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SYNDICATE 3622
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2021

SYNDICATE 3622
31 DECEMBER 2021

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SYNDICATE 3622

31 DECEMBER 2021

STRATEGIC REPORT OF THE MANAGING AGENT

Overview

Syndicate 3622 (the 'syndicate') underwrites life insurance and reinsurance at Lloyd's.

The capacities of the syndicates managed by Beazley Furlonge Ltd are as follows:

Syndicate Number	Capacity 2021	Capacity 2020
2623	£2,348.4m	£1,932.4m
623	£514.8m	£422.6m
5623	£144.2m	£83.5m
6107	£70.5m	£69.5m
3623	£65.4m	£71.9m
3622	£27.8m	£25.9m

The result for syndicate 3622 for the year ended 31 December 2021 is a profit of £3,615.1k (2020 loss: £525.4k).

Year of account results

The 2019 year of account declares a return on capacity of 6.4% with a return to more stable underwriting conditions following the adverse events on the life reinsurance book in 2020. The 2020 year of account is currently forecasting a breakeven position.

Rating environment

Overall rates on renewal business increased by 1% in 2021 (2020: 1% Increase).

Combined ratio

The combined ratio of an insurance provider is a measure of its operating performance and represents the ratio of its total costs (including claims and expenses) to total net earned premium. A combined ratio under 100% indicates an underwriting profit. The calculation of the combined ratio for the syndicate includes all claims and other costs of the syndicate but excludes foreign exchange gains or losses. We believe this represents the most transparent and useful measure of operating performance as it ensures that all of the costs of being in business are captured, whether directly linked to underwriting activity or not. The syndicate's combined ratio has improved in 2021 to 77% (2020: 103%) driven by a reduction in the claims ratio.

Claims

The claims ratio of an insurance provider is a measure of the claims experience and represents the ratio of its net insurance claims to net earned premium. The claims ratio has improved to 39% (2020: 68%).

Net operating expenses

Net operating expenses, including business acquisition costs and administrative expenses, were £5,985.8k (2020: £7,452.5k). The expense ratio of an insurance provider is a measure of the net operating expenses to net earned premium. The expense ratio for 2021 is 38% (2020: 35%).

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Brokerage costs	3,533.2	4,211.5
Other acquisition costs	400.5	660.6
Total acquisition costs	3,933.7	4,872.1
Administrative and other expenses	2,052.1	2,580.4
Net operating expenses*	5,985.8	7,452.5

* A further breakdown of net operating expenses can be found in note 4.

Brokerage costs as a percentage of net earned premiums are approximately 23% (2020: 20%). Brokerage costs are deferred and expensed over the life of the associated premiums in accordance with accounting guidelines. Other acquisition costs comprise costs that have been identified as being directly related to underwriting activity (e.g. underwriters' salaries and Lloyd's box rental). These costs are also deferred in line with premium earning patterns. Administrative expenses comprise primarily IT costs, facilities costs, Lloyd's central costs and other support costs.

STRATEGIC REPORT OF THE MANAGING AGENT (CONTINUED)

Reinsurance

Reinsurance is purchased for a number of reasons:

- to mitigate the impact of catastrophes such as hurricanes and non-natural catastrophes such as cyber attacks;
- to enable the syndicate to put down large lead lines on risks we underwrite; and
- to manage capital to lower levels.

In 2021, the amount spent on outward reinsurance was £5,810.1k (2020: £3,251.2k). As a percentage of gross premiums written it increased to 26% in 2021 (2020:15%).

Solvency II

The Solvency II regime came into force on 1 January 2016. Beazley continues to provide Solvency II pillar 3 reporting to Lloyd's for the syndicate. Under Solvency II requirements, the syndicate is required to produce a Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR') which sets out the amount of capital that is required to reflect the risks contained within the business. Lloyd's reviews the syndicate's proposed SCR each year in conjunction with the syndicate's business plan.

Solvency capital requirement

The current SCR has been established using our Solvency II approved internal model which has been run within the regime as prescribed by Lloyd's. In order to perform the capital assessment, we have made significant investments in both models and process:

- we use sophisticated mathematical models that reflect the key risks in the business allowing for probability of occurrence, impact if they do occur, and interaction between risk types. A key focus of these models is to understand the risk posed to individual teams, and to the business as a whole, of a possible deterioration in the underwriting cycle; and
- the internal model process is embedded so that teams can see the direct and objective link between underwriting decisions and the capital allocated to that team. This gives a consistent and comprehensive picture of the risk/reward profile of the business and allows teams to focus on strategies that improve return on capital.

Outlook

The 2020 year of account is currently forecasting a breakeven return on capacity, which is predominantly due to prudent reserving.

The syndicate experienced modest inwards premium growth across the life book during the year but the purchase of additional life facultative reinsurance has resulted in a reduction in overall earned premium.

The recent tragic invasion of Ukraine which has sparked war in Eastern Europe is an ongoing reminder of the complexities the syndicate faces when navigating risk. In spite of this, the syndicate has solid growth targets for 2022, largely built around sales of group life policies through employers.

A P Cox

Active underwriter

2 March 2022

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MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT

The managing agent presents its report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

This annual report is prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ('FRS102') and Financial Reporting Standard 103: Insurance Contracts ('FRS103') in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium-size Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations relating to insurance companies.

Principal activities

The principal activity of syndicate 3622 is the transaction of life business at Lloyd's.

Business review

A review of the syndicate's activities is included in the strategic report.

Risk governance and reporting

Beazley Furlonge Limited's board of directors has the responsibility for defining and monitoring the risk appetite within which Beazley Furlonge Limited ('BFL') and the syndicates operate (collectively, 'Beazley'), with key individuals and committees accountable for day-to-day management of risks and controls. Regular reporting by the risk management team in board meetings and senior management committees ensures that risks are monitored and managed as they arise.

Climate change/Responsible business

Led by Beazley plc's Board and supported by the Boards of Beazley Furlonge Ltd, Beazley Insurance Dac, and Beazley Insurance Company Inc, ESG issues and climate related risk have become regular agenda items throughout 2021. In March 2021 we launched our first Responsible Business Strategy. This document, and the subsequent update which is published alongside the Beazley plc annual report and accounts, sets out the goals and targets across a wider range of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, including climate change.

In addition to the summary Responsible Business report, Beazley plc has disclosed its compliance with the TCFD's Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures at the consolidated group level in the Beazley plc annual report and accounts. The 2021 Beazley Annual report and accounts can be found here: <https://reports.beazley.com/2021-annual/>

Risk management

As a risk-taking organisation, we pride ourselves on understanding the drivers of risk for our clients and our business and in seeking ways to mitigate it. As the syndicate continues its journey of change and growth, the risk function is focused on delivering complementary risk oversight improvements.

The last two years of navigating the pandemic have demonstrated just how quickly a risk can change. It demonstrated the importance of the syndicate continuing to monitor the development of other significant risks. As an example, the risk that cyber threats pose to the global economy, to society and to Beazley has climbed up the risk function's agenda. Similarly, the changing scale and profile of natural catastrophe risk driven by climate change has become apparent. The Climate change and responsible business section of this report sets out our approach to risk in managing climate change.

As a risk function we must be ready to explore the changing risk landscape. By creating a risk culture that embeds risk management into our daily operations, built around a robust risk framework, we are able to manage challenges to our assumptions about risks as they arise, whilst protecting our business and those of our clients.

You will be able to read the details of the performance of our risk framework further in this report, but we would like to pick out some highlights for our work on risk during 2021 below. During 2021 we have been actively enhancing the risk management framework to ensure it supports our risk oversight responsibilities and effective challenge of the changing risk landscape. This includes risks arising from our growth plans, and the business' programme of operational enhancement. Our risk framework will also need to adapt to ensure it remains able to manage an increasingly complex risk and controls environment. Just as importantly, we will need to stress test management's assumptions about risk mitigation to ensure they will remain resilient should risks crystallise.

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MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

While we manage the challenges that growth and operational enhancement can bring, we also need to address emerging and climate risks as well as regulatory and legal changes such as preparing for the Beazley Group implementation of IFRS 17, IFRS 9, and BEIS proposals for governance reform. The risk function is actively engaged in these initiatives to provide second line oversight and ensure the risk framework adapts accordingly.

Key to the success of the performance of risk management across the business has been building the collaboration between Beazley's assurance functions, in particular the compliance and risk teams under the new structure, to deliver a more robust second line oversight function. As we move forward, working with our colleagues across the business to further embed risk management into our business processes will ensure that we are able to achieve our goals supported by a robust risk culture.

Control statement

The latest chief risk officer report to the board has confirmed that the control environment has not identified any significant failings or weaknesses in key processes.

Risk management philosophy

The syndicate's risk management philosophy is to balance the risks the business takes on with the associated cost of controlling these risks, whilst also operating within the risk appetite agreed by the board. In addition, our risk management processes are designed to continuously monitor our risk profile against risk appetite and to exploit opportunities as they arise.

Risk management strategy

The Beazley Furlonge Limited board has delegated executive oversight of the risk management department to the executive committee, which in turn has delegated immediate oversight to the risk and regulatory committee.

The board has also delegated oversight of the risk management framework to the risk committee. Clear roles, responsibilities and accountabilities are in place for the management of risks and controls, and all employees are aware of the role they play in all aspects of the risk management process, from identifying sources of risk to playing their part in the control environment. The impact of each risk is recorded in the risk register on a 1:10 likelihood of that risk manifesting in the next 12 months. A risk owner has been assigned responsibility for each risk, and it is the responsibility of that individual to periodically assess the impact of the risk and to ensure appropriate risk mitigation procedures are in place. External factors facing the business and the internal controls in place are routinely reassessed and changes made when necessary.

On an annual basis the board agrees the risk appetite for each risk event and this is documented in the risk management framework document. The residual financial impact is managed in a number of ways, including:

- mitigating the impact of the risk through the application of controls;
- transferring or sharing risk through outsourcing and purchasing insurance and reinsurance; and
- tolerating risk in line with the risk appetite.

In addition, the following core risk management principles have been adopted:

- there is a culture of risk awareness, in which risks are identified, assessed, challenged and managed;
- risk management is a part of the wider governance environment in which challenge is sought and welcomed;
- risk mitigation techniques employed are fit for purpose and proportionate to the business;
- risk management is a core capability for all employees;
- risk management is embedded in day-to-day activities;
- risk management processes are robust and supported by verifiable management information; and
- risk management information and reporting are timely, clear, accurate and appropriately escalated.

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MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

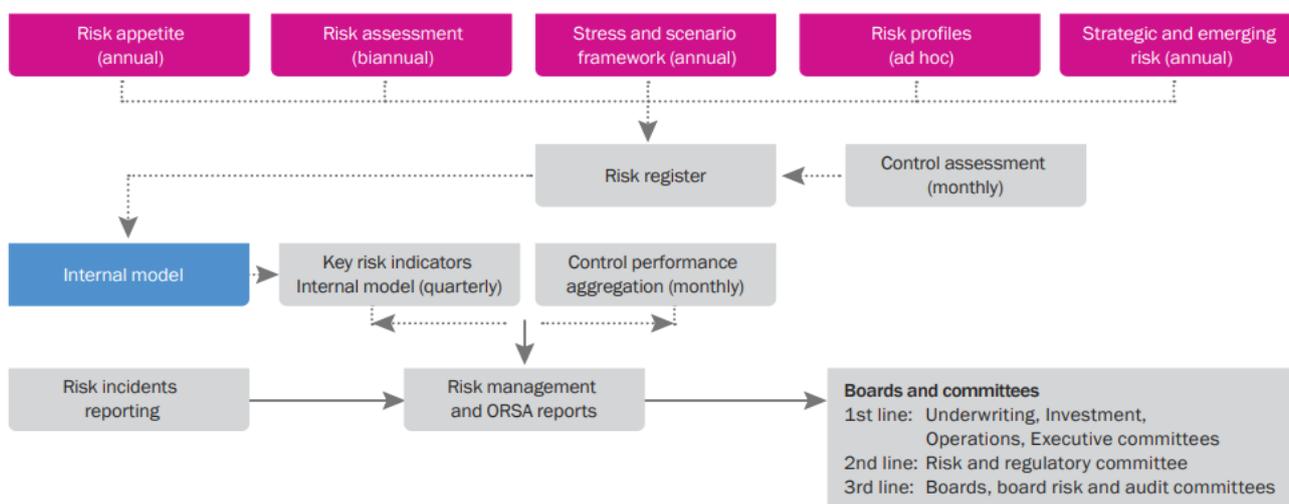
Risk management framework

The managing agent takes an enterprise-wide approach to managing risk, following the syndicate's risk management framework. The framework establishes our approach to identifying, measuring, mitigating and monitoring the syndicate's key risks. The managing agent has adopted the 'three lines of defence' framework. Across the business, there are two defined risk-related roles: risk owner and control reporter. Each risk event is owned by the risk owner, who is a senior member of staff. Risk owners, with support and challenge provided by the risk management team, perform a risk assessment twice a year, including an assessment of heightened and emerging risks.



The risk management framework comprises a number of risk management components, which when added together describe how risk is managed on a day-to-day basis. The framework includes a risk register that captures the risk universe (approximately 50 risk events grouped into eight risk categories: insurance, market, credit, liquidity, operational, regulatory and legal, group and strategic), the risk appetite set by the board, and the control environment that is operated by the business to remain within the risk appetite and which is monitored and signed off by control reporters.

Risk Management Framework



The diagram above illustrates the components of the risk management framework as operated across Beazley.

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MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

In summary, the board identifies risk, assesses risk and sets risk appetite. The business then implements a control environment which describes how the business should operate to stay within risk appetite. The risk management function reviews and challenges these assessments and reports to the board on how well the business is operating, using a risk management report.

For each risk, the risk management report brings together a view of how successfully the business is managing risk and whether there have been any events that we can learn from (risk incidents). Finally, the framework is continually evaluated and where appropriate improved, through the consideration of stress and scenario testing, themed reviews using risk profiles, and an assessment of strategic and emerging risks.

During 2021 the risk management framework was enhanced with regards to evidencing risk management challenge, assessing emerging risks and assessing risk culture. A suite of risk management reports are provided to the boards and committees to assist senior management and board members to discharge their oversight and decision making responsibilities. The risk reports include the risk appetite statement, the risk management report, risk profiles, stress and scenario testing, reverse stress testing, an emerging and strategic report, a report to the Beazley plc remuneration committee and the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) report.

The internal audit function considers the risk management framework in the development of its audit universe to determine its annual risk-based audit plan. The plan is based on, among other inputs, the inherent and residual risk scores as captured in the risk register. Finally, a feedback loop operates, with recommendations from the internal audit reviews being assessed by the business and the risk management function for inclusion in the risk register as appropriate.

The risk for financial performance

The board of the managing agent monitors and manages risks grouped into eight categories, which cover the universe of risk that could affect the syndicate. The board confirm that they have undertaken a robust assessment of the principal and emerging risks and uncertainties that the syndicate faces. The board considers insurance and strategic risk categories to be the most significant for Beazley. Refer to below for further discussion of climate change risk, and how it interacts with the risks and uncertainties discussed here.

Insurance risk

Given the nature of the syndicate's business, the key risks that impact financial performance arise from insurance activities. The main insurance risks can be summarised in the following categories:

- **Reserve risk:** The syndicate has a consistent reserving philosophy. However, there is a risk that the reserves put aside for expected losses turn out to be insufficient. This could be due to any of the three drivers of risk described above. The managing agent uses a range of techniques to mitigate this risk including a detailed reserving process which compares estimates established by the claims team with a top-down statistical view developed by the actuarial team. A suite of metrics is also used to ensure consistency each year.
- **Single risk losses:** Given the size of policy limits offered on each risk, it is unlikely that the poor performance of one policy will have a material impact on the syndicate's financial performance.

Strategic risk

Alongside these insurance risks, the success of the syndicate depends on the execution of an appropriate strategy. The main strategic risks can be summarised as follows:

- **Strategic decisions:** The syndicate's performance would be affected in the event of making strategic decisions that do not add value. The managing agent on behalf of the syndicate mitigates this risk through the combination of recommendations and challenge from non-executive directors, debate at the Beazley plc executive committee and input from the strategy and performance group (a group of approximately 30+ senior individuals from across different disciplines at Beazley).
- **Environment:** There is a risk that the chosen strategy cannot be executed because of the environmental conditions within which the syndicate operates, thereby delaying the timing of the strategy.
- **Communication:** Having the right strategy and environment is of little value if the strategy is not communicated internally so that the whole group is heading in the same direction, or if key external stakeholders are not aware of the syndicate's progress against its strategy.

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MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

- **Senior management performance:** There is a risk that senior management could be overstretched or could fail to perform, which would have a detrimental impact on the performance. The performance of the senior management team is monitored by the chief executive and culture and people team and overseen by the Beazley plc nomination committee.
- **Reputation:** Although reputational risk is a consequential risk, i.e., it emerges upon the occurrence of another risk manifesting, it has the potential to have a significant impact on an organisation. The Beazley Management limited staff who work on behalf of the syndicate are expected to act honourably by doing the right thing.
- **Flight:** There is a risk that the managing agent could be unable to deliver its strategy due to the loss of key personnel. The syndicate has controls in place to identify and monitor this risk, for example through succession planning.
- **Crisis management:** This is the risk caused by the destabilising effect of the syndicate having to deal with a crisis and is mitigated by having a detailed crisis management plan.
- **Corporate transaction:** There is a risk that Beazley could undertake a corporate transaction which did not return the expected value to the syndicate. This risk is mitigated through the due diligence performed, the financial structure of transactions and the implementation activity.

Under the environment risk heading, the board identifies and analyses emerging and strategic risk on an annual basis for discussion at the Beazley's board strategy day in May.

Other enterprise risk

The remaining six risk categories monitored by the board are:

- **Market (asset) risk:** This is the risk that the value of investments could be adversely impacted by movements in interest rates, exchange rates, default rates or external market forces. This risk is monitored by the investment committee.
- **Operational risk:** This is the risk of failures of people, processes and systems or the impact of an external event on the syndicate's operations and is monitored by the operations committee. An example would be a cyber-attack having a detrimental impact on our operations.
- **Credit risk:** The syndicate has credit risk to its reinsurers, brokers and coverholders of which the reinsurance asset is the largest. The underwriting committee monitors this risk.
- **Regulatory and legal risk:** This is the risk that the syndicate might fail to operate in line with the relevant regulatory framework in the territories where it does business. Of the eight risk categories, the board has the lowest tolerance for this risk. This risk is monitored by the risk and regulatory committee.
- **Liquidity risk:** This is the risk that the syndicate might not have sufficient liquid funds following a catastrophic event. The investment committee monitors this risk which, given the nature of the asset portfolio, is currently small.
- **Group risk:** The key risk is a deterioration in the group's culture which leads to inappropriate behaviour, actions, or decisions. This is monitored through engagement surveys, staff feedback and regular dialogue with senior management. The other main group risk is that one group entity operates to the detriment of another group entity or entities. The Beazley plc board monitors this risk through the reports it receives from each entity.

Financial crime risk

The managing agent also considered anti-bribery and corruption risk across all risk categories. We are committed to ensuring that all business is conducted in an ethical and honest manner, and that we are not involved in any illicit activity defined under the UK Bribery Act 2010 and US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act 1977. This risk includes the risk of bribery and corruption we are exposed to and manifests itself in the susceptibility to unethical or dishonest influences whereby illicit payments and/or inducements are either made or received.

Such activity has severe reputational, regulatory, and legal consequences, including fines and penalties. Considerations relevant to this risk include the nature, size and type of transactions, the jurisdiction in which transactions occur, and the degree to which agents or third parties are used during such transactions. Every employee and individual acting on the syndicate's behalf is responsible for maintaining our reputation. We have a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and are committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all aspects of our business. In doing so, we aim to recruit and retain high-calibre employees who carry out their responsibilities honestly, professionally and with integrity. We maintain a number of policies designed to prevent any risk of bribery and corruption, which are communicated to all employees and supplemented with appropriate training.

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MANAGING AGENT'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Climate change risk

The changing global climate is recognised as an important emerging risk due to its widespread potential impact on the global population, environment, and economy.

More detailed information on Beazley's focus on responsible business and sustainability can be found within the annual report of Beazley plc (available at www.Beazley.com).

We acknowledge and accept that over time climate change could impact the risks facing our insureds and we aim to manage the resulting risk to the syndicate as described below:

- **External event risk:** This is the risk that the physical impact of climate related events has a material impact on our own people, processes and systems leading to increased operating costs or the inability to deliver uninterrupted client service. The syndicate has business continuity plans in place to minimize the risk of an interrupted client service in the event of a disaster.
- **Commercial management risk:** The syndicate aims to minimise where possible the environmental impact of our business activities and those that arise from the occupation of our office spaces. As we operate in leased office spaces our ability to direct environmental impacts is limited. However, we do choose office space with climate change mitigation in mind, and engage with our employees, vendors and customers in an effort to reduce overall waste and our environmental footprint
- **Credit risk:** As a result of material natural catastrophe events, there is a risk that our reinsurance counterparties are unable to pay reinsurance balances due to the syndicate. If the frequency or severity of these events is increased due to climate change this could cause a corresponding increase in credit risk. An important consideration when placing our reinsurance programme is evaluation of our counterparty risk. Every potential reinsurer is evaluated through a detailed benchmarking which considers financial strength ratings, capital metrics, performance metrics and other considerations.
- **Regulatory and legal risk:** Regulators, investors and other stakeholders are becoming increasingly interested in companies' responses to climate change. Failure to appropriately engage with these stakeholders and provide transparent information may result in the risk of reputational damage or increased scrutiny. The syndicate regularly monitors the regulatory landscape to ensure that we can adhere to any changes in relevant laws and regulations. This includes making any necessary regulatory or statutory filings with regard to climate risk.

Directors

A list of directors of the managing agent who held office during the year and to the date of this report can be found on page 40.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors of the managing agent who held office at the date of approval of this Managing Agent's Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the syndicate's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 14(2) of Schedule 1 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board

S M Lake
Finance director

2 March 2022

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STATEMENT OF MANAGING AGENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for preparing the syndicate financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires the directors of the managing agent to prepare their syndicates annual accounts for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the annual accounts in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 the directors of the managing agent must not approve the annual accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the syndicate and of the profit or loss of the syndicate for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors of the managing agent are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in annual accounts;
- assess the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to cease trading, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the syndicate's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial

statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the syndicate and financial information included on the syndicate's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

S M Lake
Finance director

2 March 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 3622

Opinion

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts of syndicate 3622 ('the syndicate') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit or Loss Account, the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Members' Balances, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and FRS 103 'Insurance Contracts' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the syndicate annual accounts:

- ▶ give a true and fair view of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- ▶ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ▶ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts section of our report. We are independent of the syndicate in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the syndicate annual accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to other entities of public interest, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from when the syndicate annual accounts are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the managing agent with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts, other than the syndicate annual accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors of the managing agent are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report and accounts.

Our opinion on the syndicate annual accounts does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 3622 (CONTINUED)

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

- ▶ the information given in the managing agent's report for the financial year in which the syndicate annual accounts are prepared is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts; and
- ▶ the managing agent's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires us to report to you, if in our opinion:

- ▶ the managing agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- ▶ the syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- ▶ certain disclosures of the managing agents' emoluments specified by law are not made; or
- ▶ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the managing agent

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 11, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the managing agent determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the syndicate annual accounts, the managing agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to continue in operation, disclosing as applicable, matters related to its ability to continue in operation and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the managing agent either intends to cease to operate the syndicate, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

SYNDICATE 3622

31 DECEMBER 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 3622 (CONTINUED)

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the managing agent and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained a general understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the syndicate and determined that the most significant are direct laws and regulations related to elements of Lloyd's Byelaws and Regulations, and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP), and requirements referred to by Lloyd's in the instructions. Our considerations of other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the syndicate annual accounts included permissions and supervisory requirements of Lloyd's of London, the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') and the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').
- We obtained a general understanding of how the syndicate is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, and those responsible for legal and compliance matters of the syndicate. In assessing the effectiveness of the control environment, we also reviewed significant correspondence between the syndicate, Lloyd's of London and other UK regulatory bodies; reviewed minutes of the Board and Risk Committee of the managing agent; and gained an understanding of the managing agent's approach to governance.
- For direct laws and regulations, we considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related syndicate annual accounts' items.
- For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiries of the directors of the managing agent and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, enquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, enquiring about the managing agent's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies, and inspecting significant correspondence with Lloyd's, the FCA and the PRA.
- The syndicate operates in the insurance industry which is a highly regulated environment. As such the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the syndicate's annual accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the managing agent has established to address risks identified by the managing agent, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We also considered areas of significant judgement, including complex transactions, performance targets and external pressures and the impact these have on the control environment. Where this risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk including:
 - Reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias. Supported by our Actuaries, we assessed if there were any indicators of management bias in the valuation of insurance liabilities and the recognition of estimated premium income.
 - Evaluating the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions.

These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Annual Accounts were free from fraud or error.

SYNDICATE 3622
31 DECEMBER 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE 3622 (CONTINUED)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

Stuart Wilson (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London

3 March 2022

SYNDICATE 3622
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Gross premiums written		22,061.0	21,651.0
Outward reinsurance premiums		(5,810.1)	(3,251.2)
Net premiums written		16,250.9	18,399.8
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	12	(2,345.6)	1,927.7
Change in the provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share	12	1,662.6	1,167.0
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums		(683.0)	3,094.7
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		15,567.9	21,494.5
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	8	(9.9)	(2.2)
Gross claims paid		(13,876.0)	(12,825.2)
Reinsurers' share of claims paid		2,524.3	1,080.5
Claims paid net of reinsurance		(11,351.7)	(11,744.7)
Change in the gross provision for claims	12	4,411.5	(2,985.9)
Change in the provision for claims, reinsurers' share	12	880.4	92.2
Change in the net provision for claims		5,291.9	(2,893.7)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(6,059.8)	(14,638.4)
Net operating expenses	4	(5,985.8)	(7,452.5)
Balance on the technical account		3,512.4	(598.6)
Investment expense	8	(9.9)	(2.2)
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account		9.9	2.2
Profit on foreign exchange		102.7	73.2
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		3,615.1	(525.4)

All the above operations are continuing.

The notes on pages 20 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

SYNDICATE 3622
STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	3,615.1	(525.4)
Total comprehensive income in the year	3,615.1	(525.4)

SYNDICATE 3622
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' BALANCES 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2021
	£'000	£'000
Member balance brought forward at 1 January	(3,088.4)	(1,634.8)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	3,615.1	(525.4)
Receipt of loss/ (payment of profit) to member personal reserve fund	487.5	(928.2)
Member balance carried forward at 31 December	1,014.2	(3,088.4)

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

The notes on pages 20 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

**SYNDICATE 3622
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

ASSETS	Notes	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Financial assets at fair value	9	2,603.2	2,537.1
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums, reinsurers' share	12	3,068.7	1,406.7
Claims outstanding, reinsurers' share	12	1,943.3	1,062.9
		5,012.0	2,469.6
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations		14,903.9	12,138.5
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		4,740.3	4,910.1
Other debtors	10	1,284.0	1,364.5
		20,928.2	18,413.1
Cash at bank and in hand	11	9,430.4	7,194.5
	14		
Deferred acquisition costs		2,007.3	1,707.0
Prepayments and accrued income		71.4	59.2
TOTAL ASSETS		40,052.5	32,380.5
LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Capital and reserves			
Member's balances attributable to underwriting participations		1,014.2	(3,088.4)
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	12	12,240.3	9,842.3
Claims outstanding	12	14,774.0	19,043.1
		27,014.3	28,885.4
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	13	3.4	92.3
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	13	7,535.3	2,830.8
Other creditors	13	3,972.4	3,192.5
		11,511.1	6,115.6
Accruals and deferred income		512.9	467.9
TOTAL LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND RESERVES		40,052.5	32,380.5

The notes on pages 20 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

The syndicate annual accounts on pages 16 to 39 were approved by the board of Beazley Furlonge Limited on 2 March 2022 and were signed on its behalf by

A P Cox
(Active underwriter)

S M Lake
(Finance director)

SYNDICATE 3622
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>£'000</u>
RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO NET CASH INFLOW			
Total comprehensive income/(loss) in the year		3,615.1	(525.4)
Decrease in net technical provisions		(4,413.5)	(500.8)
Increase in debtors		(2,527.3)	(1,890.6)
Increase in creditors		5,440.5	937.6
(Increase)/Decrease in deferred acquisition costs		(300.3)	874.7
Investment return		9.9	(2.2)
Net cash generated/(outflow) from operating activities		1,824.4	(1,106.7)
Net (sale)/purchases of investments		(275.7)	(1,514.5)
Cash (paid)/received from investment return		(9.9)	2.2
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		(285.6)	(1,512.3)
Transfer from/(to) member in respect of underwriting participations		487.5	(928.2)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		487.5	(928.2)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,026.3	(3,547.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7,194.6	10,916.7
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		209.5	(175.0)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	9,430.4	7,194.5

The notes on pages 20 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Syndicate 3622 comprises a member of the Society of Lloyd's that underwrites insurance business in the London Market. The address of the syndicate's managing agent is given on page 40.

These syndicate annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 (the 'Regulations'), the applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, Financial Reporting Standard 102 'FRS 102' and the applicable Accounting Standard on insurance contracts Financial Reporting Standard 103 'FRS 103'.

The syndicate has undertaken a change in the presentation for certain premiums payable which required restatement of the prior year balances. For more information please see note 13 to these financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these syndicate annual accounts are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated. All amounts presented are stated in Sterling being the syndicate's functional currency, and in thousands, unless noted otherwise.

Going Concern

The financial statements of the syndicate have been prepared on a going concern basis. The syndicate's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position, are set out in the Strategic report contained in the annual report. In addition, the Strategic report includes the syndicate's risk management objectives and the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital.

In assessing the syndicate's going concern position as at 31 December 2021, the directors have considered a number of factors, including the current statement of financial position and the syndicate's strategic and financial plan. The assessment concluded that, for the foreseeable future, the syndicate has sufficient capital and liquidity for the 12 months from the date financial statement are authorised for issue.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those on which management's estimates are based. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Estimates which are sensitive to changes in future economic conditions could be impacted by significant changes in the economic and regulatory environment, such as COVID-19, climate change, US legislation and Brexit.

Specific to climate change, since responses to it are still developing, it is not possible to consider all possible future outcomes when determining asset and liability valuations, and timing of future cash flows, as these are not yet known. Nevertheless, the current management view is that reasonably possible changes arising from climate risks would not have a material impact on asset and liability valuations at the year-end date.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The most critical estimate included within the syndicate's balance sheet is the estimate for insurance losses incurred but not reported ('IBNR') which is included within total technical provisions and reinsurers' share of technical provisions in the balance sheet and note 12. This estimate is critical as it outlines the current liability for future expenses expected to be incurred in relation to claims. If this estimation was to prove inadequate, then an exposure would arise in future years where a liability has not been provided for. The total estimate as at 31 December 2021 included within claims outstanding in the balance sheet is £11,517k (2020: £15,234k).

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Another critical area of estimation is the syndicate's financial assets and liabilities. Information about estimation uncertainty related to the syndicate's financial assets and liabilities is described in this statement of accounting policies and in note 9 (financial assets and liabilities).

Other key estimates contained within the syndicate close process are premium estimates and the earning pattern of recognising premium over the life of the contract. In the syndicate the premium written is initially based on the estimated premium income ('EPI') of each contract. Where premium is sourced through binders, the binder EPI is pro-rated across the binder period. This is done on a straight-line basis unless the underlying writing pattern from the prior period indicates the actual underlying writing pattern is materially different.

The underwriters adjust their EPI estimates as the year of account matures. As the year of account closes premiums are adjusted to match the actual / expected signed premium for long tail classes. An accrual for estimated future reinstatement premiums is retained. Premiums are earned on a straight-line basis over the life of each contract. At a portfolio level this is considered to provide a reasonable estimate for the full year of the pattern of risk over the coverage period.

Estimation techniques are necessary to quantify the future premium on all syndicate business written and are commonly used within the Lloyd's insurance market. The majority of the estimation arises within the binder and lineslip estimates where the premium amounts are dependent on the volume of policies that are insured under the binder/lineslip over the coverage period. In these cases underwriters estimate an initial premium volume and then adjust throughout the life of the binder/lineslip as and when new information becomes available. The process of determining the EPI is based on a number of factors, which can include:

- Coverholder business plan documents supplied prior to binding;
- Historical trends of business written;
- Current and expected market conditions for this line of business; and
- Life to date bordereaux submissions versus expectation.

Due to the nature of Lloyd's business and the settlement patterns of the underlying business it is also not uncommon for some contracts to take a number of years to finalise and settle, and as such remain a receivable on the balance sheet. The amount of estimated future premium that remains in insurance receivables relating to years of account that are more than three years developed at 31 December 2021 is £1,536.8K (2020: (£102.2k)).

Significant accounting policies

The syndicate annual accounts have been prepared on an annual basis of accounting, whereby the incurred cost of claims, commission and related expenses are charged against the earned proportion of premiums, net of reinsurance as follows:

(a) Premiums

Gross premiums written comprise premiums on contracts incepted during the financial year. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due to the syndicate not yet notified, as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums written in prior accounting periods.

(b) Unearned premiums

The provision for unearned premiums comprises the proportion of premiums written which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial periods, computed separately for each insurance contract using the daily pro rata method, adjusted if necessary to reflect any variation in the incidence of risk during the period covered by the contract.

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(c) Claims

Claims incurred represent the cost of claims and claims handling expenses paid during the financial year, together with the movement in provisions for outstanding claims, claims incurred but not reported ('IBNR') and future claims handling provisions.

The provision for claims comprises amounts set aside for claims advised and IBNR. The IBNR amount is based on estimates calculated using widely accepted statistical techniques (e.g. chain ladder) which are reviewed quarterly by the group actuary and annually by external actuaries. The techniques generally use projections, based on past experience of the development of claims over time, to form a view on the likely ultimate claims to be experienced. For more recent underwriting, regard is given to the variations in the business portfolio accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. Thus, the critical assumptions used when estimating claims provisions are that the past experience is a reasonable predictor of likely future claims development and that the rating and other models used to analyse current business are a fair reflection of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

Reinsurance recoveries are accounted for in the same period as the incurred claims for the related business. The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on calculated amounts for outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved.

(d) Liability adequacy testing

At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the claims liabilities net of DAC and unearned premium reserves. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows, claims handling and administration expenses as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities are used.

Any deficiency is immediately charged to the income statement initially by writing off DAC and by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from liability adequacy tests ('unexpired risk provision'). There is currently no unexpired risk provision.

(e) Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise brokerage, staff and staff related costs of the underwriters acquiring the business, and premium levy. The proportion of acquisition costs in respect of unearned premiums is deferred at the balance sheet date and recognised in later periods when the related premiums are earned.

(f) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using average exchange rates applicable to the period in which the transactions take place and where the syndicate considers these to be a reasonable approximation of the transaction rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the period end of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items recorded at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate on the date of the initial transaction

(g) Investment return

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

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

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

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(h) Taxation

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

No provision has been made for any US federal income tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings.

No provision has been made for any other overseas tax payable by members on underwriting results.

(i) Ceded reinsurance

These are contracts entered into by the syndicate with reinsurers under which the syndicate is compensated for losses on contracts issued by the syndicate and that meet the definition of an insurance contract. Insurance contracts entered into by the syndicate under which the contract holder is another insurer (inwards reinsurance) are included with insurance contracts.

Any benefits to which the syndicate is entitled under its reinsurance contracts held are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of balances due from reinsurers and include reinsurers' share of provisions for claims. These balances are based on calculated amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the period and the current security rating of the reinsurer involved. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

The syndicate assesses its reinsurance assets for impairment. If there is objective evidence of impairment, then the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss account.

(j) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at such time that the syndicate becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date the syndicate commits to purchase or sell the asset. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets expire, or where the financial assets have been transferred, together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognised if the syndicate's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or cancelled.

Financial assets

On acquisition of a financial asset, the syndicate is required to classify the asset into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, assets held to maturity and assets available for sale. The syndicate does not make use of the held to maturity and available for sale classifications.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Except for derivative financial instruments, all financial assets are designated as fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition because they are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Information about these financial assets is provided internally on a fair value basis to the syndicate's key management. The syndicate's investment strategy is to invest and evaluate performance with reference to their fair values.

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at which an orderly transaction to sell an asset or to transfer a liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date.

When available, the syndicate measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, the syndicate establishes fair value using a valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent orderly transactions between market participants (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the syndicate, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The syndicate calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other available observable market data.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When transaction price provides the best evidence of fair value at initial recognition, the financial instrument is initially measured at the transaction price and any difference between this price and the value initially obtained from a valuation model is subsequently recognised in profit or loss depending on the individual facts and circumstances of the transaction but not later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

Assets and long positions are measured at a bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an asking price. These prices are monitored and deemed to approximate exit price. Where the syndicate has positions with offsetting risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a bid or asking price adjustment is applied only to the net open position as appropriate. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the syndicate and counterparty where appropriate. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the syndicate believes a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs relating to financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement when incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in the income statement within investment income.

- (k) Pension costs
Beazley Furlonge Limited operates a defined benefit scheme. Pension contributions relating to staff who act on behalf of the syndicate are charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses.
- (l) Insurance debtors and creditors
Insurance debtors and creditors are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. These are classified as insurance debtors and creditors as they are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Insurance debtors are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairments. Insurance creditors are stated at amortised cost.
- (m) Other debtors
Other debtors are carried at amortised cost less any impairment losses.

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

- (n) Other creditors
Other creditors are stated at amortised cost determined according to the effective interest rate method.
- (o) Cash and cash equivalents
This consists of cash at bank and in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Cash at bank and in hand balances are classified as loans and receivables and carried at amortised cost less any impairment losses.
- (p) Related party transactions
As the syndicate is wholly owned by Beazley plc, the syndicate has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 102.1 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with other wholly owned entities forming part of the group.

2. Risk management

The syndicate has identified the risks arising from its activities and has established policies and procedures to manage these items in accordance with its risk appetite. The sections below outline the syndicate's risk appetite and explain how it defines and manages each category of risk.

2.1 Insurance risk

The syndicate's insurance business assumes the risk of loss from persons or organisations that are directly exposed to an underlying loss. Insurance risk arises from this risk transfer due to inherent uncertainties about the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities. Insurance risk includes mortality risk in respect of insured policyholders. Reinsurance is used to manage the exposure to this risk. Mortality assumptions are typically based on standard industry and national tables, according to the type of contract written and the geographical area that the policyholder lives, adjusted for the syndicate's own experience. The four key components of insurance risk are underwriting, reinsurance, claims management and reserving. Each element is considered below.

a) Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk comprises four elements that apply to all insurance products offered by the syndicate:

- cycle risk – the risk that business is written without full knowledge as to the (in)adequacy of rates, terms and conditions;
- event risk – the risk that individual risk losses or catastrophes lead to claims that are higher than anticipated in plans and pricing;
- pricing risk – the risk that the level of expected loss is understated in the pricing process; and
- expense risk – the risk that the allowance for expenses and inflation in pricing is inadequate.

We manage and model these four elements in the following three categories: attritional claims, large claims and catastrophe events.

The annual business plans for each underwriting team reflect the syndicate's underwriting strategy, and set out the classes of business, the territories and the industry sectors in which business is to be written. These plans are approved by the board of Beazley Furlonge Limited and monitored by the underwriting committee.

The syndicate's underwriters calculate premiums for risks written based on a range of criteria tailored specifically to each individual risk. These factors include but are not limited to the financial exposure, loss history, risk characteristics, limits, deductibles, terms and conditions and acquisition expenses. The syndicate also recognises that insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any one year may vary from those estimated using established statistical techniques.

The syndicate uses a number of modelling tools to monitor its exposures against the agreed risk appetite set and to simulate catastrophe losses in order to measure the effectiveness of its reinsurance programmes. Stress and scenario test are also run using these models. The range of scenarios considered includes natural catastrophe, cyber, marine, liability, political, terrorism and war events.

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Risk management (continued)

To manage underwriting exposures, the syndicate has developed limits of authority and business plans which are binding upon all staff authorised to underwrite and are specific to underwriters, classes of business and industry. In 2021, the absolute maximum line that any one underwriter could commit the syndicate to was \$30.0m (2020 absolute maximum line: \$30.0m). In some cases, absolute maximum lines for classes of business were much lower than this.

These authority limits are enforced through a comprehensive sign-off process for underwriting transactions including dual sign-off for all line underwriters and peer review for all risks exceeding individual underwriter's authority limits. Exception reports are also run regularly to monitor compliance.

All underwriters also have a right to refuse renewal or change the terms and conditions of insurance contracts upon renewal. Rate monitoring details, including limits, deductibles, exposures, terms and conditions and risk characteristics are also captured and the results are combined to monitor the rating environment for each class of business.

Binding Authority contracts

A proportion of the syndicate's insurance risks are transacted by third parties under delegated underwriting authorities. Each third party is thoroughly vetted by our coverholder approval group before it can bind risks and is subject to rigorous monitoring to maintain underwriting quality and confirm ongoing compliance with contractual guidelines.

Operating divisions

The following table provides a breakdown of gross premiums written by underwriting team.

	2021	2020
Life insurance	99%	90%
Life reinsurance	1%	10%
Total	100%	100%

b) Reinsurance risk

Reinsurance risk to the syndicate arises where reinsurance contracts put in place to reduce gross insurance risk do not perform as anticipated, result in coverage disputes or prove inadequate in terms of the vertical or horizontal limits purchased. Failure of a reinsurer to pay a valid claim is considered a credit risk which is detailed separately below.

The syndicate's reinsurance programmes complement the underwriting team business plans and seek to protect syndicate capital from an adverse volume or volatility of claims on both a per risk and per event basis. In some cases the syndicate deems it more economic to hold capital than purchase reinsurance. These decisions are regularly reviewed as an integral part of the business planning and performance monitoring process.

The group's reinsurance security committee ('RSC') examines and approves all reinsurers to ensure that they possess suitable security. The syndicate's ceded reinsurance team ensures that these guidelines are followed, undertakes the administration of reinsurance contracts, monitors and instigates our responses to any erosion of the reinsurance programmes.

c) Claims management risk

Claims management risk may arise within the syndicate in the event of inaccurate or incomplete case reserves and claims settlements, poor service quality or excessive claims handling costs. These risks may damage the Beazley brand and undermine its ability to win and retain business or incur punitive damages. These risks can occur at any stage of the claims life-cycle.

The syndicate's claims teams are focused on delivering quality, reliability and speed of service to both internal and external clients. Their aim is to adjust and process claims in a fair, efficient and timely manner, in accordance with the policy's terms and conditions, the regulatory environment, and the business's broader interests. Prompt and accurate case reserves are set for all known claims liabilities, including provisions for expenses, as soon as a reliable estimate can be made of the claims liability.

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Risk management (continued)

d) Reserving and ultimate reserves risk

Reserving and ultimate reserves risk occurs within the syndicate where established insurance liabilities are insufficient through inaccurate forecasting, or where there is inadequate allowance for expenses and reinsurance bad debts in provisions.

To manage reserving and ultimate reserves risk, our actuarial team uses a range of recognised techniques to project gross premiums written, monitor claims development patterns and stress test ultimate insurance liability balances. An external independent actuary also performs an annual review to produce a statement of actuarial opinion for the syndicate.

The objective of the syndicate's reserving policy is to produce accurate and reliable estimates that are consistent over time and across classes of business. The estimates of gross premiums written and claims prepared by the actuarial department are used through a formal quarterly peer review process to independently test the integrity of the estimates produced by the underwriting teams for each class of business. These meetings are attended by senior management, senior underwriters, actuarial, claims, and finance representatives.

A five percent increase or decrease in total claims liabilities would have the following effect on profit or loss and equity:

Sensitivity to insurance risk (claims reserves)	5% increase in net claims reserves		5% decrease in net claims reserves	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Impact on profit and equity	(641.5)	(899.0)	641.5	899.0

The syndicate also monitors its exposure to insurance risk by location. The below table provides an analysis of the geographical breakdown of its written premiums by class of business.

Concentration of insurance risk

	2021	2020
	%	%
Europe*	85	85
Other	15	15
Total	100	100

*Includes UK

2.2 Financial risk

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

2.3 Strategic risk

This is the risk that Beazley Furlonge Limited's strategy is inappropriate or that Beazley Furlonge Limited is unable to implement its strategy. Where events supersede the strategic plan this is escalated at the earliest opportunity through Beazley Furlonge Limited's monitoring tools and governance structure.

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Risk management (continued)

Senior management responsibilities

Management stretch is the risk that business growth might result in an insufficient or overly complicated management team structure, thereby undermining accountability and control within the syndicate. As the syndicate expands its business in the UK and Europe, management stretch may make the identification, analysis and control of risks more complex.

On a day-to-day basis, Beazley Furlonge Limited's management structure encourages organisational flexibility and adaptability, while ensuring that activities are appropriately co-ordinated and controlled. By focusing on the needs of their customers and demonstrating both progressive and responsive abilities, staff, management and outsourced service providers are expected to excel in service and quality. Individuals and teams are also expected to transact their activities in an open and transparent way. These behavioural expectations reaffirm low risk tolerance by aligning interests to ensure that routine activities, projects and other initiatives are implemented to benefit and protect resources of both local business segments and the syndicate as a whole.

2.4 Market risk

Market risk arises where the value of assets and liabilities changes as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and market prices.

Foreign exchange risk

The functional currency of the syndicate is Sterling and the presentational currency in which the syndicate reports its results is Sterling. The effect of this on foreign exchange risk is that the syndicate is exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates for non-Sterling denominated transactions and net assets.

The syndicate deals in four main settlement currencies: US dollars, Sterling, Canadian dollars and Euro. Transactions in all currencies are converted to Sterling on initial recognition and revalued at the reporting date. Remaining foreign exchange risk is still actively managed as described on the following page.

The following table summarises the carrying value of total assets and total liabilities categorised by the main currencies:

31 December 2021	US \$ £'000	CAD \$ £'000	EUR € £'000	Subtotal £'000	UK £ £'000	Total £'000
Total assets	13,307.6	227.5	1,511.0	15,046.1	25,006.4	40,052.5
Total liabilities	(6,376.4)	(98.3)	(377.8)	(6,852.5)	(32,185.8)	(39,038.3)
Net assets	6,931.2	129.2	1,133.2	8,193.6	(7,179.4)	1,014.2
31 December 2020	US \$ £'000	CAD \$ £'000	EUR € £'000	Subtotal £'000	UK £ £'000	Total £'000
Total assets	13,389.8	523.8	(91.8)	13,821.8	17,209.5	31,031.3
Total liabilities	(8,895.1)	(179.5)	696.2	(8,378.4)	(25,741.2)	(34,119.5)
Net assets	4,494.7	344.3	604.4	5,443.4	(8,531.7)	(3,088.3)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Risk management (continued)

Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Fluctuations in the syndicate's trading currencies against Sterling would result in a change to profit and net asset value. The table below gives an indication of the impact on profit and net assets of a percentage change in relative strength of Sterling against the value of US dollar, Canadian dollar and Euro, simultaneously. The analysis is based on the current information available and an assumption that the impact of foreign exchange on non-monetary items will be nil.

Change in exchange rate of US dollar, Canadian dollar and Euro relative to Sterling	Impact on profit for the year ended		Impact on net assets	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Sterling weakens 30% against other currencies	2,458.1	1,633.0	2,458.1	1,633.0
Sterling weakens 20% against other currencies	1,638.7	1,088.7	1,638.7	1,088.7
Sterling weakens 10% against other currencies	819.4	544.3	819.4	544.3
Sterling strengthens 10% against other currencies	(819.4)	(544.3)	(819.4)	(544.3)
Sterling strengthens 20% against other currencies	(1,638.7)	(1,088.7)	(1,638.7)	(1,088.7)
Sterling strengthens 30% against other currencies	(2,458.1)	(1,633.0)	(2,458.1)	(1,633.0)

Interest rate risk

Some of the syndicate's financial instruments, including financial investments and cash and cash equivalents are exposed to movements in market interest rates.

The syndicate manages interest rate risk by primarily investing in short duration financial investments and cash and cash equivalents. The investment committee monitors the duration of these assets on a regular basis.

The following table shows the average duration at the reporting date of the financial instruments that are exposed to movements in market interest rates. Duration is a commonly used measure of volatility and we believe gives a better indication than maturity of the likely sensitivity of our portfolio to changes in interest rates.

	<1 yr £'000	1-2 yrs £'000	2-3 yrs £'000	3-4 yrs £'000	4-5 yrs £'000	5-10 yrs £'000	>10 yrs £'000	Total £'000
Fixed and floating rate debt securities Syndicate loan to Lloyd's central fund	2,261.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,261.0
Cash at bank and in hand	9,430.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,430.4
Total	11,691.4	-	77.7	264.5	-	-	-	12,033.6

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The syndicate holds financial assets and liabilities that are exposed to interest rate risk. Changes in interest yields, with all other variables constant, will not result in changes in the capital value of deposits held. The impact of movements in interest rates was not material to the fair value of the syndicate's financial assets at 31 December 2021 or 31 December 2020.

Price risk

Financial assets are recognised on the balance sheet at their fair value are not susceptible to losses due to adverse changes in prices. This is referred to as price risk.

Financial assets include fixed term money market deposits, that invest in fixed and floating debt securities. The fixed income securities are well diversified across high quality, liquid securities. The price risk associated with these securities is predominantly interest and foreign exchange.

2.5 Operational risk

Operational risk arises from the risk of losses due to inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, service providers or from external events.

There are a number of business activities for which the syndicate uses the services of a third-party company, such as data entry and credit control. These service providers are selected against rigorous criteria and formal service level agreements are in place, and regularly monitored and reviewed.

Beazley Furlonge Limited also recognises that it is necessary for people, systems and infrastructure to be available to support the syndicate's operations and has therefore taken significant steps to mitigate the impact of business interruption which could follow a variety of events, including the loss of key individuals and facilities. The syndicate operates a formal disaster recovery plan which, in the event of an incident, allows the movement of critical operations to an alternative location within 24 hours.

Beazley Furlonge Limited actively manages operational risks and minimises them where appropriate. This is achieved by implementing and communicating guidelines to staff and other third parties. Beazley Furlonge Limited also regularly monitors the performance of its controls and adherence to these guidelines through the risk management reporting process.

Key components of Beazley Furlonge Limited's operational control environment include:

- Solvency capital requirement modelling of operational risk exposure and scenario testing;
- management review of activities;
- documentation of policies and procedures;
- preventative and detective controls within key processes;
- contingency planning; and
- other systems controls.

2.6 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the failure of another party to perform its financial or contractual obligations to the syndicate in a timely manner. The primary sources of credit risk for the syndicate are:

- reinsurers – whereby reinsurers may fail to pay valid claims against a reinsurance contract held by the syndicate;
- brokers and coverholders – whereby counterparties fail to pass on premiums or claims collected or paid on behalf of the syndicate; and
- term deposits and cash at bank and in hand.

The syndicate's core business is to accept significant insurance risk and the appetite for other risks is low. This protects the syndicate's capital from erosion so that it can meet its insurance liabilities.

The syndicate limits exposure to a single counterparty or a group of counterparties and analyses the geographical locations of exposures when assessing credit risk.

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Risk management (continued)

2.6 Credit risk (continued)

An approval system also exists for all new brokers, and broker performance is carefully monitored. Regular exception reports highlight trading with non-approved brokers, and the syndicate's credit control function frequently assesses the ageing and collectability of debtor balances. Any large, aged items are minimised and where collection is outsourced, incentives are in place to support these priorities.

The investment committee has established comprehensive guidelines for the syndicate's investment managers regarding the type, duration and quality of investments acceptable to the syndicate. The performance of investment managers is regularly reviewed to confirm adherence to these guidelines.

The syndicate has developed processes to formally examine all reinsurers before entering into new business arrangements. New reinsurers are approved by the RSC, which also reviews arrangements with all existing reinsurers at least annually. Vulnerable or slow-paying reinsurers are examined more frequently.

To assist in the understanding of credit risks, A.M. Best, Moody's and Standard & Poor's (S&P) ratings are used. These ratings have been categorised below as used for Lloyd's reporting:

	A.M. Best	Moody's	S&P
Tier 1	A++ to A-	Aaa to A3	AAA to A-
Tier 2	B++ to B-	Baa1 to Ba3	BBB+ to BB-
Tier 3	C++ to C-	B1 to Caa	B+ to CCC
Tier 4	D,E,F,S	Ca to C	R,(U,S) 3

The following tables summarise the syndicate's concentrations of credit risk:

	Tier 1 £'000	Tier 2 £'000	Tier 3 £'000	Tier 4 £'000	Unrated £'000	Total £'000
31 December 2021						
Financial assets at fair value						
- fixed and floating rate debt securities	2,260.1	-	-	-	0.9	2,261.0
- syndicate loan to Lloyd's central fund	342.2	-	-	-	-	342.2
Reinsurance debtors	2,926.3	-	-	-	-	2,926.3
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	1,943.3	-	-	-	-	1,943.3
Cash at bank and in hand	9,430.4	-	-	-	-	9,430.4
Total	16,902.3	-	-	-	0.9	16,903.2

	Tier 1 £'000	Tier 2 £'000	Tier 3 £'000	Tier 4 £'000	Unrated £'000	Total £'000
31 December 2020						
Financial assets at fair value						
- fixed and floating rate debt securities	2,182.3	-	-	-	-	2,182.3
- syndicate loan to Lloyd's central fund	354.8	-	-	-	-	354.8
Reinsurance debtors	795.6	-	-	-	-	795.6
Reinsurers' share of outstanding claims	1,062.9	-	-	-	-	1,062.9
Cash at bank and in hand	7,194.5	-	-	-	-	7,194.5
Total	11,590.1	-	-	-	-	11,590.1

Based on all evidence available, debtors arising out of insurance operations have not been impaired and no impairment provision has been recognised in respect of these assets. No financial assets held at year end were impaired. The syndicate has no insurance debtors that are past due.

SYNDICATE 3622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. Risk management (continued)

2.7 Regulatory and legal risk

Regulatory and legal risk is the risk arising from not complying with regulatory and legal requirements. The operations of Beazley Furlonge Limited are subject to legal and regulatory requirements within the jurisdictions in which it operates and Beazley Furlonge Limited's compliance function is responsible for ensuring that these requirements are adhered to.

2.8 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. The syndicate is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources, principally from claims arising from its insurance business. In the majority of the cases, these claims are settled from the premiums received.

The syndicate's approach is to manage its liquidity position so that it can reasonably survive a significant individual or market loss event. This means that the syndicate maintains sufficient liquid assets, or assets that can be translated into liquid assets at short notice and without any significant capital loss, to meet expected cash flow requirements. These liquid funds are regularly monitored using cash flow forecasting to ensure that surplus funds are invested to achieve a higher rate of return.

At both 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, all amounts included in financial assets, debtors and creditors were expected to have a maturity date of less than one year from the relevant balance sheet date except for the syndicate loans which have a maturity of 2-4 years (2020:3-5 years).

2.9 Capital management

Capital framework at Lloyd's

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

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

Although, as described below, Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level respectively, not at syndicate level. Accordingly the capital requirement in respect of syndicate 3622 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

Lloyd's capital setting process

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

A syndicate comprises one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the syndicate(s) on which it participates but no other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment ('ECA'). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, license and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2021 was 35% (2020: 35%) of the member's SCR to ultimate.

Provision of capital by members

Each member may provide capital to meet its ECA either by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (funds at Lloyd's), held within and managed within a syndicate (funds in syndicate) and/or as the member's share of the Solvency II members' balances on each syndicate on which it participates.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. Segmental analysis

All business was concluded in the UK and relate solely to life business.

4. Net operating expenses

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Acquisition costs**	4,217.3	4,007.9
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(283.6)	864.2
Administrative expenses	2,195.1	2,598.6
Reinsurance commissions and profit participation	(143.0)	(18.1)
	5,985.8	7,452.5

** Brokerage and commissions on direct business written was £3,199.6k (2020: £2853.6k).

Administrative expenses include:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Auditor's remuneration		
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of these annual accounts	77.3	62.0
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Other services pursuant to legislation	81.2	75.5

Managing agent fees paid to Beazley Furlonge Limited in respect of services provided to the syndicate amounted to £166,800 (2020: £155,400).

5. Staff costs

The Syndicate and its managing agent have no employees. All staff are employed by Beazley Management Limited.

The Syndicate did not directly incur staff costs during the year (2020: nil). The following amounts were recharged to the syndicate in respect of staff costs:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,022.0	1,340.2
Short-term incentive payments	471.9	272.0
Social security costs	266.0	287.1
Pension costs	240.9	260.0
	2,000.8	2,159.3

6. Emoluments of the directors of Beazley Furlonge Limited

The directors of Beazley Furlonge Limited, excluding the active underwriter, received the following aggregate remuneration charged to syndicate 3622 and included within net operating expenses:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Emoluments and fees	40.9	71.9
Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	1.3	3.8
	42.2	75.7

7. Active underwriter's emoluments

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to and for the benefit of the active underwriter, which was recharged to syndicate 3622 was £20,836 (2020: £9,703).

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8. Net investment income

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Interest and dividends on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	(10.0)	0.4
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	0.1	1.3
Realised gains on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Unrealised gains on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Realised losses on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Unrealised losses on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	-	(3.9)
Investment income from financial investments	(9.9)	(2.2)
Total net investment expense	(9.9)	(2.2)

9. Financial assets

	Market value		Cost	
	2021 £'000	2020 £'000	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Financial assets at fair value				
Fixed and floating rate debt securities:				
– Government issued	1,529.4	1,476.1	1,529.4	1,476.1
– Corporate bonds				
– Investment grade credit	731.6	706.2	731.6	706.2
Syndicate loan to Lloyd's central fund	342.2	354.8	349.2	349.5
Total financial asset at fair value	2,603.2	2,537.1	2,610.2	2,531.8

Overseas deposits are held as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries.

Fair value measurement

The table below summarises financial assets carried at fair value using a valuation hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments. An active market is a market in which transactions for the instrument occur with sufficient frequency and volume on an ongoing basis such that quoted prices reflect prices at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants at the measurement date. Included within level 1 are bonds and treasury bills of government and government agencies which are measured based on quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active, or based on pricing models for which significant inputs can be corroborated by observable market data (e.g. interest rates, exchange rates). Included within level 2 are government bonds and treasury bills which are not actively traded, corporate bonds, asset backed securities and mortgage-backed securities.

Level 3 – Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable or for which there is limited market activity against which to measure fair value.

The availability of financial data can vary for different financial assets and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether it is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics specific to each transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgement. Accordingly the degree of judgement exercised by management in determining fair value is greatest for instruments classified in level 3. The syndicate uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date for valuation of these instruments.

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. Financial assets (continued)

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability could be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at 31 December, based on the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the financial instrument is categorised:

2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed and floating rate debt securities:				
– Government issued	1,529.4	-	-	1,529.4
– Corporate bonds				
– Investment grade credit	731.6	-	-	731.6
Syndicate loan to Lloyd's central fund	-	-	342.2	342.2
Total financial assets at fair value	2,261.0	-	342.2	2,603.2
2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed and floating rate debt securities:				
– Government issued	1,476.1	-	-	1,476.1
– Corporate bonds				
– Investment grade credit	706.2	-	-	706.2
Syndicate loan to Lloyd's central fund	-	-	354.8	354.8
Total financial assets at fair value	2,182.3	-	354.8	2,537.1

The table below shows the movement in level 3 assets:

	2021
	£'000
As at 1 January	354.8
Purchases	-
Sales	-
Total net gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss	(12.6)
As at 31 December	342.2

There were no transfers in either direction between level 1, level 2 and level 3 in either 2021 or 2020.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability could be categorised in different levels of fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The above qualitative and quantitative disclosure along with the risk management discussions in note 2 enables more accurate evaluation of syndicate's exposure to risk arising from financial instruments.

10. Other debtors

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Net amount due from syndicate 2623	1,281.7	1,349.2
Sundry debtors including taxation	2.3	15.3
Total debtors	1,284.0	1,364.5

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	9,430.4	7,194.5
Total cash and cash equivalents	9,430.4	7,194.5

12. Technical provisions

	Provision for unearned premium £'000	Claims outstanding £'000
Gross technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2021	9,842.3	19,043.1
Movement in the provision	2,345.6	(4,411.5)
Exchange adjustments	52.4	142.4
As at 31 December 2021	12,240.3	14,774.0
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2021	1,406.7	1,062.9
Movement in the provision	1,662.6	880.4
Exchange adjustments	(0.6)	-
As at 31 December 2021	3,068.7	1,943.3
Net technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2021	8,435.6	17,980.2
As at 31 December 2021	9,171.6	12,830.7
	Provision for unearned premium £'000	Claims outstanding £'000
Gross technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2020	11,806.8	16,328.2
Movement in the provision	(1,927.7)	2,985.9
Exchange adjustments	(36.8)	(271.0)
As at 31 December 2020	9,842.3	19,043.1
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2020	237.8	980.6
Movement in the provision	1,167.0	92.2
Exchange adjustments	1.9	(9.9)
As at 31 December 2020	1,406.7	1,062.9
Net technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2020	11,569.0	15,347.6
As at 31 December 2020	8,435.6	17,980.2

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Technical provisions (continued)

Gross Claims Development

	2011 ^{ae}	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
12 months		61.2	62.5	64.4	64.5	89.0	61.5	76.2	55.6	57.6	54.9	
24 months		61.8	68.1	63.3	61.9	86.7	57.9	73.0	60.7	66.2		
36 months		57.9	63.7	52.2	63.3	59.2	55.0	69.5	54.7			
48 months		54.0	58.6	50.8	62.6	64.3	51.3	66.2				
60 months		52.3	56.2	50.4	61.8	63.9	50.9					
72 months		52.0	56.2	50.1	61.1	62.9						
84 months		52.0	56.2	50.1	60.9							
96 months		52.3	56.2	49.8								
108 months		52.3	56.2									
120 months		52.2										
Total ultimate losses*	16.9	7.3	8.3	8.0	9.1	9.1	11.0	13.7	12.1	16.7	16.7	128.9
Less paid claims*	(16.5)	(7.1)	(8.1)	(7.8)	(8.9)	(8.8)	(10.7)	(9.0)	(9.3)	(12.1)	(3.4)	(101.7)
Less unearned portion of ultimate losses*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(1.2)	(11.1)	(12.4)
Gross claims liabilities*	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.7	2.7	3.4	2.2	14.8

*The numbers above are presented in GBP £ms

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. Technical provisions (continued)

Net Claims Development

	2011 ^{ae}	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
12 months		59.2	62.9	63.5	64.5	90.5	62.3	76.8	55.1	57.4	52.9	
24 months		61.1	70.3	63.0	62.5	87.9	58.8	72.9	60.5	61.9		
36 months		59.5	66.5	53.3	64.0	60.8	56.9	69.9	55.8			
48 months		55.5	61.0	51.7	63.6	66.0	53.2	67.9				
60 months		53.7	58.5	51.4	62.7	65.6	52.8					
72 months		53.4	58.4	51.1	62.0	64.6						
84 months		53.4	58.4	51.1	61.8							
96 months		53.7	58.5	50.7								
108 months		53.7	58.4									
120 months		53.7										
Total ultimate losses *	16.3	7.3	8.2	8.0	9.1	9.1	11.0	13.7	11.9	13.6	11.7	119.9
Less paid claims*	(15.9)	(7.2)	(8.0)	(7.8)	(8.8)	(8.8)	(10.7)	(9.0)	(9.3)	(9.7)	(2.1)	(97.3)
Less unearned portion of ultimate losses*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	(8.9)	(9.8)
Net claims liabilities*	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	2.6	3.0	0.7	12.8

*The numbers above are presented in GBP £ms

13. Creditors

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	3.4	92.3
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	7,535.3	2,830.8
Other Creditors		
Net amount due to other group undertakings	3,972.4	3,192.5
Total creditors	11,511.1	6,115.6

The above other creditors balances are payable within one year.

In prior years premiums payable for reinsurance contracts in respect of cover for direct insurance had been classified as a creditor arising out of direct insurance operations. In order to present premiums payable for reinsurance contracts in line with the prevalent market practice, and in the absence of specific explicit guidance in the accounting standards, all premiums payable for reinsurance contracts are now classified in these financial statements as a creditor arising out of reinsurance operations. Prior year numbers have been restated to conform to current year presentation. As a result, creditors arising out of direct insurance operations has decreased from £2,888.7K to £92.3K and creditors arising out of reinsurance operations has increased from £34.4K to £2,830.8K.

SYNDICATE 3622
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14. Deferred acquisition costs

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January	1,707.0	2,581.7
Change in deferred commission	167.4	(498.8)
Change in other deferred costs	116.2	(365.5)
Exchange adjustments	16.7	(10.4)
Balance at 31 December	2,007.3	1,707.0

15. Post balance sheet events

Post the balance sheet date, Ukraine has been invaded by Russia which has resulted in war in Eastern Europe. We continue to monitor the situation carefully.

The following amounts are proposed to be transferred to member's personal reserve funds.

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
2018 year of	-	487.5
2019 year of	2,126.7	-
	2,126.7	487.5

16. Exchange Rates

The syndicate used the following exchange rates to translate foreign currency assets, liabilities, income and expenses into Sterling, being the syndicate's presentational currency:

	2021		2020	
	Average	Year end spot	Average	Year end spot
US dollars	1.38	1.32	1.36	1.28
Canadian dollars	1.73	1.68	1.74	1.72
Euro	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.13

SYNDICATE 3622 MANAGING AGENT CORPORATE INFORMATION YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Beazley Furlonge Limited has been the managing agent of syndicate 3622 throughout the period covered by this report and the registered office is 22 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4BQ.

Directors

D L Roberts* - Chairman

A P Cox – Active Underwriter and Chief Executive Officer

R Anarfi

G P Blunden*

I Fantozzi

N H Furlonge*

D A Horton (resigned 31/03/2021)

C C W Jones (resigned 26/02/2021)

S M Lake

C LaSala*

L Santori* (appointed 01/03/2021)

R Stuchbery*

A S Pryde (resigned 31/05/2021)

A J Reizenstein*

N Wall* (appointed 01/02/2021)

K W Wilkins* (resigned 01/01/2022)

* Non-executive director.

Company secretary

C P Oldridge

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP

25 Churchill Place

London

E14 5EY

Banker

Deutsche Bank AG

Winchester House

London

1 Great Winchester Street

EC2N 2DB

Managing agent's registered office

22 Bishopsgate

London

EC2N 4BQ

United Kingdom

Registered number

01893407