

Actuarial Function Guidance

Lloyd's guidance on the Actuarial Function
March 2026

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1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide:

- Instructions and guidance in respect of the requirements of Syndicate Actuarial Functions (SAFs), including Actuarial Function Reports (AFRs)
- Deadlines and requirements for submission of SAF reporting during the 2026 calendar year.
- Information on the format and timing of Lloyd’s review/feedback on the SAF reporting.

2 Changes for 2026 Submissions

This year’s Actuarial Function guidance has been updated to reflect the PRA rulebook and therefore aligns with Solvency UK.

A further update has been made to reflect the PRA’s revised expectations on climate-related financial risks set out in [Supervisory Statement SS5/25](#). For the 2026 AFR, SAFs should provide high level commentary on how climate related risks have been considered to date, any initial gap analysis findings, planned SS5/25 actions, and any material limitations.

Actuarial Function Reports and self-assessment templates are to be submitted using the SecureShare platform rather than email submission. These submissions should be via the “Actuarial Oversight Syndicate Reserving” SecureShare site.

The key dates for 2026 calendar year submissions are as follows.

Date	Reporting Requirement
29 May 2026	Submission of Actuarial Function Report and Self-Assessment Template in respect of General, Technical Provisions and Risk Management Sections (and Underwriting Policy and Adequacy of Reinsurance Opinion where these were not provided in November 2025)
7 August 2026	Syndicates to notify Lloyd’s for electing to provide information that is supplied by the SAF to the board to support the 2027 business plan, as opposed to providing the Actuarial Function Underwriting Policy and Adequacy of Reinsurance Opinion in November 2026, but rather providing these Opinions as part of the May 2027 reporting.
2 November 2026	Submission of Actuarial Function Report and Self-Assessment Template in respect of Underwriting Policy and Adequacy of Reinsurance Sections

Section 4.6 of this report provides further details on the above.

Solvency UK adoption

This guidance has been updated to reflect the PRA Rulebook and therefore aligns with Solvency UK.

The changes covered in this guidance relate to reporting requirements and do not impact the calculation of technical provisions. Guidance on the updated calculation of technical provisions in respect to Risk Margin change can be found [here](#).

SS5/25 – Enhancing banks’ and insurers’ approaches to managing climate-related risks

The PRA published updated expectations on climate-related financial risks in [Supervisory Statement SS5/25 – Enhancing banks’ and insurers’ approaches to managing climate-related risks](#), on 3 December 2025. SS5/25 replaces the previous climate-risk framework (SS3/19) and sets out more detailed expectations for how insurers should integrate climate-related risks into governance, risk management, scenario analysis, data, and disclosures.

Lloyd's emphasises the PRA's messaging that a proportionate approach should be taken to implementing expectations within SS5/25 that is clearly linked to the materiality of climate-related risks. We note that internal assessments against the new requirements and action plans to close gaps are due to be provided to the PRA in June 2026 and expect that some identified actions may take time to implement and embed. Consequently, for the 2026 AFR, we expect high-level qualitative commentary summarising the following:

- How climate-related risks have been considered within the SAF's remit to date;
- Any initial findings from internal gap-analysis work that impacts on SAF activities;
- Any planned actions to incorporate climate-related risks into Technical Provisions, Underwriting Policy, Reinsurance Adequacy and Risk Management, in line with SS5/25 expectations;
- Any material limitations, especially relating to data, scenario analysis capability, or model gaps.

This is intended to provide early visibility of syndicates' progress while recognising that more detailed and embedded reporting will develop over future AFR cycles as market capabilities mature.

3 Background

3.1. Regulatory Requirements

Following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union, Solvency II no longer applies directly to UK insurers. Under the PRA's Solvency UK reforms, the regulatory requirements governing the Actuarial Function are now set out within the PRA's policy framework, including the PRA Rulebook, supported where relevant by Supervisory Statements and Statements of Policy.

The previous EU Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 materials have been replaced or superseded by UK specific instruments. In this guidance, the three key layers of UK regulation relevant to the Actuarial Function are:

- PRA Rulebook - Binding rules that set out the regulatory requirements applying to UK insurers.
- Supervisory Statements - Non-binding but authoritative PRA expectations to support interpretation of Rulebook requirements.
- Statements of Policy - Documents setting out the PRA's policy positions, including those arising from the transfer of former Solvency II material into the UK framework.

References to the relevant PRA materials are included in Appendix A. Detailed requirements are outlined in Section 6.

3.2. Actuarial Function at Lloyd's

For Lloyd's, the role of the actuarial function must be fulfilled at two levels:

- For each Syndicate there must be a SAF in place
- Centrally, Lloyd's must have an actuarial function in place to provide oversight of SAFs and fulfil the requirements for the actuarial function at the overall Corporation level, including production of the Lloyd's Actuarial Function (LAF) Report

This guidance relates to SAF requirements and submissions. SAFs must provide submissions covering all requirements as set out in this guidance to Lloyd's on an annual basis; this includes the formal AFR and any further documents evidencing compliance of the SAF with requirements. More information on the submission and the review undertaken by Lloyd's is included in Sections 4 and 5 respectively. Section 6 outlines the actuarial function requirements in detail and provides examples of good practice in meeting these.

A number of actuarial function requirements are included within the thirteen Lloyd's Principles for doing business; primarily across Reserving, Capital, Underwriting Profitability, Outwards Reinsurance, Governance, Risk Management and Reporting. Agents should be compliant with the Principles; although

this compliance is not part of the role of the actuarial function, there is overlap. Lloyd's will consider SAF submissions as part of assessing compliance with Lloyd's principles for doing business where appropriate.

4 Syndicate Actuarial Function Reporting Guidance

4.1. General

A key output from the work of the SAF is the AFR which is to inform the board of the key outputs from the SAF. This should be produced at least annually and document:

- The tasks that have been undertaken by the SAF
- The results of these tasks and conclusions drawn from them
- Any limitations of the work and recommendations for how these can be remedied.

The AFR should be written for the Board and not for Lloyd's.

The work undertaken should include all areas described in Section 6; however, all of the detail for each area does not necessarily need to be included in the report addressed to the board. For example:

- Detail on the general requirements for the SAF (such as tasks and responsibilities and governance) may be included in the SAF Terms of Reference rather than the AFR.
- The opinion included in the report may contain a summary of the analysis underlying it only, with additional detail included in other reports.

The work of the SAF is required to comply with applicable actuarial standards. The AFR is prescribed to be produced on at least an annual basis, all other SAF materials should be subject to a review cycle that is appropriate to their content and clearly documented. We encourage timely reporting of information to the board through a series of component reports which is brought together in the AFR through appropriate references, summaries and holistic considerations of findings and information.

4.2. Clear conclusions

The AFR should, as a minimum, include a summary of each element of the work of the SAF. The summary should highlight the conclusions of the work, any limitations identified and make clear recommendations to be implemented in order to address these. It should also include a description of how any previous feedback from the board has been incorporated into the work of the SAF or detail the progress that has been made against previous recommendations.

4.3. Demonstrating Compliance

In order to attest compliance with each of the detailed requirements in the self-assessment template, each must be explicitly addressed in the SAF reporting. The SAF can refer to other documents; however, a summary of the work and conclusions should be included within the AFR. The absence of a comment in a particular area does not imply compliance; a positive statement confirming each item should be included and supported by any relevant analysis. For example, in order to satisfy the requirement that options and guarantees have been considered as part of the technical provisions, an explicit statement confirming this is required and should be based on sufficient analysis confirming any allowance is appropriate or would not be material.

4.4. Interaction with other Lloyd's Requirements

A number of areas are required to be discussed in both the Statement of Actuarial Opinion (SAO) report and the AFR. In addition, some of the requirements of the AFR will be discussed in the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA). It is expected that some analysis from the SAO or ORSA may be included as part of the AFR. Where appropriate this analysis can be summarised in the AFR with clear referencing to the SAO report or ORSA. It should be noted that where there is a difference in basis between SAO and

SAF reporting (for example on any margins in claims provisions) the SAF reporting should focus on the Solvency II technical provisions.

As discussed in Section 3, there is overlap between SAF reporting and Lloyd's Principles of Doing Business. It is expected that SAF reporting will be used as evidence of Syndicate's compliance with the relevant Principles of Doing Business.

4.5. Nature of SAF Opinions

There is no prescribed wording for the opinions required on underwriting policy and reinsurance adequacy, or the overall sufficiency of Solvency II technical provisions. The SAF is expected to undertake sufficiently detailed and wide-ranging analysis in order to support clear statements of opinion on the adequacy of these items. The opinion does not constitute a formal sign-off of figures but evidences the input of the SAF into these areas.

Statements of opinion are expected to be concise and clearly made. Where relevant they can include reliance and limitations, and recommendations for improvement.

4.6. AFR Submissions

Submission of AFR sections for 2026 calendar year covering the 2025 year end General, Technical Provisions and Risk Management sections of the self-assessment template must be made by 29 May 2025. For clarity, Syndicates that elected during 2025 calendar year to provide the Underwriting Policy and Adequacy of Reinsurance Opinions as part of the 2026 May submission, should include this within as well as relevant sections completed for the self-assessment template.

For submission of the opinions on underwriting policy and reinsurance adequacy, which are forward looking and relate to the prospective business plan and reinsurance arrangements for the 2026 calendar year, two options are available to SAFs:

- Option 1: Submission of the opinions to Lloyd's by 2 November 2026.
- Option 2: Provision of information that is supplied by the SAF to the board to support the opinions at the time of submitting the Syndicate Business Forecast (SBF) to Lloyd's, with submission of final opinions no later than the due date for AFR sections covering the 2026 year end General, Technical Provisions and Risk Management for 2027 calendar year submission (i.e. 31 May 2027).

For Option 2, the information provided to the board to support the opinions should include that which the SAF judges as appropriate for the board to rely upon at the time of submitting the business plan to Lloyd's.

Where the Managing Agent wishes to adopt Option 2, they should inform Lloyd's no later than 7 August 2026 by contacting AFRReports@lloyds.com. Otherwise, Lloyd's will assume that the SAF is submitting in line with Option 1.

The timescales above are subject to future review. It is not expected to allow extensions to deadlines even if this has been granted in the past.

All the submissions described in this section should be made to the Actuarial Oversight Syndicate Reserving SecureShare site. Further information regarding SecureShare and access instructions can be found [here](#).

Where managing agents are submitting the same report and self-assessment template in respect of multiple syndicates, copies should be uploaded to each Syndicate's respective SecureShare folder. For example, should Managing Agent A produce a single report and self-assessment to cover both Syndicate ABCD and Syndicate WXYZ, then this one report should be uploaded to both ABCD's and WXYZ's SecureShare folders.

5 Review of Syndicate Actuarial Function Reporting

5.1. Self-Assessment Template Submission

All syndicates are required to submit SAF reporting as outlined in Section 4.6. Submissions must include a completed self-assessment template (in Excel format) of Lloyd's review criteria for the requirements covered by the submission and the documents referenced in the template. A link to the template is included within Appendix B of this report.

The self-assessment template must be submitted both for the submission of the AFR sections covering the General, Technical Provisions and Risk Management sections of the template, and for the submission of the opinions on underwriting policy and reinsurance adequacy. Where Option 2 is adopted for the submission of the opinions on underwriting policy and reinsurance adequacy, the self-assessment template must be submitted with the opinions (i.e. in May).

For each submission, the full self-assessment template should be provided, not deleting any of the tabs included in the original template. It is the responsibility of SAFs to update this template as appropriate to reflect the valuation date or calendar period relevant to the submission. Where a requirement is satisfied in the reporting, the response should be marked 'Y' and a reference to the material demonstrating this included. A response must be provided for all requirements. If a requirement is marked as partially covered 'P' or not covered 'N', then any relevant reference should be included along with a comment noting the reason the requirement is not addressed and the development plans associated with this. All references should be checked to ensure they reflect the current submission.

5.2. Lloyd's Review

The completed self-assessment templates will be considered by Lloyd's and queried for completeness and accuracy as appropriate. If the template has not been completed in line with 5.1 a resubmission will be requested.

While Lloyd's is not intending to review the reports against the assessment criteria every year, the AFR remains an important report for consideration in our ongoing oversight activities e.g. desktop reviews could lead to specific feedback on general reserving items as well as anything not reflected in the AFR. For those syndicates that have deficiencies highlighted from prior feedback or where we have selected reports to review Lloyd's may provide specific feedback on an individual basis.

6 Requirements of the Syndicate Actuarial Function

6.1. General

This section outlines the requirements of the SAF as specified in the regulations (see Appendix A for more details), it follows the order of requirements as included in the Lloyd's template for assessing compliance; the self-assessment template is included as Appendix B. The assessment is designed to achieve a standard required to fulfil the requirements of the regulations, but it is expected that the SAF will meet best market practice as this continues to develop. Because the UK regulatory framework continues to evolve through ongoing updates to the PRA Rulebook and related guidance, some requirements still allow for interpretation, and this guidance will be updated as needed.

Where information required for SAF reporting is documented elsewhere, it will normally be appropriate to include a summary of the work, uncertainties and conclusions within the AFR and to include a reference to the additional documents within the AFR.

Where specific examples are referenced within the AFR these should be specific to the characteristics of the agent/syndicate.

6.1.1. Proportionality

Proportionality can be applied as part of the SAF's work in meeting the requirements. Assessment of proportionality should consider the scale, nature and complexity of the underlying risks. More detail on this assessment and other factors to be considered on proportionality are set out in the PRA Rulebook (Technical Provisions - Further Requirements - 27).

6.1.2. Responsibilities and Tasks

The responsibilities and tasks of the actuarial function should include all the regulatory requirements and be clearly outlined in SAF documentation. These should be outlined in the SAF Terms of Reference.

For the calculation of technical provisions, the SAF's role includes the coordination and validation of this calculation. The validation element is covered in more detail in Section 6.2.7.

Governance, Objectivity and Independence

Requirements relevant to the governance of the actuarial function are set out in the PRA Rulebook Conditions Governing Business, supported by PRA supervisory expectations'.

The actuarial function is required to be independent of the revenue generating function of the undertaking and kept-free from the external influence of the board. It is expected that these requirements will be met by the governance associated with the actuarial function and will be outlined in its Terms of Reference. There is no prescribed governance structure for SAFs, as the most appropriate arrangement may vary according to the Syndicate structure. The governance structure should be considered by the management of each syndicate, and appropriately documented and reviewed.

The organisation of the SAF is also required to consider potential conflicts of interest. Among other items this should consider the lines of reporting and accountability for the various responsibilities of the function, particularly around validation of Technical Provisions. It is not a requirement that all possible conflicts of interest be eliminated, and it is expected that there will be a number of potential conflicts for SAFs to consider, appropriate mitigating measures adopted, and both items clearly documented.

6.1.3. Resourcing

The PRA Rulebook (Conditions Governing Business - Actuarial Function, rule 6.1(2)) requires the resourcing of the function to include knowledge of actuarial and financial mathematics, commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business. As for the other general requirements, this is likely to form part of the SAF Terms of Reference with clear accountability for ensuring it is fulfilled. There should be evidence of compliance with this requirement given the current make-up of the SAF and also the processes in place to ensure this is the case on an ongoing basis.

6.1.4. Compliance with Professional and Technical Standards

SAF activity and reporting should comply with all relevant professional requirements and guidance, and technical standards.

6.1.5. Consistency across Requirements

The requirements of the actuarial function cover several areas. It is therefore necessary that work is undertaken to ensure consistency of methodology/assumptions is assessed across these, and any differences considered and documented.

For example, the assumptions underlying the technical provisions should be considered for consistency with those used in capital modelling, business planning and wider risk management and where there are deviations these should be clearly explained.

6.1.6. External Data to the SAF

Where data provided externally to the SAF has been relied upon, clarity should be provided where components have not been reviewed or how comfort has been gained by the SAF to justify use of the data.

6.2. Technical Provisions

Most of the requirements for the actuarial function are concerned with processes and procedures surrounding the technical provisions. Detailed requirements need to be met across a range of areas covering the process, nature and validation of the calculation and a number of specific considerations to be made. The detail of these requirements is set out in the PRA Rulebook, primarily within the Technical Provisions Part and the Technical Provisions - Further Requirements Part.

6.2.1. Adequacy of the calculation

To demonstrate adequacy of the technical provisions calculation, the work of the SAF should include the following:

- A clear conclusion on the reliability and adequacy of the calculation
- Any limitations of the process and recommendations to address these.
- The likely drivers of deviation from the derived estimate and how these will be considered in future.
- A summary of the sensitivity of the derived result to key underlying assumptions, and if appropriate combinations of assumptions.

6.2.2. Coordination of calculation

In order to fulfil the requirement(s) relating to coordination of the technical provisions calculation, the work of the SAF should include the following:

- An overview of the process of the calculation, including at least: responsibilities, tasks and the review and sign-off process. The overview should have regard for materiality and proportionality associated with the business. There should be a clear conclusion on the reliability and adequacy of the process and any limitations and recommendations to address these should be highlighted.
- An assessment of the overall sufficiency of the technical provisions. This assessment should include qualitative and quantitative consideration of the potential for deviation from the derived estimate and focus on areas that are material and/or subject to particular uncertainty. The qualitative consideration should include a discussion of the key risks to the business and provide a description of the uncertainty. Quantitative analysis should be tailored to the nature of the underlying risks and may include figures on the likelihood of exceedance of the derived estimate and alternative scenario estimates based on varying key assumptions.
- Sufficient evidence should be included within the AFR or supporting documentation for the board to rely on the work carried out.
- Commentary on the consistency of the calculations with the relevant PRA Rulebooks and any associated texts. Any inconsistencies or ambiguities should be clearly outlined, and the approach taken justified.
- Processes for determining the accuracy, completeness and appropriateness of the data. Where any adjustments or simplifications to the data are made these should be clearly justified. Any residual data limitations should be highlighted, including a materiality assessment and recommendations to address these.

Consideration of the appropriateness of the homogenous risk groups used for the calculation. This should include, where appropriate, reference to geographical regions, external influences, underwriting policy, claims settlement patterns and future management actions. The homogeneous risk groups should also be defined in a way that is expected to be consistent over time, ensures consistency between the gross and reinsurance calculations and balances the homogeneity and credibility of data.

- Consideration of any relevant information provided by financial markets and available data on underwriting risks, including the potential for internal (such as reserving cycle) and external (such as inflation) factors to impact the provisions. This information should be appropriately integrated into the

assessment of technical provisions. Where the valuation of liabilities uses external data the SAF must demonstrate this to be more suitable than internal data. Relevant external benchmarks should be considered, where appropriate, to assist in the calculation or its validation. Any external data should be subject to the processes for ensuring the accuracy, completeness and appropriateness of data.

- Comparison of technical provisions from year to year and justification of any material differences in these. As a minimum Lloyd's expects this comparison to be undertaken at the level that forms the basis for the calculation of claims provisions (i.e. class of business and gross/reinsurance) and to consider movements in material non-claims provisions items of the technical provisions. Where there are material differences the analysis should be sufficiently detailed to uncover the drivers for these, for example comparison of movements by claim type where a particular one is driving experience. Where movements are the result of changes to methodology or assumptions the nature of, and reasons for, these should be clearly outlined.
- An assessment of the options and guarantees included in the undertaking's exposures. Any assumptions used in the valuation of options and guarantees should be consistent with current market data, current market practice and policyholder and management behaviour specific to the class of business and the undertaking. Although options and guarantees are not expected to be material in the majority of Syndicate business, an assessment of the potential for these is still required. The SAF should undertake sufficient work to assert that there is no material impact if this is the case.

6.2.3. Methodology and assumptions

To fulfil the requirement(s) relating to the appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions for the calculation, the following should be included in the work of the SAF:

- A description of the methods used in the calculation of the Technical Provisions.
- Detail on the significant judgements made in the determination of assumptions, including any approximations used. If no significant judgements have been made this should be clearly stated.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the methods and assumptions considering the nature, scale, current economic environment and complexity of the underlying risks. As a minimum this should include consideration of the lines of business, data available and management of the business.
- Consideration of the nature of cashflows being quantified, including the unit of cashflow modelling and time horizon of any projections. The associated assumptions should be clearly justified.
- Consideration of any non-standard techniques and detail on these methods, including justification for their use.

6.2.4. Systems

To fulfil the requirement(s) relating to sufficient support from information technology systems to the calculation process, the SAF should consider the models and information technology systems used in the calculation, any limitations associated with these and appropriate recommendations to address these.

6.2.5. Comparison against experience

To fulfil the requirement(s) relating to comparison of estimates against experience, the work of the actuarial function should include the following:

- An actual versus expected (AvE) analysis at an appropriate level of granularity considering the segmentation in 6.2.7, to allow drivers of deviation between expected and actual experience to be identified and investigated.
- Highlighting and explaining material deviations between expected and actual experience.
- Commentary on the accuracy of previous estimates, given the emerging experience.

The use of the AvE in the feedback loop for setting future estimates. This should include not only claims but all elements used in the projection of estimates, e.g. rate changes, geographical regions. If the deviation is not within an expected range or does not appear to be a temporary difference, then it is likely to be appropriate for changes to be made to the model or assumptions used. Given the uncertainty associated with projections it is not expected that every deviation in the AvE analysis will lead to an update to the methodology or assumptions, but consideration should be made of the appropriateness of these considering emerging experience and the outcome of this explicitly outlined.

- Clear conclusions drawn from the AvE around the appropriateness, completeness and accuracy of data and assumptions used in the previous and current valuation.
- Clear conclusions drawn from the AvE around the appropriateness of methodologies used in the previous and current valuation.

6.2.6. Calculation in specific circumstances

The SAF should ensure that the most appropriate approximations for calculating the best estimate are used in cases where there is insufficient quality data to apply reliable actuarial methods (referred to in PRA Rulebook Technical Provisions Part and Technical Provisions - Further Requirements Part).

Any associated approximations or simplifications should be identified and assessed for appropriateness and the need for future improvements/developments considered.

6.2.7. Validation

The regulatory requirements for validation of technical provisions are outlined in PRA Rulebook (Technical Provisions Further Requirements - 11B) The validation should be appropriately designed and robust given the nature of the risks being covered. It is expected that any potential for conflict of interest between the coordination, undertaking and validation of the technical provisions calculation be addressed within the governance structure of the SAF, and other functions involved in the process. A number of elements required as part of the calculation, such as movements analysis and AvE, may also form part of the validation process. Although a separate validation function is not required, the validation process needs to incorporate sufficient objective judgement on the process and calculation to satisfy the SAF that it is appropriate.

Where validation is carried out elsewhere there should be included a summary of the key findings in the AFR in addition to highlighting the level of independence in carrying out the validation.

The validation should be undertaken at least annually and cover the material aspects of the technical provisions calculation and the work undertaken to satisfy the SAF that each is appropriate, as a minimum including:

- How the validation has been designed including the level of independence to the calculation of the Technical Provisions.
- A movement analysis comparing to previous year-end, highlighting and explaining any material movements to the various elements of the technical provisions. Where the movements are driven by particular class(es) of business, this should be highlighted within the explanation.
- Gross and reinsurance recoveries
- Homogeneous risk groups
- The appropriateness, completeness and accuracy of the data
- The appropriateness of the grouping of policies into homogenous risk groups
- Any remedies applied to address limitations of the data.
- The appropriateness of any approximations applied in the calculation of the technical provisions.
- The adequacy of the assumptions used in the calculation of the technical provisions.
 - This shall include assessment of the impact of changes to the assumptions regarding future management actions on the valuation of the technical provisions; where changes to an assumption about future management action have a significant impact on the technical provisions, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall be able to explain the reasons for this impact and how the impact is taken into account in their decision-making process
- The adequacy of the methods applied in the calculation of technical provisions.
- The appropriateness of the level of the technical provisions with respect to all of the obligations towards policy holder

6.2.8. Climate related considerations (SS5/25)

In line with SS5/25, syndicates should provide high-level commentary on how climate-related risks have been considered to date within Technical Provisions, recognising that 2026 is a gap-analysis and planning year. The AFR should summarise:

- any initial findings from the SS5/25 gap analysis relevant to reserving (e.g., data gaps, modelling capability, scenario analysis readiness);
- any planned actions to address these gaps as part of the syndicate's SS5/25 action plan;
- any known limitations that currently prevent full integration of climate-related risks into TP methodologies or assumptions.

6.3. Opinion on Underwriting Policy

Detailed requirements need to be met covering the Opinion on Underwriting Policy and several specific considerations to be made. The detail of these requirements is set out in the PRA Rulebook (Conditions Governing Business – Actuarial Function rule 6.7).

6.3.1. Nature of the Opinion

To satisfy the general requirement(s) relating to the opinion on underwriting policy, the actuarial function should provide:

- An opinion on the overall business plan including articulation of how the opinion has been reached given the analysis undertaken.
- Analysis supporting the opinion. The analysis should be at a sufficient level of detail to support the conclusion of the opinion.
- Any concerns that the SAF has as to the adequacy of the business plan. In this context adequacy refers to the coverage of future claims and expenses.
- Recommendations to improve the plan and the detail and timescales for implementing these.
- Analysis on the consistency of the plan with the risk appetite. Any inconsistencies and associated recommendations should be highlighted.
- The consistency of the plan with the assumptions used in the estimation of technical provisions.

6.3.2. Sufficiency of Premium

The opinion is required to consider the sufficiency of premiums to cover future claims and expenses, taking into consideration the nature of the underlying risks and any contractual terms. To make this assessment the SAF should consider as a minimum:

- Analysis on the sufficiency of premiums to cover future claims and expenses. This analysis should consider both qualitative and quantitative factors.
- Consideration of sufficiency of premiums based on the drivers for deviation from the expected position. This should include analysis of the key areas of uncertainty and the range of outcomes if experience deviates from the expected level.
- Realistic alternatives to the business plan which would affect the distribution of outcomes. This analysis should be targeted to alternatives that may arise given current market conditions or may improve performance of the business based on risk appetite or other metrics.
- The sufficiency of premiums to cover any options or guarantees to policyholders. Any assumptions used in the valuation of options and guarantees should be consistent with current market data, current market practice and policyholder and management behaviour specific to the class of business and the undertaking. Although options and guarantees are not expected to be material in the majority of Syndicate business, an assessment of the potential for these is still required. The SAF should undertake sufficient work to assert that there is no material impact if this is the case.

6.3.3. External and Internal Influences

The opinion and supporting analysis should include consideration of the potential for internal or external influences to impact the business. These influences should be considered and implemented at the homogeneous risk group level where appropriate. As a minimum these should include:

- External influences: Inflation, legal and underwriting environment (including the underwriting cycle).
- Internal influences: Change in portfolio composition, potential concentrations of risk, premium adjustment systems, changes to internal processes.

Anti-Selection

The PRA Rulebook defines anti-selection as the progressive tendency of a portfolio of insurance contracts to attract or retain insureds with a higher risk profile (PRA Rulebook Conditions Governing Business - Actuarial Function 6.7(3))

To account for the potential impact of this effect the work of the SAF informing the opinion on underwriting policy should consider:

- The potential for anti-selection to impact the portfolio. This assessment should be made based on particular risks associated with different product classes. Where the potential for anti-selection is not considered to be material this should be explicitly stated and justified.
- Underwriting processes and controls in place to manage the risk of anti-selection.
- Consideration of bonus-malus and different distribution routes on acquisition costs and anti-selection.

6.3.4. Reinsurance To Close (“RITC”) Syndicates

RITC syndicates are required to provide an opinion on the underwriting policy. Sections 6.3.1 – 6.3.4 should be considered when providing an opinion, as well as:

- Articulation of the business appetite for any new acquisitions or transactions
- Documentation of the ‘general’ due diligence process for new opportunities and how the Actuarial Function has contributed to this.
- Documentation of how uncertainties and potential risks are assessed for prospective transactions. For example, assessment of the risk of future claims emergence particularly on long tail lines of business.
- Statements on how risk premiums are determined and governance process for sign-off of these.
- The risk appetite for deciding to proceed or not with any opportunities presented to the Board along with the opinion of the Actuarial Function on the adequacy of this process.
- Explicit commentary on whether bonus-malus and anti-selection are considered as part of the transaction process and how they are mitigated if material.
- Whether any inwards transactions have occurred in the last 12 months and whether the due diligence process adopted was in line with the ‘general’ due process as referenced in the second bullet above. If not, then what was the rationale for the deviation. For clarity, “last 12 months” for the 2026 calendar year reporting is defined as the period from November 2025 to October 2026 (inclusive) on the basis that either the Underwriting Policy Opinion or information underpinning the 2027 calendar year business plan will be provided to Lloyd’s by 2nd November 2026.

6.3.5. Run-off Syndicates

Run-off syndicates are not required to provide an opinion on underwriting policy. The appropriateness of provisions for any live exposures should be commented upon within the General, Technical Provisions and Risk Management Actuarial Function report.

6.3.6. Climate related considerations (SS5/25)

SS5/25 reinforces the need to embed climate-related risks into underwriting and strategic planning. For 2026, SAFs should provide qualitative commentary reflecting where their SS5/25 gap analysis has identified:

- potential climate-related underwriting risk exposures
- emerging areas where climate considerations may need to be incorporated into underwriting analysis in future
- any planned development work included in the SS5/25 action plan.

6.4. Opinion on Adequacy of Reinsurance

Detailed requirements need to be met covering the Opinion on Adequacy of Reinsurance and several specific considerations to be made. The detail of these requirements are set out in the PRA Rulebook Conditions Governing Business - 6.8.

6.4.1. Nature of the Opinion

To satisfy the general requirement(s) relating to the opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements, the actuarial function should provide:

- An opinion on the adequacy of the reinsurance arrangements including articulation of how the opinion has been reached given the analysis undertaken.
- Analysis supporting the opinion. The analysis should be at a sufficient level of detail to support the conclusion of the opinion.
- Any concerns that the SAF has as to the adequacy of the reinsurance arrangements. In this context adequacy refers to the performance of the reinsurance arrangements in achieving the target risk profile of the Syndicate.
- Recommendations to improve the reinsurance arrangements, including considerations of alternative structures. The detail and timescales for implementing recommendations should also be included.
- The consistency of the assessment of reinsurance adequacy with the assumptions used in the estimation of technical provisions.

6.4.2. Risk Profile

The adequacy of the reinsurance arrangements should be considered with regard to consistency with the Syndicate risk profile/appetite and the underwriting policy/business plan. This consideration should include quantitative analysis of the impact the reinsurance has on net claims volatility.

Where the syndicate is part of a wider group consideration of the reinsurance program for the group as a whole and its impact on and appropriateness for the Syndicate should be included.

6.4.3. Credit Risks

The opinion on the adequacy of the reinsurance arrangements should consider the credit worthiness of the reinsurers. This should consider the potential exposure to losses either through reinsurer inability or unwillingness to pay (dispute risk).

6.4.4. Stress Scenarios

The adequacy of the reinsurance cover should be considered in terms of both the expected performance and that under stressed scenarios.

In particular:

- The extent to which the arrangements support the ability of the undertaking to remain solvent in stressed scenarios.
- The potential impact from aggregation of risk.
- The risk of exhaustion of cover including probabilities.
- The ability of reinsurers and SPVs, from which recoverables are due, to meet their commitments in a stressed environment. For example, this could be achieved by deteriorating the credit ratings of the counterparties in order to reflect the higher risk of non-payment under stressed market conditions.

6.4.5. Run-Off and RITC Syndicates

Run-off and RITC Syndicates are required to provide an opinion on the adequacy of Reinsurance. Sections 6.4.1 – 6.4.4 should be considered when providing an opinion as well as:

- Consideration of whether any additional reinsurance cover should be purchased and what circumstances should trigger this consideration.

6.4.6. Run-Off and RITC Syndicates

Given SS5/25's expectations for integrating climate related risks into risk management, reinsurance, and counterparty considerations, SAFs should include high level commentary summarising:

- any relevant findings from the SS5/25 gap analysis concerning reinsurance resilience, aggregation exposures or reinsurer credit risk under climate related stresses;
- planned actions within the SS5/25 action plan to improve assessment of climate related reinsurance risks;
- known limitations or capability gaps in assessing climate related reinsurance impacts.

6.5. Contribution to Risk Management

6.5.1. Risk Management Framework

The Risk Management Framework is not the responsibility of the SAF. However, it is required to contribute to the effective implementation of the risk management system of the undertaking and this should include any areas of risk management that interact with the required roles of the SAF. The risk management system (PRA Rulebook, Conditions Governing Business 3.1) is defined as comprising strategies, processes and reporting procedures necessary to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report on a continuous basis the risks, at an individual and at an aggregated level, to which they are or could be exposed, and their interdependencies.

How the SAF will contribute to the risk management framework, including any interaction with other functions, should be part of the SAF terms of reference and a summary of the work undertaken in this area included in the AFR.

6.5.2. Capital Modelling

Part of the requirement for contribution to the effective implementation of the risk management system requires the actuarial function to contribute to the modelling of the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). In particular the integration of technical provision calculations with this work area, and also any other input resulting from the work of the SAF.

6.5.3. ORSA

The ORSA is a key part of the risk-management system under Solvency UK. The actuarial function is required to contribute to this assessment as part of its role in contributing to risk management. This should include involvement in aspects of the ORSA that rely on output of the actuarial function which would include, as a minimum, technical provisions and consideration of the business plan and reinsurance arrangements.

Appendix A - Regulatory Requirements and Other References

The PRA Rulebook - Conditions Governing Business

[Conditions Governing Business | Prudential Regulation Authority Handbook & Rulebook](#)

Relevant extracts from the rulebook are included below:

6 Actuarial Function

6.1

(1) A firm must provide for an effective actuarial function to:

- (a) coordinate the calculation of technical provisions;*
- (b) ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used, as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;*
- (c) assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;*
- (d) compare the best estimate against experience;*
- (e) inform the governing body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;*
- (f) oversee the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in Technical Provisions 12;*
- (g) express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;*
- (h) express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and*
- (i) contribute to the effective implementation of the risk-management system referred to in 3, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the SCR and MCR and to the firm's ORSA.*

(2) The actuarial function must be carried out by persons who have knowledge of actuarial and financial mathematics, commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the firm's business, and who are able to demonstrate their relevant experience with applicable professional and other standards.

6.2

A firm must provide for an actuarial function that, in coordinating the calculation of the technical provisions, includes all of the following tasks:

- (1) applies methodologies and procedures to assess the sufficiency of technical provisions and to ensure that their calculation is consistent with the requirements set out in the Technical Provisions Part and the Valuation Part;*
- (2) assesses the uncertainty associated with the estimates made in the calculation of technical provisions;*
- (3) ensures that any limitations of data used to calculate technical provisions are properly dealt with;*
- (4) ensures that the most appropriate approximations for the purposes of calculating the best estimate are used in cases referred to in Technical Provisions 12.2;*
- (5) ensure that homogeneous risk groups of insurance and reinsurance obligations are identified for an appropriate assessment of the underlying risks;*
- (6) consider relevant information provided by financial markets and generally available data on underwriting risks and ensure that it is integrated into the assessment of technical provisions;*
- (7) compare and justify any material differences in the calculation of technical provisions from year to year; and*
- (8) ensure that an appropriate assessment is provided of options and guarantees included in contracts of insurance.*

6.3

A firm must ensure that the actuarial function assesses whether the methodologies and assumptions used in the calculation of the technical provisions are appropriate for the specific lines of business of the firm and for the way the business of the firm is managed, having regard to the available data.

6.4

A firm must ensure that the actuarial function assesses whether the information technology systems used in the calculation of technical provisions sufficiently support the actuarial and statistical procedures.

6.5

(1) A firm must ensure that the actuarial function, when comparing best estimates against experience, reviews the quality of past best estimates and uses the insights gained from this assessment to improve the quality of current calculations.

(2) That comparison of best estimates against experience must include comparisons between observed values and the estimates underlying the calculation of the best estimate, in order to draw conclusions on the appropriateness, accuracy and completeness of the data and assumptions used, as well as on the methodologies applied in the firm's calculations.

6.6

A firm must ensure that:

- (1) information submitted to the governing body on the calculation of the technical provisions includes at least a reasoned analysis on the reliability and adequacy of its calculations and on the sources and the degree of uncertainty of the estimate of the technical provisions;*
- (2) the analysis referred to at 6.6(1) is supported by a sensitivity analysis that includes an investigation of the sensitivity of the technical provisions to each of the major risks underlying the obligations which are covered in the technical provisions; and*
- (3) the actuarial function clearly states and explains any concerns it may have concerning the adequacy of technical provisions.*

6.7

A firm must ensure that the opinion on the overall underwriting policy to be expressed by the actuarial function referred to in 6.1(1)(g) at least includes conclusions regarding the following considerations:

- (1) sufficiency of the premiums to be earned to cover future claims and expenses, notably taking into consideration the underlying risks (including underwriting risks), and the impact of options and guarantees included in contracts of insurance on the sufficiency of premiums ;*
- (2) the effect of inflation, legal risk, change in the composition of the firm's portfolio, and of systems which adjust the premiums that policyholders pay upwards or downwards depending on their claims history (bonus-malus systems) or similar systems, implemented in specific homogeneous risk groups; and*
- (3) the progressive tendency of a portfolio of contracts of insurance to attract or retain policyholders with a higher risk profile (anti-selection).*

6.8

A firm must ensure that the opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements to be expressed by the actuarial function in accordance with 6.1(1)(h) includes analysis on the adequacy of the following:

- (1) the firm's risk profile and underwriting policy;*
- (2) reinsurance providers taking into account their credit standing;*
- (3) the expected cover under stress scenarios in relation to the underwriting policy; and*
- (4) the calculation of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.*

6.9

(1) A firm must ensure that the actuarial function produces a written report to be submitted to the governing body, at least annually.

(2) The report referred to at 6.9(1) must:

- (a) document all tasks that have been undertaken by the actuarial function and their results; and*
- (b) clearly identify any deficiencies and give recommendations as to how such deficiencies should be remedied.*

11B Valuations of Technical Provisions – Validation

11B.1 (1) A firm must validate the calculation of technical provisions, in particular by comparison against experience as referred to in 4.4 and Technical Provisions 13, at least once a year and when there are indications that the data, assumptions or methods used in the calculation or the level of the technical provisions are no longer appropriate.

(2) The validation referred to in 11B.1(1) must cover the following:

- (a) the appropriateness, completeness and accuracy of data used in the calculation of technical provisions as set out in Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 4;*
- (b) the appropriateness of any grouping of policies in accordance with Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 19;*
- (c) the remedies to limitations of the data referred to in Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 5;*
- (d) the appropriateness of approximations referred to in Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 6 for the purposes of calculating the best estimate;*
- (e) the adequacy and realism of assumptions used in the calculation of technical provisions for the purposes of meeting the requirements in Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 7 to 11;*
- (f) the adequacy, applicability and relevance of the actuarial and statistical methods applied in the calculation of technical provisions; and*
- (g) the appropriateness of the level of the technical provisions as referred to in Chapter 14 of the Technical Provisions Part necessary to comply with the firm's technical provisions as set out in Technical Provisions 2.1 to 2.3.*

11B.2 For the purposes of 11B.1(2)(d), a firm must assess the impact of changes in the assumptions on future management actions on the valuation of the technical provisions. Where changes in an assumption on future management action have a significant impact on the technical provisions, a firm must be able to explain the reasons for this impact and how the impact is taken into account in its decisionmaking process.

11B.3 A firm must ensure that the validation referred to in 11B.1(1) is:

- (1) carried out separately for homogeneous risk groups.*
- (2) carried out separately for the best estimate, the risk margin and technical provisions calculated according to the market value of financial instruments which reliably replicate future cash-flows in accordance with Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 22.*
- (3) carried out separately for technical provisions where the matching adjustment is applied.*
- (4) in relation to the best estimate, carried out separately for the gross best estimate and amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.*
- (5) in relation to general insurance and reinsurance obligations, carried out separately for premium provisions and provisions for claims outstanding.*

11C Valuation of Technical Provisions – Documentation

11C.1 A firm must ensure that it documents the following processes:

- (1) the collection of data and analysis of its quality and other information that relates to the calculation of technical provisions;*
- (2) the choice of assumptions used in the calculation of technical provisions, in particular the choice of relevant assumptions about the allocation of expenses;*
- (3) the selection and application of actuarial and statistical methods for the calculation of technical provisions; and*
- (4) the validation of technical provisions.*

11C.2 For the purposes of 11C.1(1), the firm must ensure that the documentation includes:

- (1) a directory of the data used in the calculation of the technical provisions, specifying their source, characteristics and usage;*
- (2) the specification for the collection, processing and application of data referred to in Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 4.3(5); and*

(3) where data is not used consistently over time in the calculation of technical provisions, a description of the inconsistent use and its justification.

11C.3 For the purposes of 11C.1(2), a firm must ensure that the documentation includes:

- (1) a directory of all the relevant assumptions that the calculation of technical provisions is based upon; this must include assumptions on future management actions;
- (2) a justification for the choice of the assumptions underlying the calculation of technical provisions;
- (3) a description of the inputs on which the choice is based;
- (4) the objectives of the choice and the criteria used for determining the appropriateness of this choice;
- (5) any material limitations in the choice made;
- (6) a description of the processes in place to review the choice of assumptions;
- (7) a justification for the changes of assumptions from one period to another and an estimation of the impact of material changes; and
- (8) the relevant deviations from assumptions about future management actions referred to in *Technical Provisions - Further Requirements 8.2*.

Other References

IFoA Seminar on the Actuarial Function – Lloyd’s Vision

<https://www.actuaries.org.uk/learn-develop/attend-event/actuarial-function-general-insurance>

Bank of England website: We are keeping up to date with reporting requirements following the United Kingdom’s exit from the European Union and will update the market as and when necessary.

<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/>

Appendix B - Lloyd's Self-assessment Template

Provided in Excel format "Syndicate Actuarial Function Report Review Self Assessment" at this link, under Actuarial function guidance:

[Lloyd's Reserving Guidance and Support Materials - Lloyd's \(lloyds.com\)](#)

There have been no changes to the questions included in the Self-Assessment template since the previous AFR submission period.