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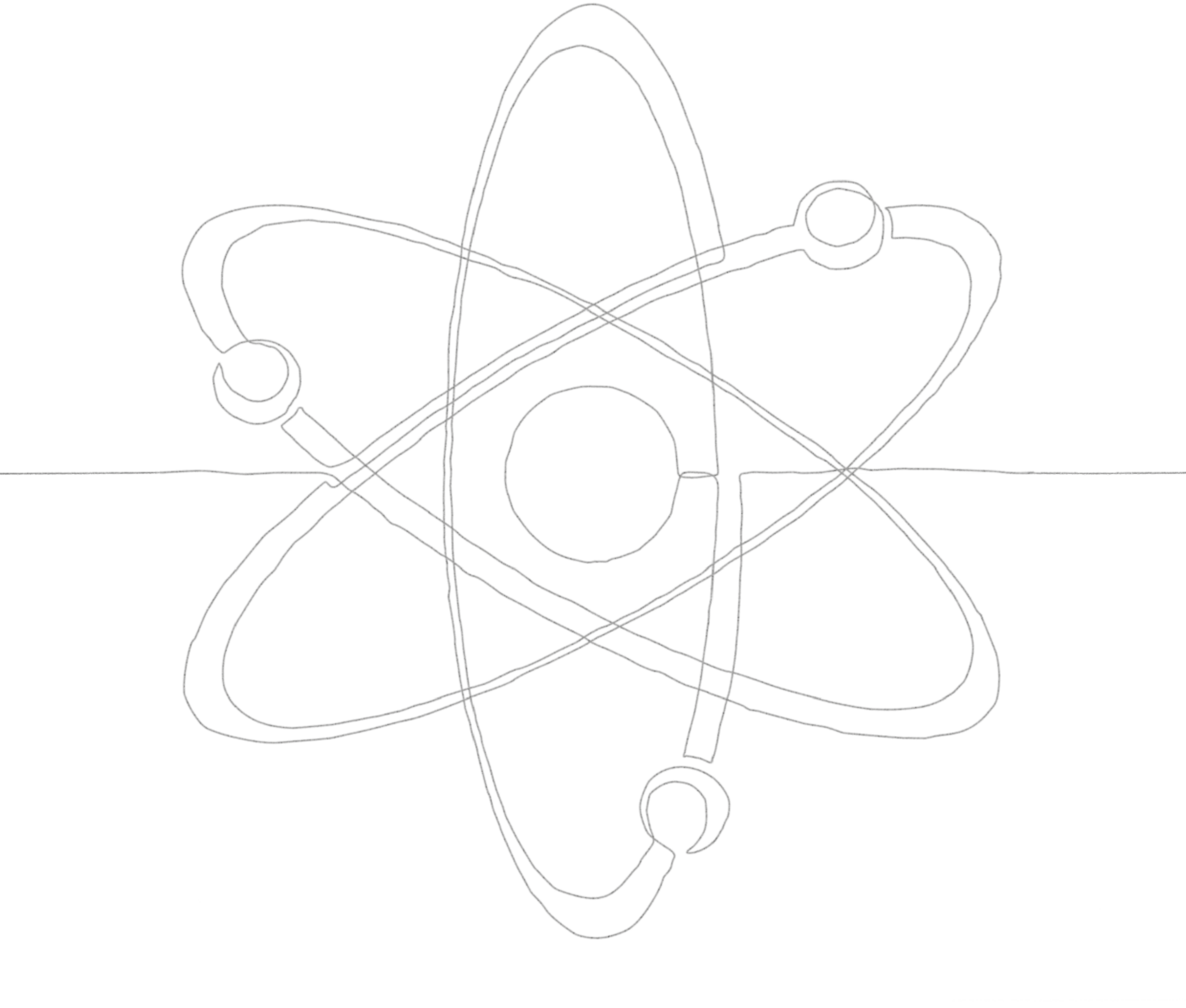
At our core...



Welcome to our Annual report 2020

Syndicate 5623 experienced a year of significant premium growth. Its aim is to be a low cost operation delivering reasonable returns with limited volatility.

Contents

Highlights

Syndicate capacity

£83.5m
(2019: £63.1m)

Claims ratio

79%
(2019: 68%)

Gross premiums written

$86.0m
(2019: $36.0m)

Expense ratio

25%
(2019: 35%)

Earned premiums, net of reinsurance

$61.0m
(2019: $23.4m)

Combined ratio

104%
(2019: 103%)

Loss for the financial year

$2.0m
(2019: $0.6m)

Strategic report of the managing agent

Overview
Syndicate 5623 (the 'syndicate') was established in 2018 as a special purpose arrangement syndicate to write market facility business via a quota share from syndicate 3623 (the 'host').

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

	2020 £m	2019 £m
2623	1,932.4	1,624.0
623	422.6	366.2
3623	71.9	69.3
6107	69.5	67.6
3622	25.9	25.0
5623	**83.5**	**63.1**
Total	**2,605.8**	**2,215.2**

The result for the syndicate for the year ended 31 December 2020 is a loss of $2,032.2k (2019: loss of $585.1k). The current year loss is driven by the 2020 year of account prudent opening reserves. As a result of the strong growth the calendar year result is weighted to the 2020 year of account and as such the impact of prudent opening reserves outweights the profits from 2018 and 2019 where the opening margin is being released as uncertainty in the ultimate claims reduces.

Year of account results
The 2018 year of account has closed with a profit on capacity of 3.2%. The 2019 year of account currently forecasts closing with a return on capacity of 2.0%.

Rating environment
Premium rates charged for renewal business increased by 19% during 2020 (2019: increased by 3%).

Combined ratio
The combined ratio of an insurance provider is a common measure of its operating performance and represents the ratio of its total costs (excluding foreign exchange movements) to net earned premium. The syndicate's combined ratio for 2020 was 104% (2019: 103%).

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 2020 claims ratio for syndicate 5623 was 79% (2019: 68%).

Net operating expenses
Net operating expenses, including business acquisition costs and administrative expenses, were $15,414.7k (2019: $8,084.1k). The breakdown of these costs is shown below:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Brokerage costs	12,170.1	6,517.8
Other acquisition costs	129.5	212.6
Total acquisition costs	**12,299.6**	**6,730.4**
Administrative and other expenses	3,115.1	1,353.7
Net operating expenses[1]	**15,414.7**	**8,084.1**

1 A further breakdown of net operating expenses can be seen in note 4.

As a percentage of net earned premium, brokerage costs are approximately 20% (2019: 28%). Brokerage costs are deferred and expensed over the life of the associated premiums in accordance with accounting guidelines. Administrative expenses comprise primarily an overrider commission charged by the host syndicate. Brokerage costs increased during 2020 as the book grew substantially and mix of market facilities written developed. Our expectation is for brokerage costs as a percentage of written premium to be reduced in 2021 as the syndicate benefit from higher premium volumes, lower facility fees and more diversified facilities. Administrative expenses as a percentage of premium also decreased during the year from efficiencies with the increased premium growth.

The expense ratio of an insurance provider is a measure of the net operating expenses to net earned premium. The expense ratio for 2020 is 25% (2019: 35%).

Reinsurance

Syndicate 5623 did not purchase any outwards reinsurance during 2020 (2019: nil).

Solvency II

The Solvency II regime came into force on 1 January 2016. Beazley now provides 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

Syndicate 5623's performance is in line with expectations at this early stage of the syndicate's development. The 2018 year of account has closes with a return on capacity of 3.2%. The 2019 year of account currently forecasts closing with a return on capacity of 2.0% despite having already been impacted by adverse claims experience arising from the COVID-19 global pandemic.

The 2020 underwriting year has experienced strong premium growth and the syndicate is positioned for further significant growth in 2021, while the expense ratio is expected to reduce further through scale.

Entering into its fourth year of operation, the syndicate has underwritten a broad mix of market facilities. The syndicate writes business ranging from large cross-class facilities, to single class quota shares, and consortia. Syndicate underwriters are working closely with broker partners to design new market facilities which will enable further growth and efficiencies for clients, brokers and insurers. To enable this the syndicate has been approved to 'lead' selected facilities, whereby underwriters may set applicable parameters such as approved lead insurers, class of business, program limits and fees.

The syndicate's underwriters manage participation on facilities to deliver an optimised business plan portfolio, with the ability to scale participation on lines of business seeing the most positive rate change. The managing agent continues to meet with investors to discuss the business plan portfolio on a quarterly basis.

The syndicate has continued its aim of creating an efficient, low cost means of providing follow capacity for brokers and their clients. The gross written premium aspirations for 2021 consist of a Lloyds approved plan of $170m for Market Facilities lines, ensuring the outlook for the syndicate is that it will be at the vanguard of an ever evolving 'follow' market.

A P Cox
Active Underwriter

2 March 2021

Managing agent's report

The managing agent presents its report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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').

Principal activity

The principal activity of syndicate 5623 is the reinsurance of market facilities underwritten by syndicate 3623 at Lloyd's.

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 and the syndicates operate, 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.

2020 in review: Enduring change transition... resilience... learning...

This is now the third year that change has been the key theme to this report however, what has shifted is the sheer scale of change that this year has brought. COVID-19 has had a profound impact on society, industry and us as individuals. This year we have been put through our paces, with the pandemic itself proving to be a robust test of the design and operation of our risk management framework, which has responded well, helping us navigate the many challenges thrown our way. In particular, the framework remains effective despite the fundamental change to our ways of working – a transformation in practices not seen for generations.

Transition

Responding to change starts with transition. Like many companies around the globe, all employees of the managing agent moved to remote working in March 2020, in an operational shift the size and scale of which had never been imagined. During this time of uncertainty, and whilst managing this shift, the employees of the managing agent retained focus and momentum and the syndicate continued to function seamlessly. Behind this transition were a number of operational risk management drivers. The investment in IT hardware and training meant staff had the tools needed to work effectively anywhere but also the requisite knowledge to use them effectively. Additionally, processes and controls were in place and clearly understood so they could continue to work efficiently and effectively despite the physical distancing of the workforce.

Colleagues understood their roles and responsibilities and, importantly, knew how their roles dovetailed together. This enabled the syndicate to take full advantage of our suite of collaboration tools to deliver tangible value for our members and broker partners through clear communication and a commercial mindset.

As a result of this preparation, the syndicate remained very much open for business.

Resilience

As lockdown extended and weeks turned to months, the risk management framework shifted gear and began focusing on monitoring staff resilience and looking for ways to offer greater support to all, not just those in need. Our mental wellbeing network, founded in 2019, continues to not only educate all the managing agents staff on mental wellbeing issues and provide a support network for those who are suffering but also to extend its reach and impact through the introduction of the Thrive app. The app helps with the early identification of and assistance with anxiety and depression, two of the most prevalent mental health illnesses in the workplace. This is in addition to the 30 volunteer trained mental health first aiders that offer support and guidance to staff across the globe. The resilience of the managing agent's workforce has been particularly impressive given the challenges this year has thrown at us from a professional and personal perspective and there is much we should all be proud of.

The managing agent has also been developing its operational resilience capabilities more broadly to ensure its business services can endure both high stress and significant change. The operational resilience committee has facilitated the ability for all areas of the business to withstand the emerging challenges, including those created by the COVID-19 pandemic. Specific to COVID-19, the business continuity management team continues to work tirelessly to oversee Beazley's response, from the initial transition to remote working through to the reopening of the managing agent's offices in accordance with local guidelines.

Their crucial work underpins our ability to deliver for our customers. In addition, there has been an increased focus on information and cyber security, protecting against data breaches and operational disruptions given the move to widespread remote working and the general increase in external cyber incidents. At its heart, operational risk is about people, processes and systems. Monitoring provided by the risk management framework has provided assurance to the board of the managing agent that these three elements continued to work effectively during 2020.

Learning

Although the pandemic is not yet behind us, the managing agent has begun to review what lessons we can take away from the experience to date. This activity highlighted a weakness in the assumptions underpinning the pandemic realistic disaster scenario. As such, the managing agent's Chief Underwriting Officer, with support and challenge from risk management, has reviewed the complete suite of realistic disaster scenarios to check that the base cases remain appropriate and to stress test the key assumptions of each scenario to understand vulnerabilities in the assumptions. Whilst there are no fundamental changes required, it has created an opportunity for enhanced fine-tuning of the insurance portfolio within the 2021 business plan.

The current risk management framework was implemented in 2018. In 2020, the managing agent commissioned an external review of the risk management framework to ensure applicability in today's world. Whilst the review highlighted a number of strengths in the framework, it also provided opportunities for enhancement. These changes will be implemented over the course of 2021 to ensure the risk management framework drives value through enhanced resilience whilst continuing to support the syndicate in navigating the next 10 years.

Brexit

The UK and EU have signed a trade agreement prior to the end of the Brexit transition period. Whilst this removes some key economic uncertainties, the practical implications for financial services in general and managing agent specifically are unchanged and so the preparations previously put in place mean that the syndicate could continue to operate despite the loss of passporting rights. As such, no changes to the structures and processes put in place by the syndicate are necessary as a result of the terms of the trade deal. The Lloyd's Market is enhancing operating processes to demonstrate adherence to the Insurance Distribution Directive and Beazley will adopt the appropriate procedures.

Climate change

During 2020, the managing agent recruited a Sustainability Officer to support with the assessment of the financial impact of climate change and by undertaking risk assessments on our products. These assessments identify how products need to evolve as we transition to a lower carbon environment. A review of 13 products has been completed and the remainder will be performed in 2021, in accordance with the Task Force for Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) requirements.

To assess the risk within our insurance and investment portfolios, we have updated the following three stress tests, first reported in the 2019 report and accounts:

- Scenario A – A sudden transition (a Minsky moment), ensuing from rapid global action and policies, and materialising over the medium-term business planning horizon that results in achieving a temperature increase being kept below 2 degrees celsius (relative to pre-industrial levels) but only following a disorderly transition.
- Scenario B – A long-term orderly transition scenario that is broadly in line with the Paris Agreement. This involves a maximum temperature increase being kept well below 2 degrees celsius (relative to pre-industrial levels) with the economy transitioning in the next three decades to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and greenhouse-gas neutrality in the decades thereafter.
- Scenario C – A scenario with failed future improvements in climate policy, reaching a temperature increase in excess of 4 degrees celsius (relative to pre-industrial levels) by 2100 assuming no transition and a continuation of current policy trends. From an insurance portfolio perspective, the increased claims costs of a US hurricane under the three climatic scenarios are:

Insurance portfolio	Scenario A %	Scenario B %	Scenario C %
Average loss	13	36	86
1:100 loss	6	21	60

From an investment portfolio perspective, the potential impact on the valuations of our portfolio under the three climatic scenarios are:

Investment portfolio	Scenario A %	Scenario B %	Scenario C %
Average loss	-0.17	-0.42	n/a
1:100 loss	-0.00	-0.38	-0.48

To illustrate, whilst the average insurance claims costs of a US hurricane would increase 13% under scenario A, the cost of a 1:100 event would only increase 9%. This is because some of the policies will have been exhausted in the more extreme 1:100 event and so the additional effect of climate change will not increase the claims costs by as much.

There has been little change in the percentages since the 31 December 2019 assessment.

Managing agent's report continued

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.

It would seem that change is the syndicate new normal. The board of the managing agent look forward to reporting on how we have navigated this new environment next year.

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 audit and 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 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 are 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 risk management principles have been adopted:

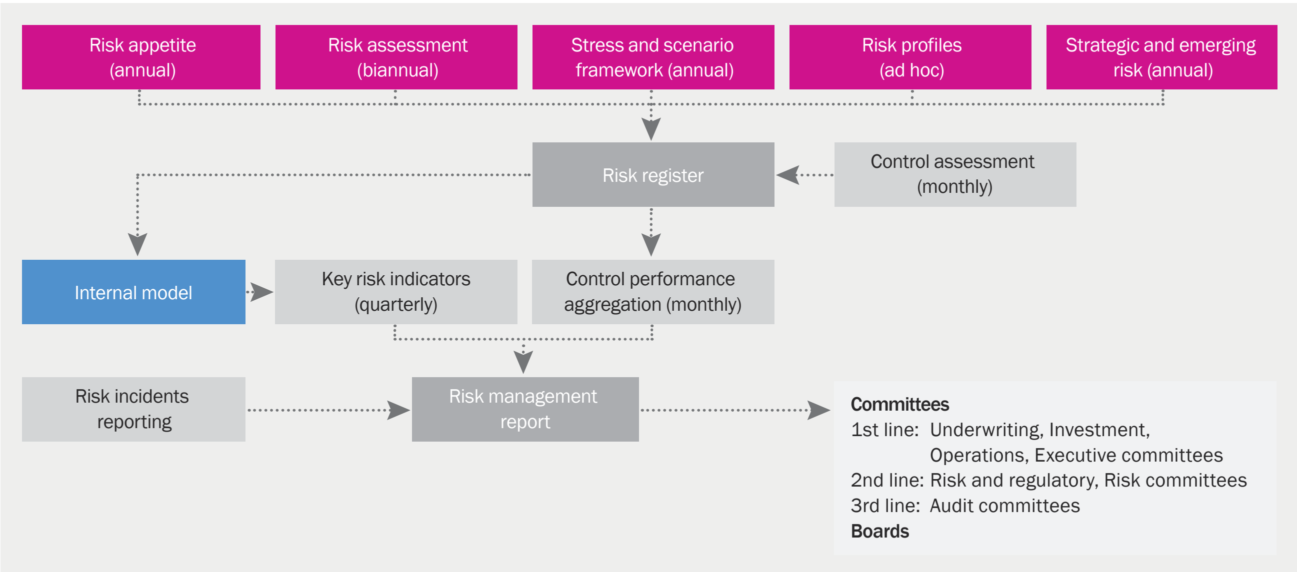
- there is a culture of risk awareness, in which risks are identified, assessed and managed;
- risk management is a part of the wider governance environment where challenge is sought and welcomed;
- risk mitigation techniques employed are fit for purpose and proportionate to the business;
- risk management 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 is timely, clear, accurate and appropriately escalated.

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.

Business risk management *Risk ownership*	*Risk management* *Risk oversight*	*Internal audit* *Risk assurance*
– Identifies risk *– Assesses risk* *– Mitigates risk* *– Monitors risk* *– Records status* *– Remediates when required*	*– Challenge that risks are being identified* *– Assess the risk mitigation strategy* *– Monitor that controls are operating effectively* *– Reports to committees and board on risk and control issues with risk management opinions*	*– Independently tests control design* *– Independently tests control operation* *– Reports to committees and board*

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.



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

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. Risk management review and challenge these assessments and report 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. There were no material changes made during 2020.

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 risks to financial performance

The board of the managing agent monitors and manages risks grouped into seven categories, which cover the universe of risk that could affect the syndicate. There have been no new risk areas identified and, apart from COVID-19, there have been no major changes in existing risks. The board considers the following two risk categories to be the most significant.

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:

- **Natural catastrophe risk:** The risk of one or more large events caused by nature affecting a number of policies and therefore giving rise to multiple losses. Given the syndicate's risk profile, such an event could be a hurricane, major windstorm, earthquake or wildfires. This risk is monitored using exposure management techniques to ensure that the risk and reward are appropriate and that the exposure is not overly concentrated in one area.
- **Non natural catastrophe risk:** This risk is similar to natural catastrophe risk except that multiple losses arise from one event caused by mankind. Given the syndicate's risk profile, examples include a coordinated cyber attack, global pandemic, losses lined to an economic crisis, an act of terrorism, an act of war or a political event. This risk is monitored using exposure management techniques to ensure that the risk and reward are appropriate and that the exposure is not overly concentrated in one area.
- **Anti-selection risk:** There is a risk that insurance policies included in market facilities perform poorer than the market average. This risk is managed through the underwriting selection criteria and ongoing monitoring for each market facility.
- **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, claim by claim, 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 it 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.
- **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 syndicate's performance. The performance of the senior management team is monitored by the chief executive and talent management 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 syndicate expects staff working on its behalf 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 managing agent 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.

Under the environmental 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 risks

The remaining five 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 risk is the failure 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 by exposure to the host's brokers which is monitored by the underwriting committee.
- **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 seven 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 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 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.

Managing agent's report continued

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.

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. A key aspect of the syndicate's business model is to support our clients who have been affected by natural catastrophes, helping them return to pre-catastrophe conditions as soon as possible. As a speciality insurer, various classes of business we underwrite are subject to the effect climate change presents to the risk environment.

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.

- **Pricing risk:** This is the risk that current pricing benchmarks do not adequately consider the prospective impact of climate change resulting in systemic under-pricing of climate exposed risks. The syndicate's business planning process establishes how much exposure in certain classes of business or geographic area we wish to accept. We benefit from a feedback loop between our claims and underwriting teams to ensure that emerging claims trends and themes can be contemplated in the business planning process, the rating tools and the underwriter's risk by risk transactional level considerations. Our underwriters are empowered to think about climate risk during their underwriting process in order to determine the implication on each risk.
- **Catastrophe risk:** This is the risk that current models do not adequately capture the impacts of climate change on the frequency, severity or nature of natural catastrophes or other extreme weather events (e.g. wildfires) that could drive higher-than-expected insured losses. The syndicate utilises commercial catastrophe models to facilitate the estimation of aggregate exposures based on the syndicate's underwriting portfolio. These catastrophe models are updated to reflect the latest scientific perspectives. Catastrophe models are evolving to include new or secondary perils which may or may not be related to climate change. In addition, the syndicate runs a series of Natural Catastrophe Realistic Disaster Scenarios ('RDS') on a monthly basis which monitors the syndicate's exposure to certain scenarios that could occur. These include hurricanes in the US, typhoons in Japan, European windstorms and floods in the UK.
- **Asset risk:** This is the risk that climate change has a significant impact across a number of industries which may negatively impact the value of investments in those companies. The syndicate considers the impact of climate change on the host's asset portfolio by seeking to incorporate an assessment of environmental risks in the investment process. We subscribe to the research services of a specialist company in the field of environmental, social and governance research and have integrated their proprietary ratings into the internal credit process applied to investments in corporate debt securities. A minimum standard for the environmental, social and governance performance is defined and companies not meeting the required standard will be excluded from the approved list of issuers. The analysis also includes a consideration of the sustainability of each company with regard to the potential decline in demand in specific sectors.
- **Reserve risk:** This is the risk that established reserves are not sufficient to reflect the ultimate impact climate change may have on paid losses. This includes liability risk for unanticipated losses arising from our clients facing litigation if they are held to be responsible for contributing to climate change, or for failing to act properly to respond to the various impacts of climate change. With support from our group actuarial team, claims teams and other members of management the syndicate establishes financial provisions for our ultimate claims liabilities. The syndicate maintains a prudent approach to reserving to help mitigate the uncertainty within the reserves estimation process.

- **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 and engage with our employees, vendors and customers in an effort to reduce overall waste and environmental footprint.
- **Regulatory and legal risk:** Regulators, investors and other stakeholders are becoming increasingly interested in the private sector's response 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.
- **Liquidity risk:** Linked to the underwriting and credit risks noted above, there is a risk that losses resulting from unprecedented natural disasters or extreme weather could erode the ability of the syndicate to pay claims and remain solvent. The group establishes capital at a 1:200 level based on the prevailing business plan.
- **Strategic risk:** This is the risk that our strategy fails to effectively consider climate change resulting in our business planning not adapting fast enough to respond to changes in wider claims trends. This creates a transition risk that our underwriting portfolio might not keep pace with the changes, being heavily exposed to declining industries and failing to capitalise on the opportunities. The Emerging Risks analysis and business planning process seeks to mitigate this risk through horizon scanning for our longer-tail book, while we are able to be more flexible in responding to events impacting our short tail exposures.

Directors

A list of directors of the managing agent who held office during the year can be found on page 45 of this syndicate annual report.

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 2021

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 the 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 managing agents 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 2021

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 5623

Opinion

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts of syndicate 5623 ('the syndicate') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow statement, the Statement of Changes in Members' Balances and the related notes 1 to 14, 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 2020 and of its loss 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, 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 to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve 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 set out on pages 2 to 12, other than the syndicate annual accounts and our auditor's report thereon. The directors of the managing agent is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

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.

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 there is 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 5623 continued

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 the 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 12, 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.

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 enquiry of the directors of the managing agent and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, inquiring about the managing agent's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies, 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. This included:
  - 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.
  - Testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the syndicate annual accounts were free from fraud or error.

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

2 March 2021

Notes:
1 The maintenance and integrity of the syndicate web site is the responsibility of the manager; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the syndicate annual accounts since they were initially presented on the web site.
2 Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of syndicate annual accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of comprehensive income

year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Gross premiums written		86,075.0	36,020.2
Gross premiums written		**86,075.0**	**36,020.2**
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums	10	(25,102.6)	(12,644.1)
Change in the gross provision for unearned premiums		(25,102.6)	(12,644.1)
Earned premiums		**60,972.4**	**23,376.1**
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		961.6	131.1
Gross claims paid		(6,236.9)	(1,533.6)
Gross claims paid		(6,236.9)	(1,533.6)
Change in the gross provision for claims	10	(41,687.1)	(14,478.6)
Change in the gross provision for claims		(41,687.1)	(14,478.6)
Claims incurred		**(47,924.0)**	**(16,012.2)**
Net operating expenses	4	**(15,414.7)**	**(8,084.1)**
Balance on the technical account		**(1,404.7)**	**(589.1)**
Investment income	5	961.6	131.1
Allocated investment return transferred to general business technical account		(961.6)	(131.1)
(Loss)/gain on foreign exchange		(396.3)	4.0
Other charges	6	(231.2)	–
Loss for the financial year		**(2,032.2)**	**(585.1)**

All of the above operations are continuing.

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Assets			
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		28,690.0	12,705.3
Other debtors	7	59,632.3	15,650.7
		88,322.3	**28,356.0**
Deferred acquisition costs	13	**11,237.0**	**5,669.0**
Cash at bank and in hand	8	–	–
Other prepayments and accrued income		–	–
Total assets		**99,559.3**	**34,025.0**
Liabilities, capital and reserves			
Capital and reserves			
Members' balances attributable to underwriting participations		(2,760.7)	(728.5)
Technical provisions			
Provision for unearned premiums	10	43,595.2	18,463.9
Claims outstanding	10	58,696.0	16,289.6
		102,291.2	**34,753.5**
Creditors			
Other creditors	9	28.8	–
		28.8	–
Total liabilities, capital and reserves		**99,559.3**	**34,025.0**

The notes on pages 19 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

The syndicate annual accounts on pages 16 to 30 were approved by the board of Beazley Furlonge Limited on 2 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

A P Cox
Active Underwriter

S M Lake
Finance Director

Cash flow statement

year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Reconciliation of comprehensive loss for the financial year to net cash flows from operating activities		
Loss in the year	(2,032.2)	(585.1)
Increase in gross technical provisions	67,537.7	27,202.0
Increase in deferred acquisition costs	(5,568.0)	(3,906.0)
Increase in debtors	(59,966.3)	(22,710.9)
Increase in creditors	28.8	–
Investment return	–	–
Net cash flow from operating activities	**–**	**–**
Cash received from investment return	–	–
Net cash from investing activities	**–**	**–**
Transfer to member in respect of underwriting participations	–	–
Net cash from financing activities	**–**	**–**
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	**–**	**–**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	–	–
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**–**	**–**

Statement of changes in members' balances

31 December 2020

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Members' balances brought forward at 1 January	(728.5)	(143.4)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	(2,032.2)	(585.1)
Members' balances carried forward at 31 December	**(2,760.7)**	**(728.5)**

The notes on pages 19 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Members participate on the 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.

Notes to the syndicate annual accounts

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Syndicate 5623 comprises a group of members of the Society of Lloyd's that underwrites reinsurance business in the London Market. The address of the syndicate's managing agent is given on page 45. These syndicate annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ('the Regulations') and 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 financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that are measured at fair value. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these syndicate annual accounts are set out below. All amounts presented are stated in US dollars, being the syndicate's functional currency, and in thousands, unless noted otherwise.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of syndicate annual accounts requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the syndicate annual accounts are described in this statement of accounting policies.

The most critical estimate included within the syndicate's financial position is the estimate for losses incurred but not reported. The total estimate as at 31 December 2020 is included within claims outstanding on the balance sheet.

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 signed premium. 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.

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 represent premiums on business commencing in the financial year together with adjustments to premiums written in previous accounting periods and estimates for premiums from contracts entered into during the course of the year. Gross premiums written are stated before deduction of brokerage, taxes, duties levied on premiums and other deductions.

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.

c) Claims

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

The provision for claims comprises amounts set aside for claims advised and IBNR. The IBNR amount is based on estimates of held reserves specific to this syndicate which include a margin above best estimate, consistent with the reserving approach of the Lloyd's market. The reserves are calculated using widely accepted statistical techniques (e.g. chain ladder) which are reviewed annually by external consulting actuaries. The reserving techniques generally use projections based on past experience of the development of claims over time, however as this is only the second year of operation for this syndicate, loss ratio driven methods have been used to set a margin above the best estimate in line with UK GAAP requirements.

Notes to the syndicate annual accounts continued

1 Accounting policies *continued*

d) Liability adequacy testing

At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the claims liabilities net of deferred acquisition costs (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 profit or loss 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 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 comprehensive income. Non-monetary items recorded at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated in the statement of comprehensive income using the average rates, and the spot rate is used for the balance sheet.

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

h) Profit commission

Profit commission is charged by the ceding syndicate 3623 at a rate of 20% of the profit after an expense allowance on a year of account basis subject to the operating of a two-year deficit clause. This is charged to the syndicate as incurred but does not become payable until after the appropriate year of account closes, normally at 36 months.

i) Insurance debtors and creditors

Insurance debtors and creditors are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from the host syndicate. 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 less any impairment losses.

j) Cash at bank and in hand

This consists of cash at bank and in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

k) Other debtors

Other debtors are carried at amortised cost less any impairment losses.

1 Accounting policies *continued*

l) Other creditors

Other creditors are stated at amortised cost determined on the effective interest rate method.

m) Investment return

Investment return consists of the syndicates share of the host syndicate's investment return. 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.

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. 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.

The annual business plans for the 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 monthly underwriting committee.

The syndicate's underwriters calculate premiums for risks written based on a range of criteria tailored specifically to each individual facility. 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.

To address this, the syndicate sets out the exposure that it is prepared to accept in certain territories to a range of events such as natural catastrophes and specific scenarios which may result in large industry losses. This is monitored through regular calculation of RDS. The aggregate position is monitored at the time of underwriting a risk, and reports are regularly produced to highlight the key aggregations to which the syndicate is exposed.

The syndicate uses a number of modelling tools to monitor its exposures against the agreed risk appetite set and to simulate catastrophe losses. Stress and scenario tests are also run using these models.

One of the largest types of event exposure relates to natural catastrophe events such as windstorm or earthquake. Where possible the syndicate measures geographic accumulations and uses its knowledge of the business, historical loss behaviour and commercial catastrophe modelling software to assess the expected range of losses at different return periods. The key gross exposures are calculated on the basis of extreme events at a range of return periods.

To manage underwriting exposures, the host 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 2020, the absolute maximum line that any one underwriter could commit the host syndicate to was $16.2m (2019: normal maximum line $16.2m). In most cases, maximum lines for classes of business were much lower than this.

Notes to the syndicate annual accounts continued

2 Risk management *continued*

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 underwriters authority limits. Exception reports are also run regularly to monitor compliance.

Binding authority contracts

A proportion of the host 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.

b) Claims management risk

Claims management risk may arise within the syndicate in the event of inaccurate or incomplete claims reporting for facilities underwritten. As a follow syndicate which delegates claims authority to approved brokers, consortia or coverholders, the syndicate relies on accurate claims reporting from third parties.

The host 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. 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.

c) 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 bad debt 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, while also holding reserves with margin above best estimate claims to help mitigate future adverse claims experience. 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:

	5% increase in net claims reserves		5% decreases in net claims reserves	
Sensitivity to insurance risk (claims reserves)	2020 $'000	2019 $'000	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Impact on profit and equity	**(2,934.8)**	**(814.5)**	**2,934.8**	**814.5**

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.

	2020 %	2019 %
US	6	10
Europe[1]	11	25
Other	83	65
	100	**100**

1 Includes UK.

2 Risk management *continued*

2.2 Financial risk

The focus of financial risk management for the host 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 of the host syndicate 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.

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

The syndicate has four main settlement currencies: US dollars, sterling, Canadian dollars and euro. Transactions in all currencies are converted to US dollars on initial recognition and revalued at the reporting date. Remaining foreign exchange risk is actively managed as described below.

The syndicate's assets are broadly matched by currency to the principal underlying settlement currencies of its insurance liabilities. This helps mitigate the risk that future movements in exchange rates would materially impact the syndicate's assets required to cover its insurance liabilities.

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

31 December 2020	UK £ $'000	CAD $ $'000	EUR € $'000	Subtotal $'000	US $ $'000	Total $'000
Total assets	10,755.2	3.5	(576.4)	10,182.3	89,377.0	99,559.3
Total liabilities	(7,050.3)	(1,713.5)	(3,824.4)	(12,588.2)	(89,731.8)	(102,320.0)
Net assets	**3,704.9**	**(1,710.0)**	**(4,400.8)**	**(2,405.9)**	**(354.8)**	**(2,760.7)**

31 December 2019	UK £ $'000	CAD $ $'000	EUR € $'000	Subtotal $'000	US $ $'000	Total $'000
Total assets	2,450.9	144.8	–	2,595.7	31,429.3	34,025.0
Total liabilities	(2,328.9)	(441.1)	(115.4)	(2,885.4)	(31,868.1)	(34,753.5)
Net assets	**122.0**	**(296.3)**	**(115.4)**	**(289.7)**	**(438.8)**	**(728.5)**

Fluctuations in the syndicate's trading currencies against the US dollar would result in a change to profit and to 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 US dollar against the value of sterling, 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.

	Impact on profit for the year ended		Impact on net assets	
Change in exchange rate of sterling, Canadian dollar and euro relative to US dollar	2020 $'000	2019 $'000	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Dollar weakens 30% against other currencies	(721.8)	(86.9)	(721.8)	(86.9)
Dollar weakens 20% against other currencies	(481.2)	(57.9)	(481.2)	(57.9)
Dollar weakens 10% against other currencies	(240.6)	(29.0)	(240.6)	(29.0)
Dollar strengthens 10% against other currencies	240.6	29.0	240.6	29.0
Dollar strengthens 20% against other currencies	481.2	57.9	481.2	57.9
Dollar strengthens 30% against other currencies	721.8	86.9	721.8	86.9

Notes to the syndicate annual accounts continued

2 Risk management *continued*

Interest rate risk

The syndicate has no material interest rate risk.

Price risk

This is not a material risk to the syndicate.

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 host 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 'SCR' 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:

- brokers and coverholders – whereby counterparties fail to pass on premiums or claims collected or paid on behalf of the host syndicate; and
- investments – whereby issuer default results in the host syndicate losing all or part of the value of a financial instrument and derivative financial instrument.

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

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

2 Risk management *continued*

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:

31 December 2020	Tier 1 $'000	Tier 2 $'000	Tier 3 $'000	Tier 4 $'000	Unrated $'000	Total $'000
Reinsurance debtors	28,690.0	–	–	–	–	28,690.0
Cash at bank and in hand	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**28,690.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**28,690.0**

31 December 2019	Tier 1 $'000	Tier 2 $'000	Tier 3 $'000	Tier 4 $'000	Unrated $'000	Total $'000
Reinsurance debtors	12,705.3	–	–	–	–	12,705.3
Cash at bank and in hand	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**12,705.3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**12,705.3**

Based on all evidence available, debtors arising out of insurance operations and other debtors have not been impaired and no impairment provision has been recognised in respect of these assets.

The syndicate has no insurance debtors and reinsurance assets that are past due but not impaired at the reporting date.

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. As syndicate 5623 is a special purpose syndicate, operating on a cash withheld basis for its reinsurance, liquidity risk is managed by the host syndicate.

2.9 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 worldwide business in the UK, US, Europe and Asia, 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 coordinated 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.

Notes to the syndicate annual accounts *continued*

2 Risk management *continued*

2.10 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, licence and ratings objectives.

Although, as described below, Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet 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 5623 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 not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the syndicate SCR to ultimate. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss to ultimate for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd's applies a capital uplift to the member's capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA). The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd's not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2020 was 35% (2019: 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.

Accordingly all of the assets less liabilities of the syndicate, as represented in the members' balances reported on the balance sheet on page 17, represent resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

3 Segmental analysis

All risks were underwritten in the UK and relate to reinsurance.

4 Net operating expenses

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Acquisition costs	16,676.4	9,635.8
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(4,376.8)	(2,905.4)
Members standard personal expenses	443.6	357.5
Administrative expenses	2,671.5	996.2
	15,414.7	**8,084.1**

Administrative expenses include:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of these annual accounts	58.6	19.4
Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Other services pursuant to legislation	144.0	88.9
	202.6	**108.3**

5 Net investment income

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Interest income	**961.6**	**131.1**

6 Other charges

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Profit commissions paid to syndicate 3623	**231.2**	**–**

7 Other debtors

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Amount due from syndicate 3623	58,776.2	15,280.6
Amount due from members	856.1	370.1
	59,632.3	**15,650.7**

These balances are due within one year.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**–**	**–**

9 Other creditors

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Intercompany Creditor – Beazley Management Limited	28.8	–
	28.8	–

Notes to the syndicate annual accounts *continued*

10 Technical provisions

	Provision for unearned premium outstanding $'000	Claims $'000
Gross technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2020	**18,463.9**	**16,289.6**
Movement in the provision	25,102.6	41,687.1
Exchange adjustments	28.7	719.3
As at 31 December 2020	**43,595.2**	**58,696.0**

	Provision for unearned premium outstanding $'000	Claims $'000
Gross technical provisions		
As at 1 January 2019	**5,794.3**	**1,757.2**
Movement in the provision	12,644.1	14,478.6
Exchange adjustments	25.5	53.8
As at 31 December 2019	**18,463.9**	**16,289.6**

Gross ultimate claims	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %	
12 months	66.3%	73.0%	76.7%	
24 months	66.2%	73.5%		
36 months	55.1%			
Total ultimate losses ($'000)	7,733.8	32,422.1	65,474.1	105,630.0
Less paid claims ($'000)	(2,538.6)	(4,210.6)	(77.2)	(6,826.4)
Less unearned portion of ultimate losses ($'000)	–	(1,384.2)	(38,723.3)	(40,107.5)
Gross claims liabilities ($'000)	**5,195.2**	**26,827.3**	**26,673.6**	**58,696.1**

Net ultimate claims	2018 %	2019 %	2020 %	
12 months	66.3%	73.0%	76.7%	
24 months	66.2%	73.5%		
36 months	55.1%			
Total ultimate losses ($'000)	7,733.8	32,422.1	65,474.1	105,630.0
Less paid claims ($'000)	(2,538.6)	(4,210.6)	(77.2)	(6,826.4)
Less unearned portion of ultimate losses ($'000)	–	(1,384.2)	(38,723.3)	(40,107.5)
Net claims liabilities ($'000)	**5,195.2**	**26,827.3**	**26,673.6**	**58,696.1**

11 Related parties transactions

The business written by syndicate 5623 is ceded from syndicate 3623, for which syndicate 5623 pays a profit commission. This profit commission payable is disclosed in note 6 and the overrider commission is included within operating expenses. The proportion of overrider commission in respect of unearned premium is deferred at the balance sheet date and recognised in later periods when the related premiums are earned.

The intercompany position with syndicate 3623 at 31 December 2020 is disclosed above in note 7 (other debtors).

Beazley Furlonge Limited, the managing agent of syndicate 5623, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beazley plc. The directors of Beazley Furlonge Limited during the period covered by these syndicate annual accounts who participated on syndicate 623, managed by the managing agent, indirectly through Beazley Staff Underwriting Limited are as follows:

£	2019 year of account underwriting capacity	2020 year of account underwriting capacity	2021 year of account underwriting capacity
A P Cox	400,000	400,000	400,000
S M Lake	n/a	100,000	100,000
D A Horton	400,000	400,000	400,000
A S Pryde	300,000	350,000	350,000
I Fantozzi	300,000	350,000	350,000

The directors of Beazley Furlonge Limited who held office during the period covered by this report have shareholdings in Beazley plc which provides the capacity for syndicates 2623, 3622 and 3623.

	Shareholding of Beazley plc as at 31 December 2020	Shareholding of Beazley plc as at 31 December 2019
D L Roberts[1] – Chairman	82,137	50,750
R Anarfi (appointed 25 August 2020)	37,016	n/a
G P Blunden[1]	47,000	27,000
C LaSala[1] (appointed 2 April 2020)	53,085	n/a
S M Lake (appointed Finance Director 26 October 2020)	103,072	50,000
A P Cox – Active Underwriter	1,065,113	905,082
N H Furlonge[1]	331,584	355,584
D A Horton – Chief Executive Officer	1,967,605	1,834,136
R Stuchbery[1]	88,073	62,500
K W Wilkins[1]	14,000	14,000
C C W Jones (resigned Finance Director 26 October 2020, resigned Director 26 February 2021)	61,237	43,384
A S Pryde	133,173	130,227
A J Reizenstein[1]	11,904	10,000
I Fantozzi	119,576	115,376

1 Non-executive director.

Notes to the syndicate annual accounts *continued*

12 Foreign exchange rates

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

	2020		2019	
	Average	Year end spot	Average	Year end spot
Sterling	0.78	0.73	0.79	0.76
Canadian dollars	1,34	1.27	1.33	1.32
Euro	0.88	0.81	0.89	0.90

13 Deferred acquisition costs

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
At 1 January	5,669.0	1,763.0
Change in deferred acquisition costs	4,376.8	2,905.4
Change in deferral of overriding commission[1]	1,186.5	990.5
Exchange adjustments	4.6	10.2
Balance at 31 December	**11,237.0**	**5,669.0**

1 Change in deferral of overriding commission has been included within net operating expenses in the profit or loss account.

14 Post balance sheet events

Members' funds

The following amounts are proposed to be transferred to members' personal reserve funds. The figures stated are after the deduction of members agent's fees incurred.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
2018 Year of account	978.2	–
	978.2	–

2018 year of account for syndicate 5623

Managing agent's report

The syndicate underwriting year accounts have been prepared under the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 (the 'Lloyd's Regulations') and in accordance with the Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No.9 of 2005), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and Insurance Contracts 103 (FRS 103).

Members participate on a syndicate by reference to a year of account and each syndicate year of account is a separate annual venture. These accounts relate to the 2018 year of account which has been closed by reinsurance to close at 31 December 2020; consequently the balance sheet represents the assets and liabilities of the 2018 year of account and the profit or loss account reflect the transactions for that year of account during the 36 months period until closure.

Principal activity

Please refer to the Managing agent's report in syndicate 5623 annual accounts for details around the principal activities of the syndicate.

Directors

A list of directors of the managing agent who held office during the current year can be found on page 45 of the syndicate annual accounts.

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 2021

Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for preparing the syndicate underwriting year accounts in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw. They have elected to prepare the accounts in accordance with 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 underwriting year accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the result of the underwriting year at closure. In preparing these accounts, the directors of the managing agent are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently and where there are items which affect more than one year of account, ensure a treatment which is equitable between the members of the syndicate affected is used;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the 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. As explained in note 1 the directors of the managing agent have not prepared the underwriting year accounts on a going concern basis.

The directors of the managing agent are responsible for keeping adequate and proper 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 underwriting year accounts 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 accounts 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.

On behalf of the board

S M Lake
Finance Director

2 March 2021

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 5623

2018 closed year of account

Opinion

We have audited the syndicate underwriting year accounts for the 2018 year of account of syndicate 5623 ('the syndicate') for the three years ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit or loss account, the Balance sheet, the Cash flow statement, the Statement of changes in members' balances and the related notes 1 to 10, 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 underwriting year accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the profit for the 2018 closed year of account;
- 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 and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005).

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 underwriting year 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 underwriting year accounts in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Emphasis of matter – closure of the 2018 year of account

We draw attention to the Basis of preparation which explains that the 2018 year of account of syndicate 5623 has closed and all assets and liabilities transferred to the 2019 year of account by reinsurance to close at 31 December 2020.

As a result, the 2018 year of account of syndicate 5623 is no longer a going concern. The reinsurance to close occurs in the normal course of business for a syndicate year of account at the 36 months stage of development and the syndicate underwriting year accounts have been prepared on the basis that the recorded assets and liabilities will be realised and discharged in the normal course of business.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

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

Our opinion on the syndicate underwriting year 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.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the syndicate underwriting year 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 there is a material misstatement in the syndicate underwriting year 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where The Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) requires us to report to you, if in our opinion:

- the managing agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate accounting re cords; or
- the syndicate underwriting year accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records

Responsibilities of the managing agent

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 33, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate underwriting year accounts in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and The Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) 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 underwriting year accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the syndicate underwriting year accounts, the managing agent is responsible for assessing the syndicate's ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, disclosing, as applicable, any matters that impact its ability to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the syndicate underwriting year 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 underwriting year 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.

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 underwriting year accounts included permissions and supervisory requirements of the Lloyd's of London, 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 underwriting year accounts' items.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 5623 continued

2018 closed year of account

- For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiry of the directors of the managing agent and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, inquiring about the managing agent's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies, 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 underwriting year 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, external pressures and their potential to influence management to manage earnings or influence the perceptions of stakeholders. The fraud risk is considered to be higher for valuation of insurance liabilities and the recognition of estimated premium income.

Our audit procedures included:

- 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.
- Testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the syndicate underwriting year accounts were free from fraud or error.

In addition, we considered the impact of Covid-19 on the syndicate, including an assessment of the consistency of operations and controls in place as they transitioned to operating remotely for a significant proportion of 2020, making enquiries with management via the use of video conferencing. We performed analytical review procedures to assess for unusual movements throughout the year. Our audit procedures also incorporated unpredictability into the nature, timing and extent of our testing.

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 Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (No. 8 of 2005) and 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

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

2 March 2021

Notes:

1 The maintenance and integrity of the managing agent's web site is the responsibility of the managing agent; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the syndicate underwriting year accounts since they were initially presented on the web site.

2 Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of syndicate underwriting year accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Profit or loss account

2018 year of account for the 36 months ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2018 year of account $'000
Gross premiums written		12,071.6
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		**12,071.6**
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account		222.2
		222.2
Gross claims paid		(2,362.6)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		**(2,362.6)**
Reinsurance to close premiums payable	4	(3,359.7)
		(5,722.3)
Net operating expenses	5	(5,278.2)
Balance on the technical account		**1,293.3**
Loss on foreign exchange		(80.8)
Other charges	9	(234.3)
Investment income		222.2
Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account		(222.2)
Profit for the 2018 closed year of account	6	**978.2**
Syndicate allocated capacity (£'000)		22,500
Profit for the 2018 closed year of account (£'000)		**716.7**
Return on capacity		3.2%

There are no recognised gains or losses in the accounting period other than those dealt with within the profit or loss account above.

Balance sheet

closed at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2018 year of account $'000
Assets		
Debtors	7	4,426.0
Total assets		**4,426.0**
Liabilities		
Amounts due to members	8	978.2
Reinsurance to close premium payable to close the account – gross amount	4	3,447.8
Total liabilities		**4,426.0**

The syndicate underwriting year accounts on pages 37 to 43 were approved by the board of directors on 2 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

A P Cox
Active Underwriter

S M Lake
Finance Director

Cash flow statement

2018 year of account for the 36 months ended 31 December 2020

	2018 year of account $'000
Reconciliation of profit for the financial year to net cash inflow from operating activities	
Profit for the 2018 closed year of account	978.2
Increase in gross reinsurance to close payable	3,447.8
Increase in debtors	(4,426.0)
Investment income received	(222.2)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(222.2)**
Net purchases of financial instruments	
Investment income received	222.2
Net cash from investing activities	**222.2**
Transfer to members in respect of underwriting participations	–
Net cash from financing activities	**–**
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	**–**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2018	–
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2020	**–**

Statement of changes in members' balances

for the 36 months ended 31 December 2020

	2018 year of account $'000
Profit for the 2018 closed year of account	978.2
Amounts due to members at 31 December 2020	**978.2**

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.

Notes to the syndicate underwriting year accounts

closed at 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

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

Whilst the directors of the managing agent have a reasonable expectation that the syndicate has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, these financial statements represent the participation of members in the 2018 year of account which closed on 31 December 2020. The accumulated profits of the 2018 year of account will be distributed shortly after publication of these accounts. Therefore the 2018 year of account is not continuing to trade and, accordingly, the directors have not adopted the going concern basis in the preparation of these accounts. The amounts reported would be identical if the accounts had been prepared on a going concern basis as the 2018 year of account will be closed by payment of a reinsurance to close premium, as outlined in note (a) below, which is consistent with the normal course of business for a Lloyd's syndicate and with the approach we have applied to earlier underwriting years.

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 US dollars, being the syndicate's functional currency, and in thousands, unless noted otherwise.

Underwriting transactions

a) The underwriting accounts for each year of account are normally kept open for three years before the result on that year is determined. At the end of the three year period, outstanding liabilities can normally be determined with sufficient accuracy to permit the year of account to be closed by payment of a reinsurance to close premium to the successor year of account.

b) Gross premiums are allocated to years of account on the basis of the inception date of the policy. Commission and brokerage are charged to the year of account to which the relevant policy is allocated. Policies written under binding authorities, lineslips or consortium arrangements are allocated to the year of account into which the arrangement incepts. Additional and return premiums follow the year of account of the original premium. Premiums in respect of reinsurance ceded are attributed to the same year as the original risk being protected. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due but not yet notified to the syndicate year of account.

c) Gross claims paid are allocated to the same year of account as that to which the corresponding premiums are allocated and include internal and external claims settlement expenses.

d) A provision for unexpired risks is made where claims, related expenses and deferred acquisition costs, likely to arise after the balance sheet date in respect of contracts relating to the closing year of account, are expected to exceed the unearned premiums and premiums receivable under these contracts, after the deduction of any acquisition costs deferred.

e) The reinsurance to close premium is determined by reference to outstanding liabilities, including claims incurred but not yet reported, relating to the closed year and to all previous closed years reinsured therein. Although the estimate of net outstanding liabilities is considered to be fair and reasonable, it is implicit in the estimation procedure that the ultimate liabilities will be at variance from the premium so determined. The reinsurance to close premium includes a provision for unearned premiums and unexpired risks at the balance sheet date, net of deferred acquisition costs.

f) Please refer to note 1 Accounting policies in syndicate 5623 annual accounts for details around measurement of insurance contracts.

Comparatives

g) Comparatives are not provided in these syndicate underwriting year accounts as each syndicate year of account is a separate annual venture.

Syndicate operating expenses

h) Costs are borne by the host syndicate and are charged to the syndicate via an overrider commission.

Notes to the syndicate underwriting year accounts *continued*

1 Accounting policies *continued*

Taxation

i) 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 income tax 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. It is the responsibility of members to agree and settle their individual tax liabilities with the Inland Revenue.

j) No provision has been made for any United States Federal Income Tax or any overseas tax payable on the underwriting results or investment earnings.

Members resident overseas for tax purposes are responsible for agreeing and settling any tax liabilities with the taxation authorities of their country of residence.

Basis of currency translation

k) The syndicate operates in four separate currency funds of sterling, euro, US dollars and Canadian dollars. Items going through the profit or loss account in sterling, euro and Canadian dollars are translated to US dollars at the three years' average rates of exchange. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. The euro, sterling and Canadian dollar three years' average exchange rates ruling at 31 December 2020 are euro 0.87, sterling 0.77 and Canadian dollar 1.32.

2 Risk management

The 2018 year of account has closed and all assets and liabilities have been transferred to a reinsuring year of account. The result for the year of account was declared in sterling so there is no exchange rate risk. To this extent, the risks that it is exposed to in respect of the reported financial position and financial performance are significantly less than those relating to the open years of account as disclosed in the syndicate annual accounts. Accordingly, these underwriting year accounts do not have associated risk disclosures as required by section 34 of FRS 102. Full disclosures relating to these risks are provided in the syndicate annual accounts.

2.1 Capital management

Please refer to note 2.10 in syndicate 5623 annual accounts.

3 Segmental analysis

All risks were underwritten in the UK and relate to reinsurance.

4 Reinsurance to close premiums payable

	2018 year of account $'000
Gross reinsurance to close premiums payable	3,359.7
Foreign exchange	88.1
Reinsurance to close premiums payable to 2019	**3,447.8**

	Reported $'000	IBNR $'000	Total $'000
Reinsurance to close premiums payable	672.6	2,775.2	3,447.8
Reinsurance recoveries anticipated	–	–	–
Reinsurance to close premiums payable	**672.6**	**2,775.2**	**3,447.8**

5 Net operating expenses

	2018 year of account $'000
Acquisition costs	3,896.3
Administrative expenses	1,381.9
Members standard personal expenses	–
	5,278.2
Administrative expenses include:	
Audit services	40.8

6 Analysis of the 2018 year of account result

	2018 year of account $'000
Profit on the reinsurance to close for the 2018 year of account	978.2
	978.2

7 Debtors

	2018 year of account $'000
Amounts due from syndicates 3623	4,426.0
	4,426.0

These balances are due within one year.

8 Amounts due to members

	2018 year of account $'000
Profit for the 2018 closed year of account before standard personal expenses	978.2
Members standard personal expenses	–
Amounts due to members at 31 December 2020	**978.2**

9 Other charges

	2018 year of account $'000
Profit commission paid to syndicate 3623	234.3
	234.3

10 Related party transactions

Please refer to page 29 of the syndicate annual accounts for further details of related party transactions for the 2018 year of account.

The business written by syndicate 5623 is ceded from syndicate 3623, for which syndicate 5623 pays a profit commission. This profit commission payable and the overrider commission is included within operating expenses. As at the balance sheet date, the syndicate has no intercompany balances outstanding with the managing agent. The intercompany position with syndicate 3623 at 31 December 2020 is disclosed above in note 7 (debtors).

Beazley Furlonge Limited, the managing agent of syndicate 5623, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Beazley plc.

One-year summary of closed year results (unaudited)

at 31 December 2020

	2018
Syndicate allocated capacity – £'000	22,500
Syndicate allocated capacity – $'000	29,250
Capacity utilised	28.3%
Aggregate net premiums – $'000	8,268
Underwriting profit as a percentage of gross premiums	29.7%
Return on capacity	3.2%
Results for an illustrative £10,000 share	$
Gross premiums	3,675
Net premiums	3,675
Reinsurance to close from an earlier account	–
Net claims	(1,050)
Reinsurance to close the year of account	(1,493)
Underwriting profit	1,132
Loss on foreign exchange	(44)
Syndicate operating expenses	(649)
Balance on technical account	439
Gross investment return	99
Profit before personal expenses	538
Illustrative personal expenses	
Illustrative personal expenses	
Managing agent's profit commission	(103)
Profit after illustrative profit commission and personal expenses ($)	435
Profit after illustrative profit commission and personal expenses (£)	319

Notes:
1 The illustrative profit commission and personal expenses are estimates of amounts which might be charged on an illustrative share of £10,000. The agency agreements for 1991 and subsequent years of account only provide for the deduction of fees and profit commission on behalf of the managing agent.
2 The effect of any minimum charges on personal expenses or deficit clauses on profit commission have been ignored.
3 Internal claims settlement expenses have been included in 'net claims'.
4 The above figures are stated before members' agents' fees.
5 Profit after illustrative profit commission and personal expenses is shown in dollars and converted to sterling at the closing rate.
6 Gross and net premium amounts shown above are net of brokerage expenses.

Managing agent corporate information

Beazley Furlonge Limited has been the managing agent of syndicate 5623 throughout the period covered by this report and the registered office is Plantation Place South, 60 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AD.

Directors

D L Roberts[1] – Chairman
G P Blunden[1]
A P Cox – Active Underwriter
N H Furlonge[1]
D A Horton – Chief Executive Officer
R Stuchbery[1]
K W Wilkins[1]
C C W Jones (Resigned Finance Director 26 October 2020, resigned Director 26 February 2021)
A S Pryde
A J Reizenstein[1]
I Fantozzi
R Anarfi (Appointed 25 August 2020)
C LaSala[1] (Appointed 2 April 2020)
S M Lake (Appointed Finance Director 26 October 2020)
N Wall[1] (Appointed 1 February 2021)

1 Non-Executive Director.

Company secretary

C P Oldridge

Managing agent's registered office

Plantation Place South
60 Great Tower Street
London
EC3R 5AD
United Kingdom

Registered number

01893407

Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP
25 Churchill Place
London
E14 5EY

Banker

Deutsche Bank AG
6 Bishopgate
London
EC2N 4DA

Notes

Beazley syndicate 5623
online annual report 2020

investor.relations.beazley.com

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