able to make more immediate reliable estimates regarding the extent of the losses we might expect. We are substantially exposed to catastrophe related business and have detailed knowledge of the risks we underwrite.

It is our policy to confine risk exposure primarily to core areas of expertise: the underwriting of specialist insurance and reinsurance risks. This approach means that we are prudent in financial risk management, such as investment management and reserving. This allows us to protect our capital and focus our risk appetite on underwriting.

Capital management

Capital framework at Lloyd's

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

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

Although, as described below, Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Lloyd's capital requirements apply at member level only, not at a syndicate level. Accordingly, the capital requirement at syndicate level is not disclosed in these report and accounts.

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 supported by one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the syndicate(s) on which it is participating but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirements that Lloyd's set for each member operate on a similar basis. Each members' total capital requirement is therefore determined by the share of each syndicate's SCR 'to ultimate' on which they participate. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the members' capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's rather than Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either through assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (Funds at Lloyd's) or as the members' share of the members' balances on each syndicate on which it participates.

Accordingly, all of the assets less liabilities of the syndicate, as represented in the members' balances reported on the respective balance sheets, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements. The Lloyd's market-wide capital uplift applied for 2021 to derive the ECA is 35% (2020: 35%) of the members' SCR 'to ultimate'.

Capital allocation

We have an approved internal model which is used to calculate capital requirements, allocate capital to business lines and risk categories and assess the value of different business and reinsurance strategies. The calculations are based upon sophisticated mathematical models that reflect the key risks in the business, allowing for the probability of occurrence, the potential impact should losses occur and the interactions between the different risk types.

The results of the modelling confirm that the majority of capital is required to support insurance risk.

Risk management and risk appetite

We have a comprehensive, enterprise-wide risk management framework in place for the management of risk across the whole of TMK. A key element of this is the risk appetite framework which is approved by the Board each year and lays out the agreed appetite for each area of risk the business is exposed to.

The risk appetite framework ensures that risk taking is aligned to the business strategy by including a set of risk preferences. These are strategic choices taken by the business to deliver the best result to its stakeholders. These preferences change over time as the strategy develops, ensuring we remain relevant to our clients, whilst adapting to market conditions.

As a business, we are exposed to a number of types of risk and have developed a strategy for categorising, managing and reporting these different risks. This high-level categorisation is called the TMK Risk Universe. We define the risk universe as 'the complete view of all possible types of risk that the firm may face, reflecting the risk profile of the business'. The universe includes risks that could positively or negatively impact the business.

TMK's risks are included in the TMK risk register and form part of the regular risk assessment process, facilitated by the Risk Management Team. Risks are reported on a quarterly basis as part of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process to the Risk, Capital & Compliance Committee

Insurance risk

This is the risk of loss arising from the inherent uncertainties as to the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities.

Insurance risk is sub-divided into several categories which include underwriting risk, reinsurance risk and reserving risk. Due to the cyclical nature of insurance business, there is a risk that future earnings are lower or more volatile than expected with fluctuations in capacity, competition and the frequency and severity of losses, as a result of both man-made and natural disasters.

Underwriting risk

This is the risk arising from fluctuations in the frequency and severity of financial losses incurred as a result of the acceptance of the insurance portfolio of business.

Underwriting risk is managed by agreeing the syndicate's appetite annually through the risk appetite framework and the business plan, which sets out targets for volumes, pricing, line sizes and retention by class of business. Volume and price performance is monitored against the syndicate business plan monthly, and all of the components of the insurance result and risk appetite quarterly. Catastrophe modelling software is used to model maximum probable losses from catastrophe-exposed business and as part of the Realistic Disaster Scenario (RDS) process. We have adopted a cyber aggregate monitoring tool to manage the growing exposures in this area.

As an underwriter of complex and specialist insurance business, ensuring compliance with licencing and other regulatory requirements is a priority for TMK. This is overseen by the Product and Underwriting Governance Committee (PUGC). The PUGC also oversees adherence to our internal standards for delegated authority arrangements.

A significant proportion of the syndicate's business is written through delegated authorities. A dedicated Delegated Authorities team provides operational and regulatory oversight of our coverholders and third-party administrators, carrying out annual due diligence, an ongoing schedule of audits and management of regulatory requirements.

Reinsurance risk

This is the risk that reinsurance purchased to protect the gross account does not respond as intended due to, inter alia: mismatch with gross losses; poorly worded contracts; reinsurer counterparty risk; or exhaustion of reinsurance limits. The risk is heightened if there is a lack of reinsurance or retrocession availability in the market.

Reinsurance is used to protect capital against underwriting risk volatility, either as a result of large catastrophes or from the severity of losses on individual policies.

Reserving risk

This is the risk of loss arising from claims reserves already in the balance sheet being understated, i.e. the risk that reserves are inadequate due to the inherent uncertainty of knowing the ultimate timing and quantum of liabilities incurred. Claims provisions represent estimates, based on both the underwriters' and claim managers' informed knowledge and judgement and on the Internal Reserving Actuary's statistical projections, of the expectation of the ultimate settlement and administration costs of claims incurred. A variety of estimation techniques are used, generally based upon statistical analyses of historical loss development patterns, to assist in the establishment of appropriate claims reserves.

In addition, the estimates are subject to independent review by external actuaries, who sign an annual Statement of Actuarial Opinion on the sufficiency of the reserves for the syndicate. Our policy is to reserve on a consistent basis with a reasonable margin for prudence. Claims run-off tables are used to monitor the history of reserve adequacy, and these show a trend of predominantly positive run-off since they were first prepared in 2001.

Credit risk

This is the risk of loss if another party fails to meet its financial obligations, including failure to meet them in a timely manner.

We are exposed to three types of credit risk: reinsurer credit risk; broker/coverholder credit risk; and investment credit risk. Credit exposure and aggregate exposure to reinsurers are managed by the Outwards Reinsurance team. It assesses all new reinsurers before business is placed with them, and it monitors the credit ratings of all reinsurers used. The performance of premium debtors, from brokers and coverholders, is monitored regularly. The Investment Committee regularly tracks and reviews our investment portfolio, which is outsourced to investment managers.

Market risk

This is the risk that arises from fluctuations in values of, or income from assets, interest rates or exchange rates. Investments are held as a result of underwriting activities either in premium trust funds or as capital support. The investment policy is set to protect the capital, and not to manage it as a separate profit centre. Funds managed by our investment managers are subject to set guidelines, and the on-going investment strategy and investment objectives that are agreed by the Investment Committee. These include the requirement to comply with the prudent person principle as outlined in the Solvency II Directive text. Additionally, we meet regularly with our fund managers to review performance.

We regularly review our balance of assets and liabilities. The syndicate maintains a diversified investment portfolio to restrict the concentration of assets.

Various external factors can impact our market/investment risk position, and these are assessed via the ORSA process.

Liquidity risk

This is the risk of the syndicate being unable to meet liabilities in a timely manner due to the lack of liquid resources. To mitigate liquidity risk, the treasury team reviews syndicate cash flow projections quarterly, and also stress tests them against RDSs. In the event of a catastrophe loss of a significant size, Syndicate 510 has the ability to take advantage of outstanding claims advances from its major reinsurers. The syndicate also has the ability to make cash calls on its member in order to manage liquidity.

Climate risk

The Board is unanimous in its recognition of the risks posed by climate change to the business, and the need for a robust risk management response which effectively identifies, measures, monitors, manages and reports those risks, both within the company and to its external stakeholders. During 2020/21 the Risk Management Team have worked closely with the Board, both collectively and with individuals, to develop TMK's climate related risk appetites and to ensure these are correctly integrated within our overarching risk management framework. Our climate risk appetites take into consideration the Tokio Marine Group Sustainability strategy and the Lloyd's ESG strategy.

The evaluation of climate risk focuses on examination of each risk category identified within climate risks (Physical, Transition, Reputational and Strategic), assessing the materiality of each risk across the business planning horizon and for the longer term. We consider climate risk to be a transverse risk, by which we mean that elements of the climate risk categories will manifest across the traditional components of the risk. For example, the physical risk component of climate risk will manifest within the components of insurance risk, market risk, operational risk and so on.

As part of the PRA's 2021 Climate Biennial Exploratory Scenario (CBES), we have performed investigations of the magnitude of financial exposures at TMK to climate-related risks. The exercise included analysis of: (i) physical risk changes as temperatures rise, (ii) transition risks as the global economy shifts to low carbon, and (iii) litigation risks that consider TMK's relevant wordings in the Liability book and the extent to which coverage is provided or clearly excluded.

We are participating in the second round of the CBES exercise, which will further explore and develop our understanding of the risks and development of our strategic response to them. We expect to receive feedback from the PRA in 2022. We will incorporate this into our strategic response to climate risks.

Physical risk

Physical risks of increasing windstorm damage factors have been identified as the key increased threat over the long term. TMK analysis has identified a broad consensus in climate models regarding the increase in severity of windstorms (alongside little consensus on any increase in windstorm frequency). With additional severity, perils such as inland flooding are likely to lead to increased losses for our natural catastrophe exposed lines of business, as exemplified by Hurricane Harvey in 2017. This may lead to certain customers being uninsurable in the long term if the risk of windstorm damage (e.g. flood) becomes too significant. This is likely to be especially material for the property and reinsurance lines. Similar effects may be felt on invested assets, particularly (for example) municipal bonds in affected regions.

In operational terms, TMKS does not see its business strategy as being significantly affected by the physical risks of climate change. There is a minor flood risk owing to TMKS' office position in the City of London, but we do not own the asset and have demonstrated an ability to work effectively from home during COVID-19.

Transition risk

Transition risks from climate change are likely to affect the syndicate's performance through the global adjustment to a low carbon economy. This is likely to have effects on the returns that we receive from certain assets, particularly those that require high carbon emissions in their existing business model. An exercise has taken place to highlight the materiality of transition risks to the syndicate's underwriting divisions. This work has led to limitations on our underwriting of high transition risk industries and the development of an ESG (Environmental, social and governance) lens to our investment strategy.

Transition risks from climate change are also noted to provide a significant opportunity to the business. As sectors transition to low carbon, they will need to adopt new technologies which will themselves need to be insured. Furthermore, if we are able to align ourselves to customers that are effectively transitioning rather than those that are not, we are likely to have a more successful customer base in the medium to long term.

TMK use two asset managers, BlackRock and New England Asset Management to manage the investment portfolios of the syndicate, subject to certain restrictions expressed in investment guidelines. The portfolios predominantly consist of short-dated, investment grade, government and corporate bonds, absolute return fixed income bond funds and no equities. The implications of climate change to these short-dated, investment grade investments (where the average duration is around

2 years), is likely to be minimal. However, appropriate ESG rating and KPIs are being generated by our external asset managers and monitored and discussed on a quarterly basis.

The opportunities that have been identified through transition risk evaluation has led to action to identify underwriting opportunities associated with green technology development.

Litigation risk

Litigation risks may arise from lawsuits regarding organisations' and individuals' effects on the climate. TMK is developing its understanding of these litigation risks and of any potential exposure to our business. This includes monitoring of the outcomes of external litigation cases, and internal scenario analysis.

Reputational risk

Reputational risk has been considered in the context of key stakeholders to the TMKS business, including our customers, current and future employees, and the wider society that we are engaged in. Given the varied stakeholder interests and the difficulty in quantifying such a risk, we undertook a reputational risk scenario test in the 2021 Annual ORSA Report, reported to the TMKS Board. The scenario explored the varied impacts should TMK fall out of line with other market competitors and become known as an insurer of high carbon emitting projects.

We aim to maintain our reputation as a 'Good Company' by acting ethically and responsibly in all our business dealings, and by actively monitoring our reputation with customers, regulators (PRA, FCA and Lloyd's), investors and members' agents, brokers, and staff, across all our entities, taking early action to address any reputational issues. The representatives from each of HR, Head Office, Communications, and Compliance explicitly consider and refer to climate when providing their justifications of their RAG ratings considering TMK's reputation with key stakeholders. This supports embedding of climate considerations within the existing Reputational Risk Appetite scoring.

Strategic risk

These evaluations of climate implications have led to strategic action to manage our risks. A limit has been introduced for underwriting premium in high transition risk areas, while actions have been identified to improve our understanding of the physical risks of climate change to our underwriting liabilities through scenario testing. Reputational risk evaluation has led to action to manage our underwriting of high emission products, while a developed understanding of transition risks has led to the introduction of a limits of certain assets, as well as a cessation of investing in certain high emission sectors, e.g. coal, new Arctic energy exploration and oil sands.

Risk appetites are now agreed and metrics reported to both the ESG Committee and Risk, Capital and Compliance Committee (RCCC) quarterly. These metrics form a key part of measuring TMK's position against climate-related issues, helping to drive action toward managing and lowering our exposure to the downside risks associated with climate change.

Operational risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes or systems lead to losses to the managed syndicate.

We seek to manage this risk by the recruitment of high calibre staff and providing them with ongoing, high quality training. Operational risk forms a significant part of TMK's risk register. Risks are reviewed on a regular basis with departmental heads responsible for identifying, assessing and controlling operational risks effectively, as well as attesting to the effectiveness of these controls on a regular basis. This forms the Risk, Control and Self-Assessment (RCSA) process at TMK, supported by the Risk Management team who independently assess key risks and controls on a regular basis.

There is a strong risk reporting and risk governance system in place to ensure effective risk management of operational risk. The Risk, Capital & Compliance Committee reviews the most material elements of the operational risk profile quarterly, in line with our risk management framework. Particular attention is paid to how the risks from cyber security threats are managed by the Information Security Group.

TMKS is aware of its fiduciary responsibilities to capital providers across each of its four syndicates and is careful to ensure equity between them. As we operate with an integrated underwriting function, we manage potential conflicts of interest between capital providers using TMK's Conflicts Committee.

Regulatory risk

This is the risk of loss owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to regulatory change.

The managing agent is required to comply with the requirements of the FCA, PRA and Lloyd's, including those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US Situs business. The Compliance function is responsible for monitoring compliance with regulation and monitoring of regulatory change. The Compliance framework outlines the broad regulatory and compliance structure that applies to all staff.

The nature of its business exposes the managing agent to controls and sanctions which regulate international trade. Processes and controls are in place to screen and monitor transactions against relevant requirements to ensure compliance with them.

Conduct risk

This is an important element of regulatory risk and is the risk of financial and/or service detriment which adversely affects our customers due to failings in the customer value chain.

Our conduct objective is to build, maintain and enjoy long-term relationships with our customers whether they be held directly or indirectly via a third party. This culture of partnership is fundamental to our dealings with our customers, and comes regardless of the complexity of the risk, the sophistication of the buyer, or the length of the supply chain to the end customer.

The conduct objective is owned by the Board and cascaded throughout the organisation. It is central in achieving delivery of the six consumer outcomes (as set out by the FCA), which are at the heart of our business.

The Board aims to embed a culture, from the top down, where the conduct risk arising from the execution of the business plan and strategy is appropriately monitored and managed to ensure good outcomes for all our customers. The management of conduct risk applies to all business, regardless of product lines and customer types, across both open market and delegated underwriting and is achieved through the application of the conduct risk framework. The framework is applied in a proportionate, risk-based way which takes account of the different inherent conduct risk across products, distribution and customer types.

The underwriters, with the support of all teams across TMK, take day-to-day ownership of conduct risk as they are the ones empowered to make decisions which commit us to relationships with our customers and business partners. Conduct risk and our treatment of customers is managed and monitored by the PUGC, a sub-committee of the Risk, Capital and Compliance Committee.

Reputational risk

This is the risk that negative publicity regarding an institution's business practices will lead to a loss of revenue or litigation. In the modern digital era, reputational risk and the subsequent threat to our strong brand is becoming more significant. Loss of confidence from customers, regulators or capital providers could cause long-term harm to the business.

In light of this, all staff are made aware of their responsibilities to clients and other stakeholders.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk refers to the risk associated with the achievement of the business' strategic objectives. A key element of strategic risk is the risk of making poor business decisions in the context of the internal and external market environment in which we operate.

Strategic risk is managed via the Board which is ultimately responsible for setting and monitoring our strategic direction. Below the Board, various sub-committees discuss and challenge the businesses strategy.

Emerging risk

We define an emerging risk as an issue that is perceived to be potentially significant, but which may not be fully understood or allowed for in insurance terms and conditions, pricing, reserving or capital setting, and may relate to issues which are changing rapidly or are uncertain.

We are committed to the continual research and identification of emerging risks and actively undertake research independently, and via market working groups. Emerging risk analysis is included in the TMK ORSA process with annual and where relevant, quarterly updates. Through the effective management of emerging risks we are able to identify external trends and threats, and improve risk selection and knowledge of future risk exposures. Emerging risks may present both threats and opportunities to the business and, as we have done in the past, we will readily capitalise on identified opportunities in this area.

Directors

The Directors of the managing agent who served during the year ended 31 December 2021, as well as any subsequent changes, are listed under the section 'Directors, active underwriter and administration'.

Post balance sheet events

These are discussed in note 21 of the annual accounts.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

As far as each person who was a Director of the managing agent at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, which is information needed by the auditors in connection with its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors of the managing agent and the syndicates' auditors, each Director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors

The Board approved the reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors for the current year and on an ongoing basis for the managed syndicates, managing agent and other TMK group entities.

Syndicate annual general meeting

In accordance with the Syndicate Meetings (Amendment No. 1) Byelaw (No. 18 of 2000) the managing agent does not propose holding a syndicate annual meeting this year; objections to this proposal or the intention to reappoint the auditors for a further 12 months can be made by syndicate members in writing to the Company Secretary within 21 days of this notice.

Approved by the Board of Directors

B T Irick

Chief Executive Officer

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited

3 March 2022

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The managing agent is responsible for preparing the syndicate annual report and annual accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ('2008 Regulations') requires the managing agent to prepare syndicate annual accounts for each syndicate at 31 December each year, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The annual accounts are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the syndicate as at that date and of its profit or loss for that year.

In preparing the syndicates' annual accounts, the managing agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the annual accounts; and
- prepare the annual accounts on the going concern basis for each syndicate unless it is intended for the syndicate to cease operations, or it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The managing agent is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of each syndicate and enable it to ensure that the syndicate annual accounts comply with the 2008 Regulations. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of each 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 its website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors of the managing agent confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the syndicate annual accounts.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Syndicate 510

Report on the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, 510's syndicate annual accounts:

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

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Report and Accounts (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet: assets and the Balance sheet: liabilities as at 31 December 2021; the Profit and loss: technical account - general business, the Profit and loss: non-technical account, the Statement of cash flows, and the Statement of changes in members' balances for the year then ended; and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

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

Other than those disclosed in note 4, we have provided no non-audit services to the syndicate in the period under audit.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the syndicate annual accounts are authorised for issue.

In auditing the syndicate annual accounts, we have concluded that the Managing Agent's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

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

Managing Agent's Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Managing Agent's Report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the Managing Agent for the syndicate annual accounts

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

In preparing the syndicate annual accounts, the Managing Agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended for the syndicate to cease operations, or it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

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

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

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

- Discussions with management, internal audit and the risk and compliance functions, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud.
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to valuation of the IBNR component of claims outstanding and estimated premium income.
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations impacting revenue, journals posted by senior management and/or those posted late in the year end close process.
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Conflicts Committee, Risk, Capital & Compliance Committee and Audit Committee and correspondence with regulatory authorities, including Lloyd's of London and the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

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

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Matthew Nichols (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
3 March 2022

Profit and loss: technical account – general business for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	3	1,365,131	1,472,360
Outward reinsurance premiums		(448,930)	(547,531)
Net premiums written		916,201	924,829
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums		28,532	(27,016)
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share		(41,117)	28,548
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		903,616	926,361
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		(4,190)	36,336
Total technical income		899,426	962,697
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid:			
- Gross amount		(698,939)	(778,071)
- Reinsurers' share		233,437	223,330
Net claims paid		(465,502)	(554,741)
Change in the provision for claims:			
- Gross amount		8,012	(278,882)
- Reinsurers' share		38,285	171,299
Change in the net provision for claims		46,297	(107,583)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(419,205)	(662,324)
Members' standard personal expenses		(22,863)	(21,050)
Net operating expenses	4,5,6	(360,880)	(368,804)
Total technical charges		(802,948)	(1,052,178)
Balance on the technical account for general business		96,478	(89,481)

All operations are continuing.

The notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these annual accounts.

Profit and loss: non-technical account for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Balance on the technical account for general business		96,478	(89,481)
Investment income	7	17,617	23,267
Unrealised gains on investments		304	15,187
Investment expenses and charges	7	(3,495)	(1,161)
Unrealised losses on investments		(18,616)	(957)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		4,190	(36,336)
Other income		161	2,032
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(14,340)	19,625
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		82,299	(67,824)

There is no other comprehensive income. Accordingly, a separate statement of other comprehensive income has not been provided.

The notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these annual accounts.

Balance sheet: assets as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Investments			
Other financial investments		957,919	933,653
Deposits with ceding undertakings		9,078	553
		966,997	934,206
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9	172,726	211,885
Claims outstanding	9,10	600,293	554,371
		773,019	766,256
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	11	452,496	458,344
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	12	327,887	321,060
Other debtors	13	4,269	7,322
		784,652	786,726
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand		24,659	9,142
Overseas deposits		195,730	175,266
		220,389	184,408
Prepayments and accrued income			
Deferred acquisition costs	14	177,277	195,079
Other prepayments and accrued income		174	604
		177,451	195,683
Total assets		2,922,508	2,867,279

The notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these annual accounts.

Balance sheet: liabilities as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Capital and reserves			
Members' balances		(127,761)	(201,291)
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	9	640,090	660,486
Claims outstanding	9,10	1,787,920	1,775,224
		2,428,010	2,435,710
Deposits received from reinsurers			
		6,155	11,296
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	15	77,042	86,816
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	16	331,660	385,548
Other creditors	17	154,490	78,464
		563,192	550,828
Accruals and deferred income			
Reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition costs	14	49,529	68,334
Other accruals and deferred income		3,383	2,402
		52,912	70,736
Total liabilities			
		2,922,508	2,867,279

The annual accounts, which comprise the profit and loss: technical account – general business, profit and loss: non-technical account, balance sheet: assets, balance sheet: liabilities, statement of changes in members' balances, statement of cash flows and notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies, were approved by the Board of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited on 3 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

R Patel

Chief Financial Officer
Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited
3 March 2022

The notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these annual accounts.

Statement of changes in members' balances for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Members' balances brought forward at 1 January	(201,291)	(159,083)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	82,299	(67,824)
(Payments of profit to)/Collection from members' personal reserve funds	(5,674)	28,506
Members' agents fee advances	(3,095)	(2,890)
Members' balances carried forward at 31 December	(127,761)	(201,291)

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

The notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these annual accounts.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Operating profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	82,299	(67,824)
(Decrease)/increase in gross technical provisions	(7,700)	236,020
Increase in reinsurers' share of technical provisions	(6,763)	(173,151)
Decrease in debtors	2,074	10,165
Increase in creditors	12,364	59,467
Movement in other assets/liabilities	(21,710)	3,590
Unrealised foreign currency losses/(gains)	287	(5,584)
Investment return	4,190	(36,336)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	65,041	26,347
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of equity and debt instruments	(380,533)	(317,950)
Sale of equity and debt instruments	334,332	281,101
Settlement of derivatives trades	133	(24)
Investment income received	14,122	22,841
Other	(9,075)	(36,068)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(41,021)	(50,100)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Transfer (to)/from members in respect of underwriting participation	(5,674)	28,506
Members' agents fees paid on behalf of members	(3,095)	(2,890)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities	(8,769)	25,616
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,251	1,863
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,142	7,451
Foreign exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents	266	(172)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	24,659	9,142

The notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these annual accounts.

Notes to the annual accounts and significant accounting policies

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

These annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with Regulation 5 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103, 'Insurance Contracts' (FRS 103). The general result is determined on an annual basis of accounting.

These annual accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

These annual accounts are presented in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the syndicate. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand pounds, unless otherwise stated.

1.2 New standards and amendments

The syndicate has applied FRS 102 and FRS 103, both as issued in March 2018, which reflects the amendments made as part of the Triennial Review 2017. FRS 102 is subject to a periodic review at least every five years. The first periodic review, the Triennial Review 2017, was completed in December 2017, with an effective date of 1 January 2019.

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) commenced the second periodic review in March 2021. Publication of a Financial Reporting Exposure Draft (FRED) is expected during 2022. The proposed effective date of the amendments set out in the FRED will be determined taking into account the nature of the proposals and other relevant factors, but will not be earlier than 1 January 2025.

There are no amendments to UK accounting standards impacting the year ended 31 December 2021 annual accounts.

1.3 Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and is 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 annual accounts by way of such capital resources. However, the managing agent is able to make a call on the members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

1.4 Going concern

The Directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts. The following are key factors on which a going concern basis has been adopted.

- Member level solvency – Lloyd's applies capital requirements centrally at member level to ensure that Lloyd's complies with Solvency II requirements, and beyond to meet its own financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.
- A single market rating has been applied to Lloyd's by Standards and Poor's (A+ Strong), Fitch (AA- Very Strong), AM Best (A Excellent) and Kroll Bond (AA- Stable).
- Cash flow forecasting and monitoring – Cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months are prepared on a regular basis and reported to Lloyd's on a quarterly basis.
- Syndicate business forecast – The syndicate business forecast for 2022 year of account was approved and all capital was pledged on 1 December 2021 and the syndicate intends to participate as an active syndicate for the 2023 year of account.
- Reinsurance purchasing – The syndicate has purchased reinsurance to protect against large claim volatility and the reinsurance credit ratings are assessed at placement and where credit ratings are not sufficient collateral is requested to ensure that the entire reinsurance portfolio is of high quality with respect to recoverability.

1.5 Summary of accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the annual accounts are set out below. They have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these annual accounts.

a. Product classification

Insurance contracts are defined as those containing significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract, or those where at the inception of the contract there is a scenario with commercial substance where the level of insurance risk may be significant. The significance of insurance risk is dependent on both the probability of an insured event and the magnitude of its potential effect.

b. Premiums written

Inwards premiums written comprise premiums on contracts incepting during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums on contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Premiums in respect of insurance contracts underwritten under facilities such as binding authorities, lineslips or consortia arrangements are estimated based on information provided by the broker, past underwriting experience and prevailing market conditions. The estimates are updated on a regular basis. It is assumed that the majority of risks incept evenly across the period of the facility; however bespoke writing patterns are used for a small number of facilities. Therefore, only the proportion of risks incepted at the year-end date are reported as written. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums on a risk by risk basis, representing the difference between the written and signed premium, which is held on the balance sheet as an asset.

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

c. Earned premiums

Inwards and outwards earned premium represents the amount of written premium deemed to have been exposed to loss according to defined earnings patterns. The earning patterns are based primarily on time apportionment, with an adjustment for the risk profile of certain classes of business, particularly those exposed to seasonal weather-related events. The provision for unearned premium comprises the proportion of gross premiums written which is estimated to be earned after the balance sheet date.

Reinstatement premiums arise on both inwards and outwards policies when a loss has been incurred on a policy and there is a clause which requires the reinstatement of the policy with the payment of a further premium by the policyholder. They are recognised as written and earned in full at the date of the event giving rise to the reinstatement premium. Outwards reinstatement premiums payable in the event of a claim being made are charged to the same year of account as that to which the recovery is credited.

d. Claims paid and incurred

Paid claims represent all claims paid during the year and include claims handling expenses.

Claims incurred comprise paid claims and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and related expenses, together with any adjustments to claims from previous years.

e. Claims provisions and related recoveries

Gross claims incurred comprise the estimated cost of all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, including related direct and indirect claims handling costs and adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Provision is made at the year-end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the balance sheet date, including outstanding claims estimated on a case by case basis and also the cost of claims Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR). The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims. All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the appropriate information regarding claims exposures is obtained. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. All claims provisions are reported on an undiscounted basis.

f. Provision for unexpired risks

Provision is made for any deficiencies arising when unearned premiums, net of associated acquisition costs, are insufficient to meet expected claims and expenses after taking into account future investment return on the investments supporting the unearned premiums provision. The expected claims are calculated having regard only to events that have occurred prior to the balance sheet date. The need for an unexpired risks provision is assessed on a 'managed together' basis. Unexpired risks surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and a provision is made if an aggregate deficit arises. The unexpired risks provision is included within other technical provisions.

All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the appropriate information regarding claims exposures is obtained. The calculation is based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of premiums and claims will be similar to past experience. However, given the uncertainty in establishing a provision for unexpired risks, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

g. Net operating expenses and personal expenses

Net operating expenses comprise the cost of acquiring business including commission and profit commission as well as the staff costs and other expenses attributable to underwriting operations.

Personal expenses comprise managing agent's fee, Lloyd's central fund contributions and Lloyd's subscriptions.

Net operating expenses and personal expenses are recognised on the accruals basis and represent the expenses incurred on underwriting operations and also the reinsurance commission income.

h. Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest paid and bank charges together with facility fees on letters of credit and are recorded in the period in which they are incurred.

i. Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new (re)insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the balance sheet date. Where inwards business is ceded to an outwards proportional reinsurance treaty, an estimate of the relevant proportion of the inwards acquisition costs is calculated and deferred in line with the outwards unearned premium at the balance sheet date.

Deferred acquisition costs, representing the proportion of commission and other acquisition costs that relate to unearned premium on policies in force at the year-end, are charged over the period in which related premiums are earned. Deferred acquisition costs are reviewed by category of business at the end of each reporting period and are written off where they are no longer considered to be recoverable.

j. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the annual accounts are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the syndicate operate (the functional currency). The annual accounts are presented in pounds sterling which is also the functional currency of the syndicate.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or an appropriate average rate of exchange. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. For this purpose, all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts (including unearned premiums, deferred acquisition costs and unexpired risks provisions) are monetary items.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the measurement at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the non-technical account.

Exchange rates used are as follows:

	2021	2020
Average rate		
US dollar	1.38	1.28
Canadian dollar	1.72	1.72
Year-end rate		
US dollar	1.35	1.37
Canadian dollar	1.71	1.74

The distributable result on closing a year of account, usually at 36 months, is calculated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of closure.

k. Financial investments

The syndicate has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102, "Basic Financial Instruments" and "Other Financial Instruments Issues", respectively.

Information relating to investments is reported to internal management on a fair value basis therefore all financial investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss at acquisition. These are initially recorded at cost, which equates fair value and subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular purchases and sales of financial investments are recognised on the trade date, being the date the syndicate commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Fair value determinations for financial investments are based on either bid market prices at close of business on the year-end date for listed investments, broker or dealer price quotations, or by reference to current market values of another substantially similar instrument.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows expires or where they have been transferred and the syndicate has also substantially transferred all risks and rewards of ownership. A financial liability is derecognised once the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose value cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

l. Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

m. Debtors and creditors arising out of direct and reinsurance operations

Debtors and creditors arising out of direct and reinsurance operations are initially recognised at transaction price and are subsequently carried at the recoverable amount. The carrying value is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount, with the impairment adjustment recorded in the profit and loss. Debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations are stated net of specific provisions against doubtful debts which are made on the basis of reviews conducted by management.

n. Other debtors and creditors

Any other debtors and creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently carried at the recoverable amount. The carrying value of other debtors is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount, with the impairment adjustment recorded in the profit and loss account. All other debtors and creditors are due within one year, unless otherwise stated.

o. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 24 hours or less. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. These are measured at cost less any allowance for impairment. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand only.

p. Overseas deposits

Overseas deposits are lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries. These are measured at cost less any allowance for impairment and classified as other assets.

q. Investment return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment management expenses, including interest. Realised gains and losses on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and the fair value at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price if acquired during the year. Unrealised gains and losses on investments

represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and the fair value at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price if acquired during the year.

Investment return on general business is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account. Investment return has been wholly allocated to the technical account as all investments relate to the technical account.

r. Investment yield

The calendar year investment yield is calculated as the ratio of 'aggregate investment return' to 'average funds available', expressed as a percentage. Aggregate investment return is the total amount of net appreciation, investment income and accrued interest received during the year, after deducting investment management costs but before deducting tax. Average funds available is the average value of all investments (including accrued interest), deposits and surplus cash at the beginning of the year and at each quarter-end revalued at market prices.

s. Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 the syndicate does not pay UK taxation, its profits being allocated and assessed to tax on its members in direct proportion to their capacity.

The syndicate pays various overseas direct and premium based taxes, the majority of which are allocable to its members in direct proportion to their capacity and which can be claimed by members either as double tax relief or as an expense against tax liabilities.

t. Pension costs

TMKS operates a defined contribution scheme. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which a fixed contribution is paid into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid TMKS has no further payment obligations. Pension contributions relating to syndicate staff are charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

TMKS also operates a defined benefit scheme through the R J Kiln & Co. Limited Pension and Assurance Scheme (closed to future benefit accruals from 1 May 2003). This fund is valued at the balance sheet date by the scheme actuary. TMKS allocates a charge to the syndicate during the year which represents the syndicate's yearly share of the obligated funding requirement of the scheme.

u. Profit commission

Profit commission is charged by the managing agent at a rate of 12.5% of profit subject to the operation of a two year deficit clause. The syndicate's profit commission is calculated after the deduction of a 5% divisional profit share, again subject to the operation of a divisional two-year deficit clause. Final settlement to the managing agent is made when the year of account closes; normally at 36 months. Divisional profit share does not become payable until after the appropriate year of account closes; normally at 36 months.

Profit commission is estimated on an ultimate basis for each year of account and accrued by the syndicate based on the interim annual accounting results of the year of account under UK GAAP to the extent it is probable (more likely than not) that the syndicate will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement.

Divisional profit share is estimated on an ultimate basis for each year of account and accrued by the syndicate on a straight line basis.

v. Provisions

A provision is recognised when the syndicate has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of a past event, that is expected to result in an outflow of resources. A provision is recognised when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

w. Current and non-current disclosure

For each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled (a) no more than 12 months after the year-end date and (b) more than 12 months after the year-end date, the relevant note discloses the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

x. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when either it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the syndicate's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the annual accounts unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

y. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

z. Other income

Other income comprises interest income received, or receivable, on withheld premium.

2. Use of critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of the annual accounts requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the syndicate's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the annual accounts are those listed below.

Incurring but not reported claims (IBNR)	<p>The estimation of claims IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the syndicate, where more information about the claim event is generally available. In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims the syndicate uses a variety of estimation techniques, generally based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of the current claims will be consistent with past experience. Allowance is made, however, for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in the underlying statistics or which might cause the cost of unsettled claims to increase or reduce when compared with the cost of previously settled claims including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• changes in processes which might accelerate or slow down the development and/or recording of paid or incurred claims compared with the statistics from previous periods;• changes in the legal environment;• the effects of inflation;• changes in the mix of business;• the impact of large losses; and• movements in industry benchmarks.
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A component of these estimation techniques is usually the estimation of the cost of notified but not paid claims. In estimating the cost of these, regard is given to the claim circumstance as reported, any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods.

Large claims affecting each relevant business class are generally assessed separately, either measured on a case by case basis or projected separately, in order to allow for the possible distorting effect of the development and incidence of these large claims.

Where possible, multiple techniques are adopted in order to estimate the required level of provisions. This assists in giving greater understanding of the trends inherent in the data being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in setting the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year. The amount of salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and, where material, reported as an asset.

The Directors consider that the provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. However, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the report and accounts for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Provisions are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries. A separate estimate is made of the amounts that will be recoverable from reinsurers based upon the gross provisions and having due regard to collectability. An estimate of the future cost of indirect claims handling is calculated as a percentage of the claims reserves held at the balance sheet date.

Property & Motor, Specialty and Reinsurance business

These business areas are predominantly 'short tail', as there is not a significant delay between the occurrence of the claim and the claim being reported. For short tail risks, the costs of claims notified to the syndicate at the year-end date are estimated on a case by case basis to reflect the individual

circumstances of each claim. The ultimate expected cost of claims is projected from this data by reference to statistics which show how estimates of claims incurred in previous periods have developed over time to reflect changes in the underlying estimates of the cost of notified claims and late notifications. For liability risks, claims may not become apparent for many years after the event giving rise to the claim has happened, and there will typically be greater variation between initial estimates and final outcomes compared with other classes. Differences between the estimated cost and subsequent re-estimation or settlement of claims are reflected in the technical account for the year in which these claims are re-estimated or settled.

Marine & Energy, Liability and Aviation business

These business areas have a mix of hull and cargo risks that are short tail in nature, and liability risks which are longer tail. The methodology uses a predetermined formula whereby greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes. The initial estimate of the loss ratio based on the experience of previous years adjusted for factors such as premium rate changes and claims inflation, and on the anticipated market experience, is an important assumption in this estimation technique. The assessment of claims inflation and anticipated market experience is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. This class of business is also potentially subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims but no specific allowance is included for this as at the year-end date.

COVID-19

The Directors are aware of the heightened estimation uncertainty in reserving for COVID-19 estimated losses, exacerbated by the ongoing nature of the event. Management have a robust reserving approach and carried out detailed analyses to corroborate the held reserves at the year-end date.

Written premium	Written premium is reported according to management estimation of when premium will be written.
Pipeline premium	<p>An estimate of premiums written during the year that have not yet been notified by the financial year-end 'pipeline premiums' is made on a risk by risk basis. The pipeline premium is booked as written and an assessment is made of the related unearned premium provision and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported in respect of the earned element.</p> <p>For delegated authority business the underwriters estimate how much business will attach to a facility based on information provided by the broker, using the underwriters' experience with reference to the trading conditions of the market. This estimate is updated on a regular basis. It is assumed that risks attaching to the master facility incept evenly across the period of the facility and therefore only the proportion of risks which have incepted to the master facility by the year-end date are reported within written premium in these report and accounts.</p>
Earned premium	<p>Earned premium is estimated based on assumptions of how each risk is earned according to its method of placement and class of business. Each risk falling within a class of business is earned according to the estimated pattern applying to that class of business, which takes into account the class characteristics including exposure to seasonal weather-related events. This approach is applied consistently year-on-year.</p> <p>The earning of premiums is based primarily on time apportionment, with an adjustment for the risk profile of certain classes of business particularly those exposed to seasonal weather related events.</p>
Provision for unexpired risks	All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the appropriate information regarding claims exposures is obtained. The calculation is based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of premium and claims will be similar to past experience. However, given the uncertainty in establishing a provision for unexpired risks, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.
Reinsurance recoverable	Reinsurance is deemed to be fully recoverable unless there is reason to doubt to its recoverability. In these circumstances specific provisions are made based on the expected proportional recovery and the credit risk profile of the counterparties.
Financial investments	Financial investments are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Market valuations of funds are obtained from fund administrators. The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available is determined by using valuation techniques.

3. Segmental analysis

An analysis of the result before investment return and profit or loss on exchange is set out below:

	Gross premiums written £'000	Gross premiums earned £'000	Gross claims incurred £'000	Gross operating expenses £'000	Reinsurance balance £'000	Result £'000
2021						
Fire and other damage to property	681,640	683,491	(357,091)	(236,548)	(69,443)	20,409
Reinsurance accepted	178,510	182,086	(82,999)	(33,553)	(13,920)	51,614
Third party liability	221,732	243,342	(130,618)	(102,213)	(12,146)	(1,635)
Marine, aviation and transport	122,961	115,724	(53,397)	(50,155)	9,036	21,208
Credit and suretyship	79,499	78,102	(25,011)	(40,884)	(8,528)	3,679
Accident and health	51,964	56,211	(23,969)	(27,046)	(1,304)	3,892
Motor (Other)	28,359	34,434	(17,651)	(15,447)	1,192	2,528
Other	466	273	(191)	(1,108)	(1)	(1,027)
	1,365,131	1,393,663	(690,927)	(506,954)	(95,114)	100,668
2020 (Restated)*						
Fire and other damage to property	704,811	666,978	(490,167)	(225,899)	(4,507)	(53,595)
Reinsurance accepted	214,634	221,108	(163,630)	(46,836)	25,970	36,612
Third party liability	259,710	259,654	(146,298)	(118,809)	17,213	11,760
Marine, aviation and transport	113,796	107,875	(53,410)	(52,601)	(5,097)	(3,233)
Credit and suretyship	76,367	77,037	(120,060)	(36,877)	(13,420)	(93,320)
Accident and health	64,310	65,564	(54,176)	(36,007)	(382)	(25,001)
Motor (Other)	38,732	47,128	(29,212)	(19,942)	2,986	960
	1,472,360	1,445,344	(1,056,953)	(536,971)	22,763	(125,817)

*The segmental note has been restated to more appropriately reflect the class of business split as per paragraph 85 of Schedule 3 within The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The total commission payable on direct business was £339,992,000 (2020: £372,231,000). All business was concluded in the UK.

The geographical analysis of premium is below.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
United Kingdom	149,816	146,803
European Union	28,878	90,714
United States of America	570,025	545,414
Canada	265,343	250,366
Other	351,069	439,063
	1,365,131	1,472,360

4. Net operating expenses

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Acquisition costs	370,881	424,589
Change in deferred acquisition costs	19,945	(2,812)
Administrative expenses	93,265	94,144
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(123,211)	(147,117)
	360,880	368,804

Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts	338	295
Other services pursuant to legislation	145	127
All other services	207	203
	690	625

The charge incurred for other services pursuant to legislation relates to the audit and review of the syndicate's regulatory returns. The charge incurred for all other services in 2021 relates to the provision of a statement of actuarial opinion on the reserves.

Audit fees are billed combined for the TMK group and the syndicate and are paid by a fellow subsidiary of TMKGL. Audit fees are recharged to the syndicate.

5. Staff costs

The syndicate and its managing agent have no employees. Staff are employed by Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Services Limited. The following amounts were recharged to the syndicate in respect of salary costs and are included within administrative expenses:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries	31,873	34,978
Social security costs and other pension costs	7,110	7,402
	38,983	42,380

Included in social security costs and pension costs are amounts related to the defined benefit pension scheme recharged by the managing agent:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Net charge from managing agent during year	1,138	1,138
Amount funded in year	1,138	1,138

6. Emoluments of the Directors and active underwriter

The Directors of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited received the following aggregate remuneration in relation to their work on the syndicate:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Emoluments	1,128	914

Of the above amount, £745,000 (2020: £617,000) was charged to the syndicate as an expense, with the remainder borne by other group entities.

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

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Emoluments	390	543

7. Investment return

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Investment income:		
Income from other financial investments	17,617	22,242
Realised gains on investments	-	1,025
	17,617	23,267
Investment expenses and charges:		
Investment management expenses	(701)	(735)
Realised losses on investments	(2,794)	(426)
	(3,495)	(1,161)

8. Calendar year investment yield

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Average amount of syndicate funds during the year		
Sterling fund	139,157	80,452
US dollar fund	640,821	551,407
Canadian dollar fund	345,299	320,466
Euro fund	59,306	94,039
Aggregate gross investment (loss)/return		
Before investment expenses	(3,489)	37,071
After investment expenses	(4,190)	36,336
Calendar year investment yield		
	%	%
Before investment expenses	(0.3)	3.5
After investment expenses	(0.4)	3.5
Analysis of calendar year investment yield by fund		
	%	%
Sterling fund	0.4	2.1
US dollar fund	(0.4)	4.0
Canadian dollar fund	(0.6)	3.2
Euro fund	0.1	2.6

The sterling fund balance includes investments held in all currencies other than US dollars, Canadian dollars and Euros.

9. Reconciliation of insurance balances

The reconciliation of the opening and closing provision for unearned premiums is as follows:

	Gross £'000	Reinsurance £'000	Net £'000
2021			
At 1 January	660,486	(211,885)	448,601
Premiums written in the year	1,365,131	(448,930)	916,201
Premiums earned during the year	(1,393,663)	490,047	(903,616)
Foreign exchange adjustments	8,136	(1,958)	6,178
At 31 December	640,090	(172,726)	467,364
2020			
At 1 January	651,508	(190,289)	461,219
Premiums written in the year	1,472,360	(547,531)	924,829
Premiums earned during the year	(1,445,344)	518,983	(926,361)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(18,038)	6,952	(11,086)
At 31 December	660,486	(211,885)	448,601

Claims Outstanding is analysed as follows:

	Gross £'000	Reinsurance £'000	Net £'000
2021			
Notified outstanding claims	822,126	(248,138)	573,988
Provision for claims incurred but not reported	956,899	(352,155)	604,744
Claims handling expenses	8,895	-	8,895
	1,787,920	(600,293)	1,187,627
2020			
Notified outstanding claims	842,634	(256,770)	585,864
Provision for claims incurred but not reported	923,758	(297,601)	626,157
Claims handling expenses	8,832	-	8,832
	1,775,224	(554,371)	1,220,853

The reconciliation of the opening and closing provision for claims outstanding is as follows:

	Gross £'000	Reinsurance £'000	Net £'000
2021			
At 1 January	1,775,224	(554,371)	1,220,853
Claims incurred during the year	690,927	(271,722)	419,205
Claims paid during the year	(698,939)	233,437	(465,502)
Foreign exchange adjustments	20,708	(7,637)	13,071
At 31 December	1,787,920	(600,293)	1,187,627
2020			
At 1 January	1,548,182	(402,816)	1,145,366
Claims incurred during the year	1,056,953	(394,629)	662,324
Claims paid during the year	(778,071)	223,330	(554,741)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(51,840)	19,744	(32,096)
At 31 December	1,775,224	(554,371)	1,220,853

10. Claims development

Within the calendar year technical result, a surplus of £33,737,000 (2020: surplus £51,972,000) relates to the reassessment of net claims incurred for previous accident years.

The following tables show the development of gross and net claims incurred including IBNR and the claims handling provision over the last ten years and include the historical development of Syndicate 807 which was reinsured to close into the 2012 year of account. The claims development tables are prepared on an underwriting year of account basis, and therefore reflect the pattern of earned premium and risk exposure over a number of years. All figures are shown converted at current year-end rates.

	End of first year	One year later	Two years later	Three years later	Four years later	Five years later	Six years later	Seven years later	Eight years later	Nine years later	Claims paid
Year of account	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Gross of reinsurance											
2012	432	693	714	710	710	703	695	684	679	677	(661)
2013	299	612	633	626	615	605	599	596	596		(575)
2014	319	621	639	640	632	610	604	602			(557)
2015	267	604	619	623	604	590	588				(535)
2016	342	765	807	789	764	760					(670)
2017	602	993	1,039	1,034	1,020						(833)
2018	432	802	882	870							(637)
2019	328	899	854								(513)
2020	418	837									(381)
2021	369										(61)
Net of reinsurance											
2012	310	542	554	550	548	541	537	529	525	523	(510)
2013	247	505	518	511	506	496	490	485	497		(480)
2014	244	510	526	516	509	493	488	491			(464)
2015	233	517	531	538	521	508	517				(475)
2016	274	624	655	646	622	632					(564)
2017	397	717	742	739	730						(603)
2018	303	575	628	621							(446)
2019	238	617	598								(371)
2020	258	529									(252)
2021	228										(39)
						Gross £m	Reinsurance £m	Net £m			
Estimated balance to pay						1,750	(588)	1,162			
2011 and prior						38	(12)	26			
Outstanding claims reserve						1,788	(600)	1,188			

11. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts due from intermediaries within one year	444,322	450,733
Amounts due from intermediaries after one year	8,174	7,611
	452,496	458,344

12. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts due from intermediaries within one year	203,108	191,939
Amounts due from intermediaries after one year	57,253	55,288
Gross reinsurance recoverable on paid claims within one year	67,526	73,833
	327,887	321,060

13. Other debtors

The following balances are included within other debtors:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Overseas tax	1,204	4,580
Sundry debtors	3,046	2,742
Intercompany	19	-
Total other debtors	4,269	7,322
Due after more than one year	-	1,274

14. Reconciliation of deferred acquisition costs

The reconciliation of the opening and closing deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

	Gross £'000	Reinsurance £'000	Net £'000
2021			
At 1 January	195,079	(68,334)	126,745
Cost deferred during the year	370,881	(103,889)	266,992
Charge for the year	(390,826)	123,211	(267,615)
Foreign exchange adjustments	2,143	(517)	1,626
At 31 December	177,277	(49,529)	127,748
2020			
At 1 January	197,131	(62,872)	134,259
Cost deferred during the year	424,589	(152,181)	272,408
Charge for the year	(421,777)	147,117	(274,660)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4,864)	(398)	(5,262)
At 31 December	195,079	(68,334)	126,745

15. Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts due to intermediaries within one year	73,681	85,372
Amounts due to intermediaries after one year	3,361	1,444
	77,042	86,816

16. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Amounts due to intermediaries within one year	324,956	370,417
Amounts due to intermediaries after one year	6,704	15,131
	331,660	385,548

17. Other creditors

The following balances are included within other creditors:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Overseas tax	-	3,370
Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited loan	142,444	69,343
Intercompany	11,320	-
Sundry creditors	-	2,872
Profit commission payable	-	2,351
Forward currency contracts	726	528
Total other creditors	154,490	78,464

Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited loan

Included within other creditors is a loan from Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited for US \$190,000,000 (2020: US \$95,000,000). The loan is repayable on 30 June 2022.

18. Off-balance sheet items

The syndicate has not been party to an arrangement, which is not reflected in its balance sheet, where material risks and benefits arise for the syndicate.

19. Related parties

	From/to related parties £'000	Service companies £'000	TMKS/ TMKIS £'000	TMUL £'000
2021				
Profit and loss				
Gross premiums written	94,151	120,752	-	-
Outward reinsurance premiums	(124,140)	-	-	-
Claims paid: Gross amount	(158,144)	-	-	-
Claims paid: Reinsurer's share	(49,316)	-	-	-
Members' standard personal expenses (Managing agency fee)	-	-	(10,983)	-
Net operating expenses (Profit commission) ¹	-	-	(2,704)	-
Net operating expenses (Expenses)	-	-	(72,100)	-
Net operating expenses (Interest charged)	-	-	-	(3,118)
Balance sheet				
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions: Claims outstanding ^{2,3}	95,635	-	-	-
Technical provisions: Claims outstanding ²	(98,628)	-	-	-
2020 (restated)				
Profit and loss				
Gross premiums written	153,733	119,263	-	-
Outward reinsurance premiums ³	(165,162)	-	-	-
Claims paid: Gross amount	(138,676)	-	-	-
Claims paid: Reinsurer's share ³	52,059	-	-	-
Members' standard personal expenses (Managing agency fee)	-	-	(9,561)	-
Net operating expenses (Profit commission) ¹	(1,433)	-	(394)	-
Net operating expenses (Expenses)	-	-	(81,700)	-
Net operating expenses (Impairment)	-	-	(1,953)	-
Net operating expenses (Interest charged)	-	-	-	(1,046)
Balance sheet				
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions: Claims outstanding ^{2,3}	69,521	-	-	-
Technical provisions: Claims outstanding ²	(105,057)	-	-	-

¹Including divisional profit share

²Notified claims

³Restated to include Syndicate 557's quota share arrangement

From/to related parties

Syndicate 510 accepted inwards reinsurance business from, and placed outwards reinsurance business with, other TMK group entities, including Syndicate 1880, that are deemed to be related parties of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited by virtue of the shareholding in Tokio Marine Kiln Group Limited by Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc. Syndicate 557 and Syndicate 510 are considered to be related parties as Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited is the managing agent of both syndicates. All transactions between these entities were conducted at arm's length and on normal commercial terms.

Service companies

The syndicate received business through Tokio Marine Kiln Hong Kong Limited (100% owned) and Tokio Marine Kiln Singapore Pte Limited (100% owned) whose investment is held ultimately by the managing agent. Tokio Marine Kiln Hong Kong Limited was liquidated in 2021.

The syndicate also received business through Tokio Marine Highland Insurance Services, Inc. (formerly WNC Insurance Services, Inc), whose parent WNC Holding Company, LP is 100% owned within the TMK Group.

Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited

Profit commission is accrued by the syndicate based on the annual accounting results of each year of account under UK GAAP and final settlement to the managing agent is paid when the year of account is closed after three years.

Managing agency fees were paid by the syndicate to Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited.

Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Services Limited

Expenses were paid to Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Services Limited for expenses paid on behalf of the syndicate.

Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited

Syndicate 510 entered into a loan agreement with Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited (TMUL) for US \$190,000,000 (2020: US \$95,000,000). The loan is repayable on 30 June 2022.

Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. wholly owns Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited. Tokio Marine Underwriting Limited participates as a member on Syndicate 510 as shown in the table below.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentages of capacity per year of account %	56	56	56	56	56

20. Risk management

Details of the syndicate's risk management framework are given in the 'principal risks and uncertainties section' in the report of the Directors of the managing agent.

a. Insurance risk

Earned premium sensitivity analysis

The following table gives an indication of the impact on Gross earned premium and members' balances of a one percent increase and decrease in earned premium on each year of account. Impact on members' balance has been calculated by applying the underlying attritional loss ratio.

Increase/(Decrease)	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Impact of 1% increase on Gross earned premium	20,218	20,179
Impact of 1% increase on Members' balances	5,984	5,282
Impact of 1% decrease on Gross earned premium	(20,218)	(20,179)
Impact of 1% decrease on Members' balances	(5,984)	(5,282)

Claims sensitivity analysis

The following table gives an indication of the impact on members' balances of a one percent increase and decrease in loss ratio.

Increase/(Decrease) in Members' balances	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Impact of 1% increase in loss ratio	(13,937)	(14,453)
Impact of 1% decrease in loss ratio	13,937	14,453

b. Financial risk

The syndicate is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets and financial liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from insurance policies and investment contracts as they fall due. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and currency risk).

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risks that the syndicate primarily faces due to the nature of its investment and liabilities are interest rate risk and currency risk.

Credit risk

For details of the management of the syndicate's credit risks please refer to the Directors' report of the managing agent. The following table provides information regarding credit risk exposures of the syndicate by classifying assets according to the Standard & Poor's credit rating of the counterparties. Where a security has no credit rating, the rating of the issuer is used. During the year there were no material breaches in exposure limits.

	AAA £'000	AA £'000	A £'000	BBB and below £'000	Total £'000
2021					
Financial investments:					
-Other financial investments	352,862	246,678	249,185	109,101	957,826
-Derivative assets	-	-	-	93	93
-Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	9,078	-	9,078
Overseas deposits	75,513	44,220	24,777	51,220	195,730
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	24,659	-	24,659
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	1	123,134	353,333	123,825	600,293
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims	-	4,507	32,427	15,729	52,663
	428,376	418,539	693,459	299,968	1,840,342

2020

Financial investments:					
-Other financial investments	303,472	177,111	282,743	170,327	933,653
-Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	-	553	553
Overseas deposits	85,736	37,190	23,448	28,892	175,266
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	6,272	2,870	9,142
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	-	99,178	300,761	154,432	554,371
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims	-	3,468	25,155	32,338	60,961
	389,208	316,947	638,379	389,412	1,733,946

Of the total reinsurers' share of outstanding claims including reinsurers' IBNR, 1.0% (2020: 2.0%) is collected under Outstanding Claims Advances (OCAs) which is a form of cash deposit allowing crystallisation of an outstanding reinsurance recovery. The majority of the collateral values relating to the granting of OCAs are for US Situs losses only. Surplus reinsurance treaties allow the syndicate to call upon OCAs at its discretion.

In respect of the reinsurers' share of claims, there are collateralised agreements with reinsurers including ILS arrangements, which comprise letters of credit and trust accounts totalling US \$508,862,000 (2020: US \$702,224,000).

The largest potential reinsurer credit exposure to the syndicate at 31 December 2021 was 23.5% with Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., an 'A+ Stable' Standards and Poor's (S&P) rated security (2020: 20.0% with Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,). The outwards reinsurance team review the level of this exposure and take appropriate action where necessary. This includes requesting a letter of credit for all reinsurers, related parties included.

An aged analysis of financial assets past due is shown below.

	Fully performing £'000	Past due but not impaired £'000	Impairment £'000	Total £'000
2021				
Financial investments:				
-Other financial investments	957,826	-	-	957,826
-Derivative assets	93	-	-	93
-Deposits with ceding undertakings	9,078	-	-	9,078
Overseas deposits	195,730	-	-	195,730
Cash at bank and in hand	24,659	-	-	24,659
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	600,293	-	-	600,293
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims	52,663	14,863	-	67,526
Insurance debtors	359,351	93,145	-	452,496
	2,199,693	108,008	-	2,307,701

2020

Financial investments:				
-Other financial investments	933,653	-	-	933,653
-Deposits with ceding undertakings	553	-	-	553
Overseas deposits	175,266	-	-	175,266
Cash at bank and in hand	9,142	-	-	9,142
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	554,371	-	-	554,371
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims	60,961	12,872	-	73,833
Insurance debtors	386,333	72,011	-	458,344
	2,120,279	84,883	-	2,205,162

For assets to be classified as past-due the contractual payments are in arrears by more than 30 days. An impairment adjustment is recorded in the profit and loss: non-technical account for assets impaired. The syndicate operates mainly on a 'neither past-due nor impaired basis' and when evidence is available, sufficient collateral will be obtained for 'past-due and impaired' assets. An impairment assessment will also be performed if applicable.

Liquidity risk

For details of the management of the syndicate's liquidity risks please refer to the Report of the Directors of the managing agent.

The syndicate writes a significant proportion of US Situs and Canadian business which requires the deposit of appropriate monies into specific trust funds. Some of these trust funds are regulated, requiring quarterly assessment of the adequacy of funding. Surplus funds or additional funding requirements are settled each quarter between the regulated and non-regulated trust funds. In exceptional circumstances, and with approval from Lloyd's, inter-fund settlement can take place outside the quarterly process. As at 31 December 2021 the balance held in these trust funds was US \$576,895,000 (2020: US \$588,878,000) and Canadian \$279,616,000 (2020: Canadian \$464,648,000).

The following table analyses the financial liabilities and claims outstanding into their relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the year-end date to their contractual maturities or expected settlement dates. The projected settlement of claims outstanding is modelled using actuarial techniques. These estimates assume that future claims settlement patterns will be broadly similar to those experienced in the past.

	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2021					
Financial liabilities:					
-Forward currency contracts	726	-	-	-	726
-Creditors	552,401	10,065	-	-	562,466
Deposits received from reinsurers	6,155	-	-	-	6,155
Technical provisions: claims outstanding	602,011	642,966	274,265	268,678	1,787,920
Financial liabilities and claims outstanding	1,161,293	653,031	274,265	268,678	2,357,267
2020					
Financial liabilities:					
-Forward currency contracts	528	-	-	-	528
-Creditors	528,410	8,779	13,111	-	550,300
Deposits received from reinsurers	11,296	-	-	-	11,296
Technical provisions: claims outstanding	688,056	599,065	258,190	229,913	1,775,224
Financial liabilities and claims outstanding	1,228,290	607,844	271,301	229,913	2,337,348

Foreign currency market risk

For further details of the management of the syndicate's market risk please refer to the Report of the Directors of the managing agent.

The syndicate maintains bank accounts, investment portfolios and claims reserves in pounds sterling, US dollars, and Canadian dollars (the Lloyd's closing currencies). Additionally, bank accounts and investment portfolios are maintained in Euros. Transactions arising in other currencies are translated to the Lloyd's closing currencies as they occur. Certain other currencies are held for regulatory purposes. The majority of the syndicate's financial assets are denominated in the same currencies as its insurance liabilities and thus the developing profit or loss that remains embedded within the syndicate gives rise to the main currency exposure. The profit or loss is distributed, or settled, in accordance with Lloyd's rules using a combination of pounds sterling and US dollars after deduction of the member level charges.

Foreign currency liquidity and exposure for the syndicate is the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer. Strategy is recommended and agreed by the Investment Committee. The syndicate currency exposure and future cash flows are monitored by currency and potential exposures and shortfalls addressed by foreign currency transactions, hedges or cash calls on members.

A substantial proportion of the syndicate's business is written in currencies other than pounds sterling, in particular US dollars. The syndicate's business is therefore exposed to changes in exchange rates and there is no assurance that foreign currency risk mitigation initiatives undertaken by the syndicate will be successful in preventing any losses due to such changes.

The syndicate uses forward currency contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency risks as a result of protecting the net asset position in the Canadian dollar and non-closing currencies. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the syndicate's policies approved by the Investment Committee, which provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives. More information is available in the 'fair value estimation' in part (c) of this note.

Exchange rate sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for possible movements in key variables, with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on the result and net assets. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact. However, to isolate and demonstrate the effect due to changes in variables, each variable has been changed on an individual basis.

The following table gives an indication of the impact on the result and net assets or liabilities of a ten percent change in the relative strength of the pound sterling against the value of the US dollar and Canadian dollar, excluding the effect of hedges.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Sterling strengthens 10% against US dollar	12,458	25,390
Sterling strengthens 10% against Canadian dollar	(8,641)	(11,054)
Sterling weakens 10% against US dollar	(12,458)	(25,390)
Sterling weakens 10% against Canadian dollar	8,641	11,054

Interest rate market risk

For further details of the management of the syndicate's market risk please refer to the Report of the Directors of the managing agent.

The syndicate holds investments in its balance sheet and the performance of its investment portfolio may have an effect on the result. The income derived by the syndicate from its investments, and the capital value of its investments, may fall as well as rise. Therefore, changes in interest rates, credit ratings and other economic variables could substantially affect the syndicate's profitability.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the syndicate's policies approved by the Investment Committee, which provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The analysis below is performed for possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on the result. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact. However, to isolate and demonstrate the effect due to changes in variables, each variable has been changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

The table below shows the estimated impact on the result and net assets or liabilities of a 50-basis point movement in interest rates on the market value of the syndicate's investments.

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Impact of 50 basis point increase on result	(9,544)	(8,050)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on result	9,426	8,050
Impact of 50 basis point increase on net assets	(9,544)	(8,050)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on net assets	9,426	8,050

Capital management

Disclosures on capital management can be found in the Report of the Directors of the managing agent.

c. Fair value estimation

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

- Level 1 financial instruments comprise government bonds and securities which have been valued at fair value using quoted prices in an active market.
- Level 2 financial instruments are less regularly traded government agency bonds, supranational bonds, corporate bonds, money market and open-ended funds. These fair values have been derived from market observable inputs.
- The fair value for level 3 financial instruments is derived from inputs that are not observable. Level 3 securities include securitised instruments the fair value of which are based on broker quotes and a pricing vendor model as well as a mandatory loan with Lloyd's in relation to funding Lloyd's Brussels.

	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000	Historical Cost £'000
2021					
Financial investments:					
-Other financial investments	151,233	784,407	22,186	957,826	968,271
-Forward currency derivatives – assets	93	-	-	93	-
Overseas deposits	114,964	80,766	-	195,730	195,730
Forward currency derivatives – liabilities	(726)	-	-	(726)	-
	265,564	865,173	22,186	1,152,923	1,164,001
2020					
Financial investments:					
-Other financial investments	117,282	793,959	22,186	933,427	910,505
-Forward currency derivatives - assets	226	-	-	226	-
Overseas deposits	103,337	71,929	-	175,266	175,266
Forward currency derivatives - liabilities	(528)	-	-	(528)	-
	220,317	865,888	22,186	1,108,391	1,085,771

Level 3 financial investments is related to additional mandatory loans entered into on our behalf. There are no realised gains, investment income or foreign exchange on previous holdings.

The syndicate manages the foreign exchange risk posed by writing insurance policies in certain regions by using forward currency contracts. The total notional value at 31 December 2021 of these forward currency derivative – assets was £43,412,000 (2020: £16,594,000) and forward currency derivative – liabilities was £56,888,000 (2020: £46,288,000).

21. Post balance sheet events

TMK will have claims exposure to the recent and rapidly developing war in Ukraine. While it is too early to estimate the cost of those exposures, at this time we do not expect the losses to materially impact our operations or financial position. TMK writes the following lines of business which could be impacted: Aviation, Political Risk, Property, Contingency and Cyber. TMK holds no direct assets in Ukraine or Russia and indirect investment exposures are immaterial.

There are no other post balance sheet events to report.



Tokio Marine Combined Syndicate 510

Underwriting Year Accounts for the 2019 Year of Account

Report of the Directors of the managing agent

The managing agent presents its report at 31 December 2021 for the 2019 closed year of account. This report is prepared in accordance with the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005). It accompanies the underwriting year and run-off accounts prepared on an underwriting year basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No. 1950 of 2008, Regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

2019 closed year of account

The syndicate made a 2019 closing year loss of £43.3 million (before members' agents fees) on allocated capacity of £1,133.1 million (loss on capacity 3.8%) after taking account of operating expenses, foreign exchange, Lloyd's expenses and investment income.

The underwriting loss was predominantly driven by significant COVID-19 losses through its exposures to event cancellation and trade interruption risks within the Contingency and Property classes respectively. In addition, the 2019 Atlantic hurricane season registered above-average activity with the syndicate being significantly impacted by Storm Dorian. In April 2020, further losses from the Tennessee and South Carolina tornadoes impacted the tail of risks attaching to the 2019 year of account. These were partially offset by relatively benign claims experience across the Aviation, Liability and Specialty classes and favourable back year reserve releases.

Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events to report.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

As far as each person who was a Director of the managing agent at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, which is information needed by the auditors in connection with its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors of the managing agent and the syndicates' auditors, each Director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Reappointment of auditors

The Board approved the reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors on an ongoing basis for the managed syndicates, managing agent and other TMK Group entities.

Approved by the Board of Directors

B T Irick

Chief Executive Officer
Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited
3 March 2022

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ('2008 Regulations') require the managing agent to prepare syndicate underwriting year accounts at 31 December in respect of any underwriting year which is being closed by RITC which give a true and fair view of the result of the underwriting year at closure. Detailed requirements in respect of the underwriting year accounts are set out in the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

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

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

The managing agent is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of each syndicate and enable it to ensure that each syndicate underwriting year accounts comply with the 2008 Regulations. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of each 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 its website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors of the managing agent confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the syndicate underwriting year accounts.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Syndicate 510 – 2019 closed year of account

Report on the audit of the syndicate underwriting year financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, 510's syndicate underwriting year financial statements for the 2019 year of account for the 36 months ended 31 December 2021 (the "underwriting year financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the 2019 closed year of account;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

We have audited the underwriting year financial statements included within the Underwriting Year Accounts, which comprise: the Balance sheet for the 2019 closed year of account as at 31 December 2021; the Profit and loss account: technical account – general business and the Profit and loss account: non-technical account for the 36 months ended 31 December 2021; and the notes to the underwriting year financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)"), including ISA (UK) 800, and The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and other applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the underwriting year financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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

Emphasis of matter – Basis of preparation

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Underwriting Year Accounts other than the underwriting year financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Managing Agent is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the underwriting year financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

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

Responsibilities for the underwriting year financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the Managing Agent for the underwriting year financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the underwriting year financial statements

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

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

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

- Discussions with management, internal audit and the risk and compliance functions, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud.
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to valuation of the IBNR component of claims outstanding and estimated premium income.
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations impacting revenue, journals posted by senior management and/or those posted late in the year end close process.
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Conflicts Committee, Risk, Capital & Compliance Committee and Audit Committee and correspondence with regulatory authorities, including Lloyd's of London and the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

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

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's members as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and Part C of the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

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

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Managing Agent in respect of the syndicate; or
- the underwriting year financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Matthew Nichols (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
3 March 2022

Profit and loss account: technical account - general business for the 36 months ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2019 £'000
Syndicate allocated capacity		1,133,052
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		
Gross premiums written	3	1,329,444
Outward reinsurance premiums		(446,490)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		882,954
Reinsurance to close premium receivable, net of reinsurance	4	686,907
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		7,154
Total technical income		1,577,015
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		
Claims paid:		
- Gross amount		(708,824)
- Reinsurers' share		219,497
- Reinsurance to close premium payable, net of reinsurance	4	(757,162)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(1,246,489)
Members' standard personal expenses		(18,235)
Net operating expenses	5,6	(364,045)
Total technical charges		(1,628,769)
Balance on the technical account for general business		(51,754)

The notes to the underwriting year accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these underwriting year accounts.

Profit and loss account: non-technical account for the 36 months ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2019 £'000
Balance on the technical account for general business		(51,754)
Investment income	8	16,307
Unrealised losses on investments		(6,692)
Investment expenses and charges	8	(2,461)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(7,154)
Other income		1,561
Non-technical foreign exchange gain		6,932
Result before members' agents fees		(43,261)
Members' agents fee advances		(2,678)
Amounts due from members		(45,939)

There is no other comprehensive income. Accordingly, a separate statement of other comprehensive income has not been provided.

The notes to the underwriting year accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these underwriting year accounts.

Balance sheet for the 2019 closed year of account as at 31 December 2021

	Note	2019 £'000
Assets		
Investments		
Other financial investments	9	523,160
Deposits with ceding undertakings		9,078
Debtors		
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations		46,884
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		165,653
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross reinsurance to close premium payable to close the account	4	262,787
Other assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		7,072
Overseas deposits		108,497
Prepayments and accrued income		178
Total assets		1,123,309
Liabilities		
Amounts due from members		(45,939)
Reinsurance to close premium payable to close the account - gross amount	4	1,019,949
Deposits received from reinsurers		6,155
Creditors		
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		5,650
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		133,254
Other creditors		3,002
Accruals and deferred income		1,238
Total liabilities		1,123,309

The underwriting year accounts, which comprise the profit and loss: technical account - general business, profit and loss: non-technical account, balance sheet for the 2019 closed year of account and notes to the underwriting year accounts and significant accounting policies, were approved by the Board of Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited on 3 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

R Patel

Chief Financial Officer
Tokio Marine Kiln Syndicates Limited
3 March 2022

The notes to the underwriting year accounts and significant accounting policies form part of these underwriting year accounts.

Notes to the underwriting year accounts and significant accounting policies

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

These underwriting year accounts have been prepared in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, Part C of the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) and Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103, 'Insurance Contracts' (FRS 103).

These underwriting year accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

These underwriting year accounts are presented in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the syndicate. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand pounds, unless otherwise stated.

1.2 New standards and amendments

The syndicate has applied FRS 102 and FRS 103, both as issued in March 2018, which reflects the amendments made as part of the Triennial Review 2017. FRS 102 is subject to a periodic review at least every five years. The first periodic review, the Triennial Review 2017, was completed in December 2017, with an effective date of 1 January 2019.

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) commenced the second periodic review in March 2021. Publication of a Financial Reporting Exposure Draft (FRED) is expected during 2022. The proposed effective date of the amendments set out in the FRED will be determined taking into account the nature of the proposals and other relevant factors, but will not be earlier than 1 January 2025.

There are no amendments to UK accounting standards impacting the 2019 year of account.

1.3 Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and is 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 underwriting year accounts by way of such capital resources. However, the managing agent is able to make a call on the members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.

1.4 Going concern

These underwriting year accounts relate to a closed underwriting year of account, matters relating to going concern are not relevant. The underwriting year accounts are prepared for and only for the syndicate's members as a body in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and Part C of the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

1.5 Summary of accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the underwriting year accounts are set out below. They have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these underwriting year accounts.

a. Product classification

Insurance contracts are defined as those containing significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract, or those where at the inception of the contract there is a scenario with commercial substance where the level of insurance risk may be significant. The significance of insurance risk is dependent on both the probability of an insured event and the magnitude of its potential effect.

b. Premiums written

Inwards premiums written comprise premiums on contracts incepting during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums on contracts incepting in prior accounting periods. Premiums in respect of insurance contracts underwritten under facilities such as binding authorities, lineslips or consortia arrangements are estimated based

on information provided by the broker, past underwriting experience and prevailing market conditions. The estimates are updated on a regular basis. It is assumed that the majority of risks incept evenly across the period of the facility; however bespoke writing patterns are used for a small number of facilities. Therefore, only the proportion of risks incepted at the year-end date are reported as written. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums on a risk by risk basis, representing the difference between the written and signed premium, which is held on the balance sheet as an asset.

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

Gross premiums are allocated to years of account on the basis of the inception date of the policy. Premiums written under binding authorities, lineslips or consortium arrangements are allocated to the year of account into which the arrangement incepts. Additional and return premiums follow the year of account of the original premium. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, representing premiums written but not reported to the syndicate by the reporting date.

c. Earned premiums

Inwards and outwards earned premium represents the amount of written premium deemed to have been exposed to loss according to defined earnings patterns. The earning patterns are based primarily on time apportionment, with an adjustment for the risk profile of certain classes of business, particularly those exposed to seasonal weather-related events. The provision for unearned premium comprises the proportion of gross premiums written which is estimated to be earned after the balance sheet date.

Reinstatement premiums arise on both inwards and outwards policies when a loss has been incurred on a policy and there is a clause which requires the reinstatement of the policy with the payment of a further premium by the policyholder. They are recognised as written and earned in full at the date of the event giving rise to the reinstatement premium. Outwards reinstatement premiums payable in the event of a claim being made are charged to the same year of account as that to which the recovery is credited.

d. Claims paid and incurred

Paid claims represent all claims paid during the year and include claims handling expenses.

Claims incurred comprise paid claims and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and related expenses, together with any adjustments to claims from previous years.

e. Claims provisions and related recoveries

Gross claims incurred comprise the estimated cost of all claims occurring during the year, whether reported or not, including related direct and indirect claims handling costs and adjustments to claims outstanding from previous years.

Provision is made at the year-end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the balance sheet date, including outstanding claims estimated on a case by case basis and also the cost of claims Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR). The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims. All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the appropriate information regarding claims exposures is obtained. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. All claims provisions are reported on an undiscounted basis.

f. Provision for unexpired risks

Provision is made for any deficiencies arising when unearned premiums, net of associated acquisition costs, are insufficient to meet expected claims and expenses after taking into account future investment return on the investments supporting the unearned premiums provision. The expected claims are calculated having regard only to events that have occurred prior to the balance sheet date. The need for an unexpired risks provision is assessed on a 'managed together' basis. Unexpired risks surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and a provision is made if an aggregate deficit arises. The unexpired risks provision is included within other technical provisions.

All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the appropriate information regarding claims exposures is obtained. The calculation is based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of premiums and claims will be similar to past experience. However, given the uncertainty in establishing a provision for unexpired risks, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.

g. Net operating expenses and personal expenses

Net operating expenses comprise the cost of acquiring business including commission and profit commission as well as the staff costs and other expenses attributable to underwriting operations.

Personal expenses comprise managing agent's fee, Lloyd's central fund contributions and Lloyd's subscriptions.

Net operating expenses and personal expenses are recognised on the accruals basis and represent the expenses incurred on underwriting operations and also the reinsurance commission income.

Commission and brokerage are charged to the year of account to which the relevant policy is allocated.

h. Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest paid and bank charges together with facility fees on letters of credit and are recorded in the period in which they are incurred.

i. Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of new (re)insurance contracts are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the balance sheet date. Where inwards business is ceded to an outwards proportional reinsurance treaty, an estimate of the relevant proportion of the inwards acquisition costs is calculated and deferred in line with the outwards unearned premium at the balance sheet date.

Deferred acquisition costs, representing the proportion of commission and other acquisition costs that relate to unearned premium on policies in force at the year-end, are charged over the period in which related premiums are earned. Deferred acquisition costs are reviewed by category of business at the end of each reporting period and are written off where they are no longer considered to be recoverable.

j. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the underwriting year accounts are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the syndicate operate (the functional currency). The underwriting year accounts are presented in pounds sterling which is also the functional currency of the syndicate.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or an appropriate average rate of exchange. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. For this purpose, all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts (including unearned premiums, deferred acquisition costs and unexpired risks provisions) are monetary items.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the measurement at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the non-technical account.

Exchange rates used are as follows:

	2019 calendar year average	2020 calendar year average	2021 calendar year average	Date of RITC
US dollar	1.28	1.28	1.38	1.35
Canadian dollar	1.69	1.72	1.72	1.71

The distributable result on closing a year of account, usually at 36 months, is calculated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of closure.

k. Financial investments

The syndicate has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 "Basic Financial Instruments" and "Other Financial Instruments Issues", respectively.

Information relating to investments is reported to internal management on a fair value basis therefore all financial investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss at acquisition. These are initially recorded at cost, which equates fair value and subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular purchases and sales of financial investments are recognised on the trade date, being the date the syndicate commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Fair value determinations for financial investments are based on either bid market prices at close of business on the year-end date for listed investments, broker or dealer price quotations, or by reference to current market values of another substantially similar instrument.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows expires or where they have been transferred and the syndicate has also substantially transferred all risks and rewards of ownership. A financial liability is derecognised once the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose value cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

I. Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

m. Debtors and creditors arising out of direct and reinsurance operations

Debtors and creditors arising out of direct and reinsurance operations are initially recognised at transaction price and are subsequently carried at the recoverable amount. The carrying value is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount, with the impairment adjustment recorded in the profit and loss. Debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations are stated net of specific provisions against doubtful debts which are made on the basis of reviews conducted by management.

n. Other debtors and creditors

Any other debtors and creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently carried at the recoverable amount. The carrying value of other debtors is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is greater than the recoverable amount, with the impairment adjustment recorded in the profit and loss account. All other debtors and creditors are due within one year, unless otherwise stated.

o. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 24 hours or less. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. These are measured at cost less any allowance for impairment. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand only.

p. Overseas deposits

Overseas deposits are lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries. These are measured at cost less any allowance for impairment and classified as other assets.

q. Investment return

Investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment management expenses, including interest. Realised gains and losses on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and the fair value at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price if acquired during the year. Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and the fair value at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price if acquired during the year.

Investment return on general business is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the general business technical account. Investment return has been wholly allocated to the technical account as all investments relate to the technical account.

Investment return that is not specific to a year of account is allocated based on the proportion of the assets generating that return held by each year of account.

r. Investment yield

The calendar year investment yield is calculated as the ratio of 'aggregate investment return' to 'average funds available', expressed as a percentage. Aggregate investment return is the total amount of net appreciation, investment income and accrued interest received during the year, after deducting investment management costs but before deducting tax. Average funds available is the average value of all investments (including accrued interest), deposits and surplus cash at the beginning of the year and at each quarter-end revalued at market prices.

s. Taxation

Under Schedule 19 of the Finance Act 1993 the syndicate does not pay UK taxation, its profits being allocated and assessed to tax on its members in direct proportion to their capacity.

The syndicate pays various overseas direct and premium based taxes, the majority of which are allocable to its members in direct proportion to their capacity and which can be claimed by members either as double tax relief or as an expense against tax liabilities.

t. Pension costs

TMKS operates a defined contribution scheme. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which a fixed contribution is paid into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid TMKS has no further payment obligations. Pension contributions relating to syndicate staff are charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

TMKS also operates a defined benefit scheme through the R J Kiln & Co. Limited Pension and Assurance Scheme (closed to future benefit accruals from 1 May 2003). This fund is valued at the balance sheet date by the scheme actuary. TMKS allocates a charge to the syndicate during the year which represents the syndicate's yearly share of the obligated funding requirement of the scheme.

u. Profit commission

Profit commission is charged by the managing agent at a rate of 12.5% of profit subject to the operation of a two year deficit clause. The syndicate's profit commission is calculated after the deduction of a 5% divisional profit share, again subject to the operation of a divisional two-year deficit clause. Final settlement to the managing agent is made when the year of account closes; normally at 36 months. Divisional profit share does not become payable until after the appropriate year of account closes; normally at 36 months.

v. Provisions

A provision is recognised when the syndicate has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of a past event, that is expected to result in an outflow of resources. A provision is recognised when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

w. Current and non-current disclosure

For each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled (a) no more than 12 months after the year-end date and (b) more than 12 months after the year-end date, the relevant note discloses the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

x. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when either it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the syndicate's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the underwriting year accounts unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

y. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

z. Other income

Other income comprises interest income received, or receivable, on withheld premium.

2. Use of critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of the underwriting year accounts requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the syndicate's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the underwriting accounts are those listed below.

Incurring but not reported claims (IBNR)	<p>The estimation of claims IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than the estimation of the cost of settling claims already notified to the syndicate, where more information about the claim event is generally available. In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims the syndicate uses a variety of estimation techniques, generally based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of the current claims will be consistent with past experience. Allowance is made, however, for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in the underlying statistics or which might cause the cost of unsettled claims to increase or reduce when compared with the cost of previously settled claims including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• changes in processes which might accelerate or slow down the development and/or recording of paid or incurred claims compared with the statistics from previous periods;• changes in the legal environment;• the effects of inflation;• changes in the mix of business;• the impact of large losses; and• movements in industry benchmarks.
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A component of these estimation techniques is usually the estimation of the cost of notified but not paid claims. In estimating the cost of these, regard is given to the claim circumstance as reported, any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods.

Large claims affecting each relevant business class are generally assessed separately, either measured on a case by case basis or projected separately, in order to allow for the possible distorting effect of the development and incidence of these large claims.

Where possible, multiple techniques are adopted in order to estimate the required level of provisions. This assists in giving greater understanding of the trends inherent in the data being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in setting the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each accident year. The amount of salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and, where material, reported as an asset.

The Directors consider that the provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. However, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the report and accounts for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Provisions are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries. A separate estimate is made of the amounts that will be recoverable from reinsurers based upon the gross provisions and having due regard to collectability. An estimate of the future cost of indirect claims handling is calculated as a percentage of the claims reserves held at the balance sheet date.

Property & Motor, Specialty and Reinsurance business

These business areas are predominantly 'short tail', as there is not a significant delay between the occurrence of the claim and the claim being reported, with the exception of the liability risks written in the Property division. For short tail risks, the costs of claims notified to the syndicate at the year-end date are estimated on a case by case basis to reflect the individual circumstances of each claim. The ultimate expected cost of claims is projected from this data by reference to statistics which show how estimates of claims incurred in previous periods have developed over time to reflect changes in the underlying estimates of the cost of notified claims and late notifications. For liability risks, claims may not become apparent for many years after the event giving rise to the claim has happened, and there will typically be greater variation between initial estimates and final outcomes compared with other classes. Differences between the estimated cost and subsequent re-estimation or settlement of

claims are reflected in the technical account for the year in which these claims are re-estimated or settled.

Marine & Energy, Liability and Aviation business

These business areas have a mix of hull and cargo risks that are short tail in nature, and liability risks which are longer tail. The methodology uses a predetermined formula whereby greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes. The initial estimate of the loss ratio based on the experience of previous years adjusted for factors such as premium rate changes and claims inflation, and on the anticipated market experience, is an important assumption in this estimation technique. The assessment of claims inflation and anticipated market experience is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. This class of business is also potentially subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims but no specific allowance is included for this as at the year-end date.

COVID-19

The Directors are aware of the heightened estimation uncertainty in reserving for COVID-19 estimated losses, exacerbated by the ongoing nature of the event. Management have a robust reserving approach and carried out detailed analyses to corroborate the held reserves at the year-end date.

Provision for unexpired risks	All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the appropriate information regarding claims exposures is obtained. The calculation is based upon statistical analyses of historical experience, which assumes that the development pattern of premium and claims will be similar to past experience. However, given the uncertainty in establishing a provision for unexpired risks, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established.
Reinsurance recoverable	Reinsurance is deemed to be fully recoverable unless there is reason to doubt to its recoverability. In these circumstances specific provisions are made based on the expected proportional recovery and the credit risk profile of the counterparties.
Financial investments	Financial investments are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Market valuations of funds are obtained from fund administrators. The fair value of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available is determined by using valuation techniques.

3. Segmental analysis

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return and profit or loss on exchange is set out below:

	Gross premiums written £'000	Gross premiums earned £'000	Gross claims incurred £'000	Gross operating expenses £'000	Reinsurance balance £'000	Result £'000
2019						
Fire and other damage to property	580,764	580,764	(293,779)	(94,340)	(228,584)	(35,939)
Reinsurance acceptances	233,501	233,501	(162,946)	(20,457)	(42,020)	8,078
Third party liability	291,164	291,164	(245,805)	(73,591)	(42,699)	(70,931)
Marine, Aviation and Transport	98,277	98,277	(44,245)	(26,517)	(3,826)	23,689
Accident & Health	61,076	61,076	(30,342)	(19,138)	(3,099)	8,497
Credit and suretyship	18,483	18,483	(12,317)	(5,571)	(3,482)	(2,887)
Motor (other)	41,161	41,161	(21,810)	(10,860)	1,026	9,517
Legal expenses	3,504	3,504	(1,144)	(1,491)	3	872
Motor (third party liability)	1,514	1,514	(844)	(474)	-	196
	1,329,444	1,329,444	(813,232)	(252,439)	(322,681)	(58,908)

All business was concluded in the UK.

4. Reinsurance to close premium

	Reported £'000	IBNR £'000	Total £'000
Reinsurance to close premium receivable, net of reinsurance			
Gross reinsurance to close premium receivable	544,253	371,288	915,541
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated	(153,878)	(74,756)	(228,634)
	390,375	296,532	686,907
Reinsurance to close premium payable, net of reinsurance			
Gross reinsurance to close premium payable	577,136	442,813	1,019,949
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated	(157,849)	(104,938)	(262,787)
	419,287	337,875	757,162

The reinsurance to close is effected to the 2020 year of account of Syndicate 510.

5. Net operating expenses

	£'000
Acquisition costs	378,051
Acquisition costs - other	17,708
Administrative expenses	98,127
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	(129,841)
	364,045

Auditors' remuneration

	£'000
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of the syndicate accounts	189
Other services pursuant to legislation	361
All other services	154
	704

The charge incurred for other services pursuant to legislation relates to the audit and review of the syndicate's regulatory returns. The charge incurred for all other services relates to the provision of statement of actuarial opinion on the reserves.

Audit fees are billed combined for the TMK Group and the syndicate and are paid by a fellow subsidiary of TMKGL. Audit fees are recharged to the syndicate.

6. Staff costs

The syndicate and its managing agent have no employees. Staff were employed by Tokio Marine Kiln Insurance Services Limited. The following amounts were recharged to the 2019 year of account in respect of salary costs and are included within administrative expenses:

	£'000
Wages and salaries	31,646
Social Security Costs and Pension Costs	6,118
	37,764

7. Analysis of technical result

	2018 & prior	2019	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Technical account balance excluding investment return and operating expenses	57,947	265,425	323,372
Brokerage and commission on gross premium	(3,074)	(374,977)	(378,051)
	54,873	(109,552)	(54,679)

8. Investment return

	2019 £'000
Investment income	
Income from investments	16,022
Realised gains on investments	285
	16,307
Investment expenses and charges	
Investment management expenses, including interest	(695)
Realised losses on investments	(1,766)
	(2,461)

Investment return for the 2019 year of account is recognised in the 2019, 2020 and 2021 calendar years. The investment income and yield for these calendar years is disclosed in the investment return notes in each of the respective syndicate annual accounts.

9. Other financial investments

	Fair value £'000	Purchase price £'000
Other financial Investments		
Shares and other variable yield securities	54,371	54,402
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	466,416	473,575
Deposits with credit institutions	2,330	2,330
Other investments	43	-
	523,160	530,307

10. Off-balance sheet items

The syndicate has not been party to an arrangement, which is not reflected in its balance sheet, where material risks and benefits arise for the syndicate.

11. Post balance sheet events

There are no post balance sheet events to report.

Seven-year summary (unaudited)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Syndicate allocated capacity £'000	1,063,666	1,063,968	1,062,852	1,061,786	1,130,535	1,135,651	1,133,052
Number of underwriting members	1,661	1,660	1,635	1,656	1,631	1,627	1,590
Aggregate gross premiums £'000	854,025	1,003,816	871,514	992,256	969,221	932,254	951,393
– as a percentage of allocated capacity %	80	94	82	93	86	82	84
Result £'000	115,688	167,054	118,010	46,716	(25,635)	8,400	(43,261)
– as a percentage of allocated capacity %	11	16	11	4	(2)	1	(4)
Results for an illustrative share of £10,000							
Gross premiums £	8,029	9,435	8,557	9,345	8,573	8,079	8,397
Net premiums £	6,268	7,062	6,711	7,354	6,563	5,701	5,602
Net claims incurred £	(4,379)	(5,324)	(4,515)	(6,221)	(6,061)	(4,934)	(4,940)
Administrative expense £	(511)	(568)	(657)	(681)	(633)	(726)	(1,022)
Underwriting result £	1,378	1,170	1,539	452	(131)	41	(360)
Profit/(loss) on exchange £	(55)	687	(244)	111	(180)	(107)	61
Interest return £	74	88	127	113	255	306	63
Other income £	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
Personal expenses £	(309)	(377)	(313)	(236)	(171)	(168)	(161)
Result before members' agents fees £	1,088	1,568	1,109	440	(227)	74	(383)

The seven-year summary has been prepared from the audited underwriting year accounts. Gross premiums are stated net of acquisition costs (but before acquisition costs – other). Net premiums are stated after acquisition costs and reinsurance commissions receivable. Net claims incurred includes reinsurance to close premiums. Investment expenses for all years of account have been deducted from investment return and are not included in syndicate operating expenses. Personal expenses are at the amount which would be incurred pro rata by individual Names writing the premium income in the syndicate irrespective of any minimum charge applicable. Corporate members may be charged at different rates. Foreign tax, which may be treated as a credit for personal tax purposes has been excluded. Where necessary, the results have been adjusted to comply with the current underwriting year accounting policies of the syndicate. The adjustments arising are not material and have not been separately disclosed.