

DEFINITIONS BYELAW

Purpose

The purpose of this Byelaw is to define terms and expressions used in the *requirements of the Council*.

Amendments

This byelaw was amended by

Insurance Certificates Byelaw (No. 1 of 2006)
Agency Agreements (Amendment No. 27) Byelaw (No.2 of 2006)
Miscellaneous Provisions Byelaw (No.4 of 2006)
Intermediaries Byelaw (No. 3 of 2007)
Solvency and Reporting Byelaw (No. 5 of 2007)
Amendments (Appointments to Senior Positions) Byelaw (No. 1 of 2008)
Intermediaries (Service Company Amendment) Byelaw (No. 5 of 2008)
The Legislative Reform (Lloyd's) Order (Market Provisions) Byelaw (No. 1 of 2009)
The Constitutional Arrangements Byelaw (No. 2 of 2010)
Intermediaries (Claims Determination) Amendment Byelaw (No. 2 of 2012)
Intermediaries (Restricted Coverholder Revocation) Amendment Byelaw (No. 1 of 2014)
Amendments to the Definitions Byelaw (No. 4 of 2014)
Amendments to the Definitions Byelaw (No. 5 of 2014)
Underwriting (Amendment (No. 2) Byelaw (No. 2 of 2018)
Intermediaries (Delegated Authority) Amendment Byelaw (No. 1 of 2019)
Constitutional Arrangements Amendment Byelaw (No.2 of 2019)

Notes

This byelaw revokes the Definitions Byelaw (No. 3 of 2004).

Words and terms shown in italics have the meaning set out elsewhere in this Byelaw.

This byelaw was made by the *Council* on 7 December 2005 in exercise of its powers under section 6(2) Lloyd's Act 1982 and may be referred to as the Definitions Byelaw (No. 7 of 2005).

These notes, the note setting out the purpose of this Byelaw and the headings are for guidance only and do not form part of the Definitions Byelaw.

Definition of terms and expressions

1. In every byelaw and regulation made under Lloyd's Act 1982, save where that byelaw or regulation expressly provides to the contrary or the context otherwise requires –

“accounting standards” has the meaning given in section 464 of the Companies Act 2006;

“active underwriter” means, in relation to a *syndicate*, the individual at or deemed by the *Council* to be at, the underwriting box with principal authority to accept risks on behalf of the *members* of the *syndicate*;

“Additional Securities Limited” means a subsidiary of the *Society* incorporated by that name under the laws of England and Wales with limited liability;

“administrative and processing functions” means, in relation to an *approved run-off company*, the functions prescribed by the *Council* in accordance with paragraph 86 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“admissible asset” has the meaning given in the Glossary made by the *Prudential Regulation Authority*;

“agreed business plan” means a *business plan*, as amended from time to time, agreed by the *Council* pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“agreed run-off closure plan” means a *run-off closure plan*, as amended from time to time, agreed by the *Council* pursuant to paragraph 81 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“agreed run-off contingency plan” means a *run-off contingency plan*, as amended from time to time, agreed by the *Council* pursuant to paragraph 81 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“allocation record date” means the date determined by the Secretary to the Council for the purpose of calculating the annual allocation available to each *underwriting agent* and *Lloyd's broker* in respect of the nomination of *non-underwriting working members*.

“annual financial return” means a return prepared by an *underwriting agent* in accordance with paragraph 51 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“annual general meeting” means a *general meeting* called pursuant to paragraph 6.3(b) of the *constitutional requirements*;

“annual subscriber” means, a *person* who is registered in the register of annual subscribers maintained under the Annual Subscribers Byelaw (No. 15 of 2000);

“appeal proceedings” means, proceedings before the *Appeal Tribunal*;

“appellant” means, a *person* who brings an appeal before the *Appeal Tribunal*;

“Appeal Tribunal” means the appeal tribunal established pursuant to section 7(1)(b) of Lloyd’s Act 1982;

“approved coverholder” means a company or partnership authorised to enter into a *contract or contracts of insurance* to be underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate* in accordance with the terms of a *binding authority* and which has been approved to act as an *approved coverholder* in accordance with the Intermediaries Byelaw (No. 3 of 2007);

“approved delegated claims administrator” means a company or partnership authorised to *determine* claims on contracts of insurance underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate* in accordance with the terms of a *delegated claims administration agreement* and which has been approved to act as an *approved delegated claims administrator* in accordance with the Intermediaries Byelaw (No. 3 of 2007);

“approved run-off company” means a company with the *Council’s* permission to perform *executive functions, insurance functions or administrative and processing functions* on behalf of a *managing agent* or a *substitute agent*;

“approved transfer agreement” has the meaning given in paragraph 2(2) of the Conversion and Related Arrangements Byelaw (No. 22 of 1996);

“ballot date” means the date determined by *Council* pursuant to paragraph 5.3(e) of the *constitutional requirements*;

“binding authority” means a *contract of delegated authority* with an *approved coverholder* to delegate authority to the *approved coverholder* to enter into a *contract or contracts of insurance* to be underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate* in accordance with the terms of the agreement;

“business plan” means a business plan prepared by a *managing agent* in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“cash call” means a request for funds made by a *managing agent* to *members* of a *syndicate* under the terms of the *standard managing agent’s agreement*;

“central assets” has the meaning given in the Glossary made by the *Prudential Regulation Authority*;

“central file” means the central file of annual reports of *syndicates* maintained under paragraph 12(1) of the *Syndicate Accounting Bylaw* (No. 8 of 2005);

“central syndicate sub-fund” means the sub-fund referred to in clause 11 of the *premiums trust deed*;

“codes of practice” means the codes of practice from time to time made and issued by the *Council* under paragraph 31 of the *Underwriting Byelaw* (No. 2 of 2003);

“commercial life business” means *life business* which is not *personal lines business*;

“commercial motor business” means *motor business* which is not *personal lines business*;

“compliance officer” means the individual appointed by an *underwriting agent* or an *approved run-off company* in accordance with paragraph 40 of the *Underwriting Byelaw* (No. 2 of 2003);

“connected company” means any body corporate which is under common control with a *corporate member*;

“consortium agreement” means a *contract of delegated authority* (other than a *line slip*) by which a *managing agent* delegates its authority to enter into a *contract or contracts of insurance* to be underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate* managed by it to another *managing agent*;

“constitutional requirements” means the requirements set out in Schedule 1 of the *Constitutional Arrangements Byelaw*;

“contract of delegated authority” means any agreement (including a *binding authority*, a *consortium agreement*, a *line slip* and a *delegated claims administration agreement*) under which authority is delegated or sub-delegated –

- (a) to enter into *contracts of insurance* to be underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate*,

- (b) to issue documents evidencing *contracts of insurance* underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate*; or
- (c) to *determine* claims on *contracts of insurance* underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate*;

“contract of insurance” has the meaning given in Article 3(1) of the *Regulated Activities Order*;

“controller” shall have the meaning given in section 422 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and control shall be construed accordingly;

“corporate adviser” means a *members’ agent* which acts solely on behalf of a *corporate member*;

“corporate member” means a *member* of the *Society* which is a body corporate (including for the avoidance of doubt limited liability partnerships) or a Scottish limited partnership;

“corporate member of the Council” mean an *external member of the Council* who is a *corporate member*;

“counterparty” has the meaning given in the Glossary made by the *Prudential Regulation Authority*;

“country” means any country, state, province or territory;

“Council” means the council constituted by section 3 of Lloyd’s Act 1982;

“C-external member of the Council” means an *external member of the Council* who is a *C-external member of the Society*;

“C-external member of the Society” means a *corporate member* who, for the purposes of the *constitutional requirements*, is not deemed to be an *individual external member of the Society*;

“defendant” means, a *person* subject to the *enforcement jurisdiction* against whom the *Council* has instituted *enforcement proceedings* in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“definitive insurers” has the meaning given to “Definitive Insurers” in clause 8.3 of the *standard managing agent’s agreement*;

“delegated claims administration agreement” means a *contract of delegated authority* with an *approved delegated claims administrator* to delegate authority to the *approved delegated claims administrator* to *determine* claims on a *contract or contracts of insurance* underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate*, in accordance with the terms of the agreement;

“deposit company” means *Additional Securities Limited, Lloyd’s Japan Inc* or any other company for the time being nominated by the *Council* under one or more *premiums trust deeds* as a person with whom *premiums trust funds* may be deposited or to whom *premiums trust funds* may be lent;

“determine” in relations to claims means all claims handling activities necessary in order to (i) accept or deny a claim in whole or in part; (ii) agree any amount payable; or (iii) resolve finally any open matter by agreement or, if necessary, dispute resolution;

“Disciplinary Committees” means, the committees established pursuant to paragraph 7(1)(a) of Lloyd’s Act 1982 which are the *Enforcement Committees*;

“Enforcement Board” means, the board appointed by the *Council* in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“Enforcement Committees” has the meaning given in paragraph 10 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“enforcement jurisdiction” means, the power of the *Council* to bring *enforcement proceedings*;

“enforcement proceedings” means, proceedings instituted by the *Council* against any *person* subject to the *enforcement jurisdiction* in accordance with paragraph 16 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“Enforcement Tribunal” means, a tribunal appointed by the *Enforcement Board* under paragraph 13(d) of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“executive functions” means, in relation to an *approved run-off company*, the functions prescribed by the *Council* in accordance with paragraph 86 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“external member of the Council” has the meaning provided by section 2(1) Lloyd’s Act, 1982;

“external member of the Society” has the meaning provided by section 2(1) Lloyd’s Act, 1982;

“Financial Conduct Authority” means the body corporate known by that name with the functions conferred on it by or under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

“Financial Conduct Authority’s requirements” means any rule, direction, requirement, principle, evidential provision, code or guidance made, given or issued by the Financial Conduct Authority;

“financial guarantee insurance” means contracts of insurance (which includes any indemnity, guarantee, bond, contract of surety, slip or other similar instrument and references to “insurance” include “reinsurance”) where -

- (a) the insurer agrees that on the occurrence of an event specified in the contract he will indemnify the assured against loss caused by the specified event or pay or otherwise benefit the assured to the extent provided by the contract;
- (b) the specified event is any of the following -
 - (i) the financial failure, default, insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidation or winding up for any person whether or not a party to the contract of insurance;
 - (ii) the financial failure of any venture;
 - (iii) the lack of or insufficient receipts, sales or profits of any venture;
 - (iv) the lack of or inadequate response or support by sponsors or financial supporters;
 - (v) a change in levels of interest rates;
 - (vi) a change of rates in exchange of currency;
 - (vii) a change in the value or price of land, buildings, securities or commodities;
 - (viii) a change in levels of financial or commodity indices;
 - (ix) any liability or obligation under an accommodation bill or similar instrument; and
- (c) the specified event is not directly caused by another specified event which is not of a description falling within (b) above, save that the *Council* may on the application of any person conclusively determine whether or not a proposed contract of insurance is a contract of financial guarantee insurance;

“Financial Services Group” means a parent undertaking and its subsidiaries (as defined by s.1162 Companies Act 2006) one of which is an underwriting agent, Lloyd’s broker or otherwise has regulatory authorisation to engage in effecting or carrying out of insurance or reinsurance business (as an insurer other than as a member of Lloyd’s) or for accepting deposits (as a bank) or has any equivalent authorisation overseas.

“financial year” means the period of 12 months beginning on 1 January;

“former member” means any *person* who was a *member* of the *Society* but who has ceased to be a *member* of the *Society*;

“Franchise Board” means the board that was established by the *Council* with that name and which was dissolved on 31 May 2020;

“general business” means the business of effecting and carrying out general insurance contracts;

“general insurance contract” means any contract of insurance falling within Part I of Schedule 1 to the *Regulated Activities Order*;

“general partner” means a company which is registered as a general partner of a *Scottish limited partnership* pursuant to the Limited Partnerships Act 1907;

“general meeting” means a general meeting of the *members* called pursuant to part 6 of the *constitutional requirements*;

“gross claims” means claims under contracts of insurance underwritten by the *members* of a *syndicate* plus internal and external claims settlement expenses less salvage or other recoveries, but before the deduction of reinsurance recoveries;

“gross premiums” means original and additional inward premiums, plus any amount in respect of administration fees or policy expenses remitted with a premium but before the deduction of outward reinsurance premiums;

“individual external member of the Council” means an *external member of the Council* who is an *individual external member of the Society*;

“individual external member of the Society” means, for the purposes of the *constitutional requirements* –

- (a) a member who is an individual;
- (b) a *corporate member* which is not beneficially owned in whole or in part by;
 - i. a *Financial Services Group*
 - ii. a publicly traded company, or
 - iii. an *Investment Fund*,

and which has elected in good faith to be an individual external member of the *Society* and that election being accepted by the *Council* following such review as may be appropriate.

“individual member” means a *member* of the *Society* who is an individual;

“inquiry” means, an inquiry ordered by the *Council* under paragraph 5 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“insurance business” has the meaning given in the Glossary made by the *Prudential Regulation Authority*;

“insurance functions” means, in relation to an *approved run-off company*, the functions prescribed by the *Council* in accordance with paragraph 86 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“intervention order” means, an order imposed by the *Council* in accordance with paragraph 37 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“Investment Fund” means any investment fund administered by a professional management firm other than a members’ agent (including pension funds and ‘hedge funds’) unless that fund may only invest in the corporate member or in another corporate member.

“Japanese local insurance” means insurance business in Japan which is carried out under business authorisation granted to Lloyd’s from the Minister of Finance of Japan pursuant to Article 219 of the Insurance Business Law (No 105 of 1995) of Japan;

“liability risk” means a risk where an insured is liable to a third party as a result of or caused by any act, error, omission, representation or statement by the insured;

“life business” means contracts of insurance on human life or contracts to pay annuities on human life;

“limited liability partnership” means a limited liability partnership incorporated in accordance with section 2 of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000”;

“line slip” means a *contract of delegated authority* by which a *managing agent* delegates its authority to enter into contracts of insurance to be underwritten by the *members* of a syndicate managed by it to another *managing agent* or authorised insurance company in respect of business introduced by a *Lloyd’s broker* named in the agreement;

“Lloyd’s broker” means a *person* which is listed in the register of Lloyd’s brokers maintained under the Intermediaries Byelaw (No. 3 of 2007);

“Lloyd’s deposit” means assets, having such aggregate value and being in such form as the *Council* may prescribe, that are paid, transferred or provided by or for the benefit of a *member* to the *Society* to be held as trustee upon and subject to the terms of such trusts as the *Council* may prescribe and of any directions which the *Council* may make;

“Lloyd’s Japan Inc” means a subsidiary of the *Society* incorporated by that name under the law of Japan with limited liability;

“Lloyd’s Claims Settling Agent” means a person appointed as a Lloyd’s Settling Agent for the purpose of the Marine Insurance Certificates Byelaw (No. 3 of 2002) or as a Lloyd’s claims settling agent for the purpose of the Insurance Certificates Byelaw (No. 1 of 2006);

“Lloyd’s syndicate accounting rules” means: (a) the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005); (b) the Audit Arrangements Byelaw (No. 7 of 1998); (c) every other byelaw or regulation made under the Lloyd’s Acts 1871 to 1982 and for the time being in force relating to the form or manner in which managing agents are to account to underwriting members for whom they act as such; and (d) every requirement for the time being prescribed pursuant to any byelaw or regulation referred to in (a) to (c) above;

"Lloyd’s Syndicate Accounts Regulations” means the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 2004/3219);

“LPSO” shall, as the context requires, mean Lloyd’s Policy Signing Office and/or any service provider (as that expression is defined in the Lloyd’s Policy Signing Office Byelaw (No. 11 of 2000)) for the time being carrying on or out (under whatever name) all or any of the services and operations formerly carried on or out by the *Society* under the name of Lloyd’s Policy Signing Office or the acronym LPSO;

“long term business” means the business of effecting and carrying out long term insurance contracts;

“long term insurance contract” means any contract of insurance falling within Part II of Schedule 1 to the *Regulated Activities Order*;

“managing agent” means an *underwriting agent* which has permission to manage a *syndicate* and carry on *underwriting* and other functions for a *member*;

“managing agent’s trustee” means, in regard to a *managing agent*, any trustee of one or more *premiums trust deeds* designated under the terms of that deed or those deeds as the managing agent’s trustee in respect of that *managing agent*;

“MAPA” means an arrangement of the kind described in paragraph 10 of the Agency Agreements Byelaw (No. 8 of 1988) operated by a *members' agent*;

“member” means a *person* admitted to membership of the *Society* and shall include references to any administrator, administrative receiver, committee, curator bonis, executor, liquidator, manager, personal representative, supervisor or trustee in bankruptcy, or any other person by law entitled or bound to administer the affairs of the *member* concerned;

“members’ agent” means an *underwriting agent* which has permission to be appointed by a *member* to provide services and perform duties of the same kind and nature as those set out in the standard members’ agent’s agreement;

“member’s syndicate premium income” means *premium income* of a *member* of a *syndicate* arising out of insurance business underwritten through that *syndicate*;

“member’s syndicate premium limit” means –

- (a) the limit prescribed by or on behalf of a *member* of a *syndicate* on the amount of insurance business allocable to a year of account which is to be underwritten on his behalf through that *syndicate* (such limit being expressed as the maximum permissible amount of his *member’s syndicate premium income* allocable to that year of account); or
- (b) where a limit lower than that referred to in (a) above is prescribed by the *Council* that lower limit;

“minimum capital requirement” has the meaning given in the Part of the PRA Rulebook by that name applicable to Solvency II firms, as modified in its application to Lloyd’s;

“misconduct” has the meaning given in paragraph 3 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“motor business” means insurance business of any one or more of the following classes –

- (a) risks of bodily injury to or the death of the person insured while driving or travelling as a passenger (which expression shall include a person getting into, onto, out of or off a motor vehicle) in or on a motor vehicle;
- (b) risks of loss of or damage to property or of bodily injury to or the death of any party caused by, or arising out of, the use of motor vehicles including third-party risks and carrier’s liability;

- (c) risks of loss of or damage to –
 - (i) vehicles used on land, including motor vehicles but excluding railway rolling stock or
 - (ii) such vehicles as are referred to in sub-paragraph (c)(i) while in the course of transportation by land, rail, air, sea or inland waterway;
- (d) risks of loss of or damage to merchandise, baggage and all other goods in transit by motor vehicle or trailer; or
- (e) risks of loss arising out of or in connection with the mechanical or electrical breakdown or failure of a motor vehicle, or any part thereof, under which insurance the purchaser of the motor vehicle is the assured;

“MCR” means the “*minimum capital requirement*”;

“New Central Fund” means the fund held, managed and applied by the *Society* pursuant to the New Central Fund Byelaw (No. 23 of 1996);

“nominated member of the Council” has the meaning given in section 2(1) Lloyd’s Act, 1982;

“nominations date” means the date set by the *Council* pursuant to paragraph 5.3(b) of the *constitutional requirements*;

“non-Lloyd’s broker” means any broker or other intermediary, not being a Lloyd’s broker, engaged in the broking of insurance business;

“non-underwriting working member” means any person that satisfies the criteria for eligibility set out in paragraph 2 of Chapter 4 of the Underwriting Requirements;

“notice of candidates date” means the date set by *Council* pursuant to paragraph 5.3(c) of the *constitutional requirements*;

“notice of election” means a notice of election issued pursuant to paragraphs 5.4 and 5.5 of the *constitutional requirements*;

“notifiable event” has the meaning given in paragraph 4 of the Premiums Trust Fund and Regulating Trustee Byelaw (No. 22 of 1998);

“Objects of the Society” means the Objects as provided by section 4 Lloyd’s Act, 1911;

“order of restitution” has the meaning given in paragraph 19 of the Enforcement Byelaw (No. 6 of 2005);

“outward reinsurance premiums” means premiums in respect of reinsurance ceded net of overriding commission and profit commission and includes deposit and adjustment premiums;

“overall premium limit” means, in relation to a *member*, the limit for the time being prescribed on the amount of insurance business which is to be underwritten on his behalf from time to time, such limit being expressed as the maximum permissible amount of his premium income allocable to any year of account;

“overseas deposits” means deposits provided or maintained in respect of the *overseas insurance business* of *members* of the *Society* (whether or not underwriting members) in accordance with statutory or other requirements from time to time in force in various parts of the world;

“overseas insurance business” means insurance business underwritten by *members* transacted in or emanating from any *country* outside the United Kingdom;

“own funds” has the meaning given in the Glossary made by the *Prudential Regulation Authority*;

“performance report” means either a *quarterly monitoring report* or a *supplementary monitoring report*;

“person” shall include any natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, association, or other body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate);

“personal lines business” means insurance business of any nature in relation to which the insured has an insurable interest which satisfies both of the following requirements –

- (a) the insured must be an individual (which expression shall exclude any body whether corporate or unincorporate or any other legal person not being a natural person); and
- (b) the insured in concluding the contract of insurance must be acting –
 - (i) on his own behalf and (where appropriate) in his private capacity; or
 - (ii) on behalf of any member of his family ordinarily residing in his household;or

- (iii) in furtherance of a business (other than the underwriting business of a *member*) carried on by him as a sole trader;

“personal reserve funds” means all monies and other assets paid to or retained by the trustees of a premiums *trust fund* who are not managing agent’s trustees (as defined in the *premiums trust deed* constituting that *premiums trust fund*) and held by them subject to the trusts of that *premiums trust deed*;

“PRA Rulebook” means the rules made and enforced by the *Prudential Regulation Authority*;

“premium income” means, in relation to a *member*, the aggregate of the premiums credited to him less, or net of, *qualifying reinsurance premiums*, brokerage, discount, commission, *premium tax* and returns;

“premium tax” means any tax charged upon or any monies withheld from a premium by or on behalf of any statutory, governmental, state, provincial or local governmental authority, body or official;

“premiums trust deed” means a trust deed, in the form for the time being required by the *Council*, constituting a premiums trust fund;

“premiums trust funds” means a fund of premiums and other monies held from time to time upon the trusts of a *premiums trust deed*;

“provisional insurers” has the meaning given to “Provisional Insurers” in clause 8.2 of the *standard managing agent’s agreement*;

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in paragraph 6.21 of the *constitutional requirements*;

“proxy notification address” has the meaning given in paragraph 6.25 of the *constitutional requirements*;

“Prudential Regulation Authority” means the Bank of England, whose functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority conferred on it by or under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 are exercised by it acting through its Prudential Regulation Committee;

“Prudential Regulation Authority’s requirements” means any rule, direction, requirement, principle, evidential provision, code or guidance made, given or issued by the Prudential Regulation Authority;

“qualified lawyer” means, a barrister or solicitor, holding a full practising certificate;

“qualifying quota share contract” means a reinsurance contract which satisfies the requirements specified by the *Council* in accordance with paragraph 36 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“qualifying reinsurance premiums” means premiums paid by a *member* of a *syndicate* under a reinsurance arrangement which is a *qualifying quota share contract*;

“quarterly monitoring report” means a report prepared by a *managing agent* in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“quasi-individual member” means a *corporate member* whose members consist only of, or of nominees for, a single individual or a group of connected individuals (together with, in the case of a Scottish limited partnership, another person who is the general partner in that partnership) and for the purposes of this definition only –

- (a) a “group of connected individuals” means a group of individuals each of whom is a director or manager of, or a partner in, the *corporate member* or a close relative of any such person;
- (b) “close relative” means an individual's spouse, his children and step-children, his parents and step-parents, his brothers and sisters and his step-brothers and step-sisters;

“recognised accountant” means an individual or firm entitled to act as a recognised accountant in accordance with the Audit Arrangements Byelaw (No. 7 of 1998);

“reference date” means 31 December of the preceding year;

“Register of Members” means the register of *members* kept and maintained by *Council* pursuant to Schedule 1 Lloyd’s Act, 1982;

“registered individual” shall, for the purposes of the Members’ Ombudsman Byelaw and The Lloyd’s Arbitration Scheme (Members and Underwriting Agents Arbitration Scheme) Byelaw, mean a *person* appointed to act in one of the capacities specified in paragraph 42A of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 3 of 2003);

“registered office” means, in relation to an underwriting agent which is not a company within the meaning of the Companies Act 1985, its principal place of business for the time being (other than the Room);

“Regulated Activities Order” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544);

“reinsurance recoveries” means amounts receivable from reinsurers in respect of claims and contributions to claims settlement expenses less any refunds to reinsurers in respect of: (a) claims and contributions to claims settlement expenses; and (b) salvage and other recoveries;

“reinsurance to close” means either -

- (a) an agreement under which underwriting members (the “reinsured members”) who are *members* of a *syndicate* for a year of account (the “closed year”) agree with underwriting members who constitute that or another single *syndicate* for a later year of account (the “reinsuring members”) that the reinsuring *members* will discharge or procure the discharge of, or indemnify the reinsured *members* against, all known and unknown liabilities of the reinsured *members* arising out of insurance business underwritten through that *syndicate* and allocated to the closed year of account, in consideration of-
 - (i) a premium; and
 - (ii) either
 - (aa) the assignment, or agreement to assign, to the reinsuring *members* of all the rights of the reinsured *members* arising out of or in connection with that insurance business (including without limitation the right to receive all future premiums, recoveries and other monies receivable in connection with that insurance business); or
 - (bb) an agreement by the reinsured *members* that the reinsuring *members* shall collect on behalf of the reinsured *members* the proceeds of all such rights and retain them for their own benefit so far as they are not applied in discharge of the liabilities of the reinsured *members*;
- (b) an agreement underwritten by *members* of one or more *syndicates* and complying with requirements made under paragraph 1(2) of the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005);
- (c) a syndicate run-off reinsurance contract between *members* of a *syndicate* for a year of account and Centrewrite Limited, Lioncover Insurance Company Limited, Equitas Reinsurance Limited or any other insurance company which is designated by the *Council* for the purposes of this definition and an authorised person with permission to effect or carry out contracts of insurance; whereby that insurance company agrees to indemnify the members of the syndicate for that year of account against all known and unknown liabilities arising out of insurance

business underwritten through the syndicate and allocated to that year of account;
or

- (d) in the case of a *syndicate* consisting only of a single *corporate member* which is not closed by reinsurance to close by another person, the inclusion in the underwriting account of that *syndicate* for the next following year of account of an amount representing a provision for all known and unknown liabilities attributable to the year of account which is closing; and for the purposes of this byelaw, the amount representing such provision shall be treated as premium in respect of such reinsurance to close;

“reportable criminal offence” means

- (a) any offence in respect of which a court has imposed a sentence of imprisonment or other custodial sentence of more than 12 months other than a suspended sentence;
- (b) any offence involving any of the following: theft, robbery, burglary, blackmail, handling stolen property, forgery or fraud;
- (c) conspiracy, incitement or attempt to commit any offence referred to in subparagraph (b) or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of such an offence;

“Representative of the Council” means, the individual appointed by the Council to conduct the *enforcement proceedings* instituted by the *Council* or to represent the *Council* in any *appeal proceedings*;

“requirements of the Council” means any requirement imposed by any byelaw or regulation made under Lloyd’s Acts 1871 to 1982 or under the authority given by any *premiums trust deed*, any code of practice, *underwriting guideline*, condition or requirement made or imposed or direction given under any such byelaw regulation or authority and any direction given under section 6 of Lloyd’s Act 1982, any requirement imposed by or under any agreement, deed or other instrument between Lloyd’s or the *Council* and any *member*, *underwriting agent*, or any trustee of any *premiums trust deed*, or by or under any undertaking in favour of Lloyd’s or the *Council* given by a *member*, any *underwriting agent* or any trustee of any *premiums trust deed*, and any other direction or requirement given or made by the *Council* under Lloyd’s Acts;

“run-off account” means a year of account which has not been closed as at the date at which it would normally have been closed in accordance with the policies and practices generally adopted in respect of the *syndicate* concerned and which remains open;

“run-off account result” means, in relation to underwriting year accounts, the amount payable or receivable at the reference date, in respect of a run-off account to which the

underwriting year accounts relates, to or from the underwriting member or members for whom the underwriting year accounts are prepared;

“run-off closure plan” means a plan prepared by a *managing agent* in accordance with paragraph 77 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“run-off contingency plan” means a plan prepared by a *managing agent* in accordance with paragraph 76 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“run-off manager” means, in relation to a *run-off syndicate*, the *person* who has principal authority to negotiate or place contracts of reinsurance or negotiate and settle the payment of claims on contracts of insurance or reinsurance on behalf of the *members* of the *syndicate*;

“run-off monitoring report” means a report prepared by a *managing agent* which manages a *run-off syndicate* or a *run-off account* in accordance with paragraph 85 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“run-off syndicate” means a *syndicate* which no longer accepts new or renewal insurance business (other than the variation or extension of risks previously underwritten, or *reinsurance to close* of an earlier year of account of that *syndicate*);

“sanction” means, any sanction imposed by an *Enforcement Committee* or the *Appeal Tribunal* in *enforcement proceedings*;

“Scottish limited partnership” means a limited partnership formed under the laws of Scotland;

“Secretary to the Council” means the *person* appointed from time to time as the secretary to the *Council*;

“Section 6(4) meeting” means a meeting called pursuant to section 6(4) Lloyd’s Act, 1982;

“service company agreement” means a *binding authority* which authorises a *service company coverholder* to enter into a contract or contracts of insurance only to be underwritten by -

- (a) *members* of a *syndicate* managed by the *associated managing agent* (as defined at paragraph (b) of the definition of “*service company coverholder*”);

- (b) an insurance company which is a member of the same group as the *associated managing agent* (as defined at paragraph (b) of the definition of “*service company coverholder*”);
- (c) such other person or persons with the prior consent of the *Council*.

“*service company coverholder*” means an *approved coverholder* that –

- (a) is associated with a *managing agent* by reason of –
 - (i) it being a wholly owned subsidiary of the *managing agent*;
 - (ii) it being a wholly owned subsidiary of the *managing agent’s* holding company; or
 - (iii) such other matters as the *Council* may determine in any particular case or generally; and
- (b) will be authorised by the *managing agent* referred to in (a) above (the “*associated managing agent*”), to enter into a contract or contracts of insurance in accordance with the terms of a *service company agreement*

where the expressions “wholly owned subsidiary” and “holding company” shall have the meanings provided in the Companies Act 2006.

the “*Society*” means the Society incorporated by Lloyd’s Act 1871 by the name of Lloyd’s;

“*solvency shortfall*” means, in relation to a member, the amount by which the value of *own funds* attributable to the *member* falls below the reporting point for the *member* as determined under the Minimum Capital Requirement Part of the *PRA Rulebook*;

“*solvency statement*” means the document referred to in paragraph 6 of the Solvency and Reporting Byelaw (No. 5 of 2007);

“*solvency test date*” means 31st December of the preceding year;

“*special reserve funds*” means any fund so designated and set up in relation to an individual member in accordance with arrangements referred to in section 175 of and Schedule 20 to the Finance Act 1993;

“*special resolution*” has the meaning given in section 2 (1) Lloyd’s Act 1982, namely a resolution of the *Council* passed by separate majorities of both –

- (a) all the *working members of the Council* for the time being; and
- (b) all the *members* for the time being of the *Council* who are not *working members of the Council* as aforesaid, that is to say, the *external members of the Council* and the *nominated members of the Council*;

“standard managing agent’s agreement” means: (a) in relation to any member, the standard managing agent’s agreement (general) (as defined in the Agency Agreements Byelaw (No. 8 of 1988)); and (b) in relation to a corporate member, the standard managing agent’s agreement (corporate member) (as defined in the Agency Agreements Byelaw (No. 8 of 1988) or any agreement in such form;

“substitute agent” means a person or body appointed in accordance with the Substitute Agents Byelaw (No. 20 of 1983) or in accordance with part K of the Underwriting Byelaw;

“supplementary monitoring report” means a report prepared by a *managing agent* in accordance with paragraph 21 of the Underwriting Agents Byelaw;

“syndicate” means a *member* or group of *members* underwriting insurance business at Lloyd’s through the agency of a *managing agent* or a *substitute agent* to which a syndicate number is assigned by the *Council*. Except where it is expressly otherwise provided the several groups of *members* to which in different years a particular syndicate number is assigned by or under the authority of the *Council* shall be treated as the same *syndicate*, notwithstanding that they may not comprise the same *members* with the same individual participations;

“syndicate allocated capacity” means, in relation to a *syndicate*, the aggregate of the *member’s syndicate premium limits* of all the *members* for the time being of the *syndicate*;

“syndicate auditor” means, in relation to a *syndicate*, the person for the time being holding the office of syndicate auditor under Lloyd’s Acts 1871 to 1982 and the byelaws made thereunder;

“syndicate list” has the meaning given in the Agency Agreements Byelaw (No. 8 of 1988);

“syndicate premium income” means, in relation to a *syndicate*, the aggregate of the *member’s syndicate premium income* of all the *members* for the time being of the *syndicate*;

“terms of business agreement” means an agreement between a *managing agent* and a *person* recording the general terms and conditions on which business will be conducted between them and which includes such matters as the *Council* may from time to time prescribe that are to be recorded in such an agreement.”

“third party depositor” means a person who, in relation to a *member*, provides all or part of that member's *Lloyd's deposit* and who is a party to the relevant deposit trust deed as depositor or covenantor;

“total C-external voting capacity” means, for the purposes of the *constitutional requirements*, the aggregate *voting capacity* of all *C-external members* of the *Society*;

“total external voting capacity” means, for the purposes of the *constitutional requirements*, the aggregate *voting capacity* of all *external members* of the *Society*;

“total voting capacity” means the total *voting capacity* attributable to all *members* of the *Society*;

“transferor” has the meaning given in relation to an *approved transfer agreement* in the Conversion and Related Arrangements Byelaw (No. 22 of 1996);

“underwriting” shall, unless the context otherwise requires, mean the business of underwriting and all related activities including the acceptance of risks, the purchasing of reinsurance and the settlement and payment of claims and the word “underwrite” shall be construed accordingly;

“underwriting account” means an account prepared on an underwriting year basis.

“underwriting agent” means a *managing agent* or a *members' agent*;

“underwriting guidelines” means the guidelines made and issued by the *Council* under paragraph 24 of the Underwriting Byelaw (No. 2 of 2003);

“voting capacity”, means in relation to a *member* and for the purposes of the *constitutional requirements* only, the aggregate of the *member's syndicate premium limit* for each *syndicate* for each year of account (including the year of account when, in respect of an election to the *Council* the term of office will commence or in respect of a *general meeting* the *general meeting* will be held) other than a year of account which has been closed by *reinsurance to close*;

“voting record date” means the date determined by *Council* for the purpose of calculating *capacity* in respect of a ballot or poll held or taken in accordance with the *constitutional requirements*;

“working member of the Council” has the meaning provided at section 2(1) Lloyd’s Act, 1982;

“working member of the Society” has the meaning provided at section 2 (1) Lloyd’s Act, 1982;

Interpretation provisions

Closed years of account

2. A year of account of a *syndicate* shall be treated as being closed at the time as from which reinsurance to close that year of account takes effect; and a year of account shall be treated as open until it is closed.

Construction of references to syndicates

3. In the *Lloyd's syndicate accounting rules*, except where it is expressly otherwise provided, references to assets or liabilities of a *member* of a *syndicate*, or to anything done by or to a *member* of a *syndicate* or by or to any person on his behalf, shall be construed as references to assets or liabilities employed or incurred by him, or to things done by or to him or such other person on his behalf, in the course of or in relation to the underwriting business carried on by him through that *syndicate*.

Underwriting Agents Byelaw, Membership Byelaw and Syndicate Accounting Byelaw

4. Every reference in the *requirements of the Council* to a definition set out in the Underwriting Agents Byelaw (No. 4 of 1984), the Membership Byelaw (No. 17 of 1993) or the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 18 of 1994) shall be deemed to be a reference to this Byelaw.

Revocation

5. The Definitions Byelaw (No. 3 of 2004) is revoked.

Commencement

6. This byelaw shall come into force on 7 December 2005.