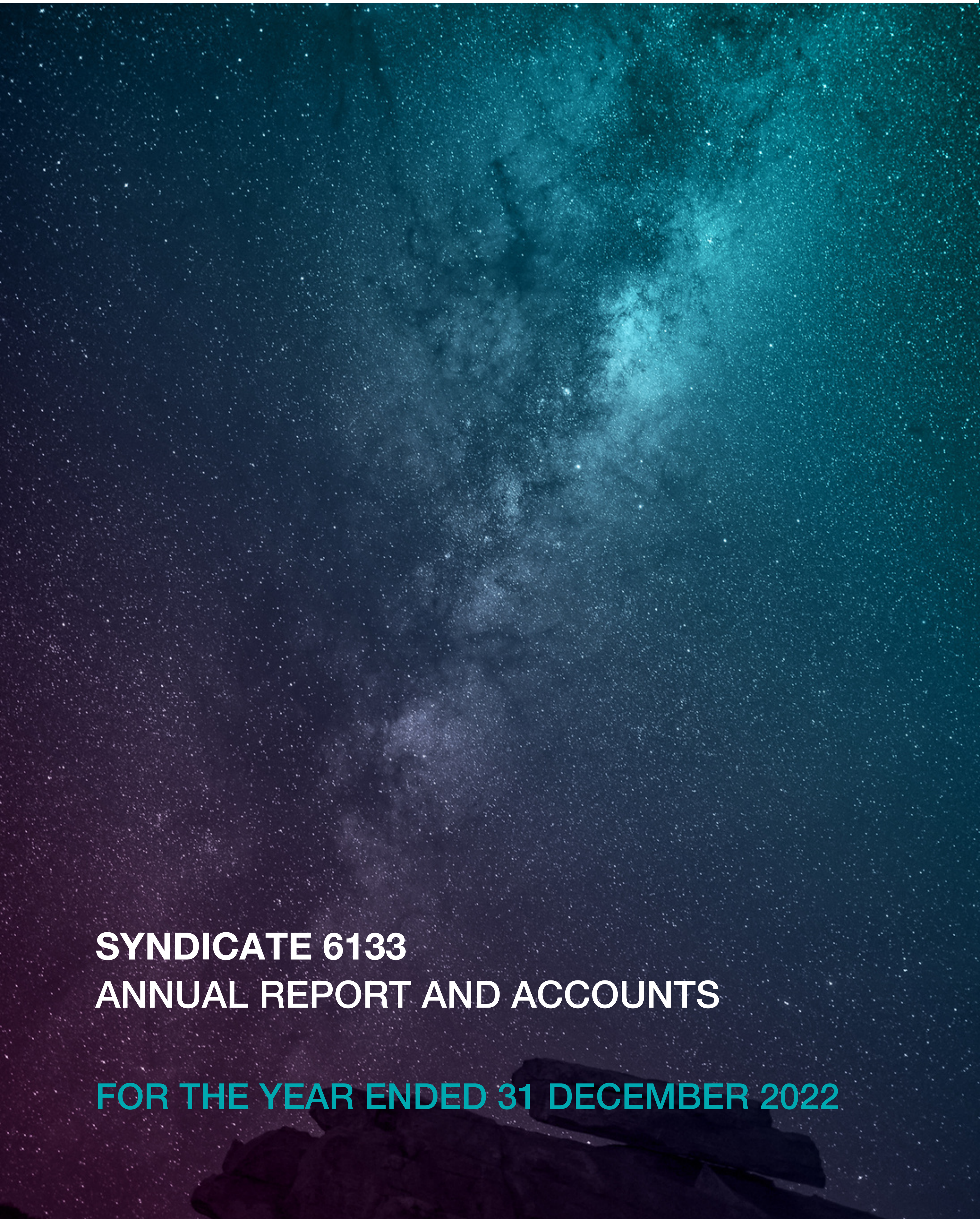
APOLLO



# SYNDICATE 6133
## ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# Syndicate 6133

## Key performance indicators

| Annual basis | 2022 $'m | 2021 $'m | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross premium written | (0.8) | 83.9 | (101)% |
| Net premium written | (7.0) | 50.3 | (114)% |
| Net premium earned | 1.1 | 58.5 | (98)% |
| Profit/(Loss) for the financial year | 3.0 | (7.1) | |

Highlights:

- Apollo Syndicate 6133 recorded a profit of $3.0m on an annual accounting basis, reflecting the contribution to earned profit of the 2021 year of account during the 2022 calendar year.
- The 2020 year of account is closing at a loss of 38.2% on stamp capacity of $72.6m (£60.0m). This comprises losses of $31.7m on the 2020 pure year of account and a profit of $4.0m on the development of the 2018 and 2019 years of account during the 2022 calendar year.
- The forecast result on closure of the 2021 year of account is likely to be a small profit due to the benefits from the outwards excess of loss retrocession purchased for this year of account.
- The Syndicate has not written any new business for the 2022 year of account. The syndicate has previously entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement with Ariel Re Syndicate 1910, which has materially reduced the net exposure to losses from events occurring after 1 January 2022.

# Syndicate 6133

## Contents

## Directors and administration

**Managing agent**

Apollo Syndicate Management Limited

**Registered office**

One Bishopsgate
London, EC2N 3AQ

**Company registration number**

09181578

**Company secretary**

PC Bowden

**Directors**

| | |
|---|---|
| JM Cusack | (Non-Executive Chair) |
| FA Buckley | (Non-Executive Director) |
| SR Davies | (Non-Executive Director) |
| SE Hill | (Non-Executive Director) |
| MP Hudson | (Non-Executive Director) |
| AP Hulse | (Non-Executive Director) |
| DCB Ibeson | (Chief Executive Officer) |
| JD MacDiarmid | |
| VVV Mistry | |
| JR Slaughter | |
| HD Spink | |
| SAC White | |

**Active Underwriter**

NG Jones

**Registered Auditor**

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
2 New Street Square,
London, EC4A 3BZ

# Syndicate 6133

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

The directors of the managing agent present their audited report, which incorporates the strategic review, for Syndicate 6133 ("the syndicate") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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 ("Lloyd's 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').

Underwriting year accounts for the closed 2020 account of Syndicate 6133 are included following these annual accounts.

**Principal activity**
This report covers the business of Syndicate 6133, which was established for the 2018 year of account as a Special Purpose Arrangement ("SPA"). The syndicate has ceased underwriting with effect from 31 December 2021 and is in run-off. Prior to this, the principal activity of the syndicate was to underwrite a quota share reinsurance of Syndicate 1969 in respect of its Property Treaty class of business. A single inwards policy was written for each year of account.

The quota share contract with Syndicate 1969 operates on a funds withheld basis. Under this arrangement all transactions are undertaken by Syndicate 1969 on behalf of the syndicate, which retains the accumulation of net cash flows until closure of the year, when the declared result is remitted to, or collected from, members. Investment income arising on the business is allocated to the funds withheld balance.

Syndicate 6133 trades through Lloyd's worldwide licenses and rating and has the benefit of the Lloyd's brand. Lloyd's has an A (Excellent) rating from A.M. Best, A+ (Strong) from Standard & Poor's and AA- (Very Strong) from Fitch.

The syndicate's capacity for the 2021 year of account was £65.0m ($80.6m at the Lloyd's planning rate of $1.24).

Apollo Syndicate Management Limited ("ASML") is approved as a managing agency at Lloyd's and is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"). ASML is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and the PRA.

**Review of the business**
The Special Purpose Arrangement Syndicate 6133 commenced underwriting for the 2018 year of account, writing US and International Property Treaty business. Its business is written by way of a 90% quota share reinsurance of the Property Treaty class written by Syndicate 1969, which retains 10% of the risks. Stamp capacity for the syndicate was increased to $80.6m (£65.0m) for the 2021 year of account, from $76.2m (£60.0m) for the 2020 year of account.

A strategic partnership was entered into with Ariel Re, backed by Pelican Ventures and JC Flowers, who provided 75% of the syndicate's capacity for 2021. In line with the changing capital support the operating model for the syndicate was revised for the 2021 year of account, with business written through two Ariel Re owned cover holders. Premiums and claims are processed by the Ariel Re cover holders under agreements whereby the syndicate pays the cover holders a fee for their services. The Ariel Re cover holders also underwrite business for Ariel Re's Syndicate 1910, which is managed by Argo Managing Agency Limited. Strict controls were in place to manage any potential conflicts of interest between the two syndicates.

Reinsurance with Syndicate 1910 has been put in place to cede the unexpired risk from 1 January 2022. The rationale for ASML and members of the syndicate is to transfer the risk associated with events after that date, thereby reducing volatility of the result and capital required to support Syndicate 6133 for the syndicate members going forward. Ariel Re is a capital backer of both Syndicate 1910 and Syndicate 6133.

**Results**
ASML uses the key performance indicators shown in the table below, to measure the performance of the syndicate against its objectives and overall strategy. These indicators are assessed against plan and prior year outcomes and subject to regular review.

# Syndicate 6133

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

The syndicate predominantly writes business denominated in US Dollars and therefore reports in that currency. This aids comparability between years and reduces volatility in the reported results caused by foreign currency exchange rates.

| | 2022 $'m | 2021 $'m | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross premium written | (0.8) | 83.9 | (101)% |
| Net premium written | (7.0) | 50.3 | (115)% |
| Net premium earned | 1.1 | 58.5 | (99)% |
| Profit/(Loss) for the financial year | 3.0 | (7.1) | |

**2022 calendar year result**
The result for the 2022 calendar year is a profit of $3.0m (2021: loss of $7.1m). The 2022 calendar year result aggregates the performance during the year of all open years of account (2020 and 2021) and movements from the 2018 and 2019 closed years of account.

The profit for the calendar year is split between a profit on the 2021 year of account of $4.4m and a loss on the 2020 and prior years of account of $1.4m.

The 2022 calendar year result has been impacted by a number of movements from prior years of account. These include adverse movements from catastrophe aggregate policies written on the 2020 and 2021 years of account. The syndicate entered into a reinsurance agreement which transfers the risk of losses incurred from 1 January 2022. In 2021, the syndicate was exposed to losses from Hurricane Ida and the Texas Winter Storm and our loss estimates for these events have remained stable during the 2022 calendar year. The syndicate entered into a reinsurance agreement which transfers the risk of losses incurred from 1 January 2022.

No live risks remain on the 2021 year of account at the end of the 2022 calendar year. Therefore, the gross premium and corresponding reinsurance premium are fully earned.

**Investment performance**
The syndicate received an allocation of the investment return from Syndicate 1969, being an investment loss of $0.2m (2021: investment loss $0.2m). This represents the investment income attributable to business undertaken by Syndicate 1969 on behalf of the syndicate, itself influenced by the very low running yield on investments, together with unrealised losses resulting from several significant rises in interest rates during the year.

**Capital**
ASML assesses the syndicate's capital requirements through the use of Lloyd's Standard Model (LSM). The ultimate Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") is subject to an uplift determined by Lloyd's based on its assessment of the economic capital requirements for the Lloyd's market in total. The SCR together with the Lloyds' uplift is referred to as the Economic Capital Assessment ("ECA"). The syndicate ceased underwriting at the end of 2021 and hence has no approved capacity. The ECA for 2022 calendar year was £21.0m and for 2023 it has been set at £21.2m, both with regard to the run-off of prior written business.

Lloyd's unique capital structure provides excellent financial security to policyholders and capital efficiency for members. The Lloyd's chain of security underlies the financial strength that ultimately backs insurance policies written at Lloyd's and has three links:

1. All premiums received by syndicates are held in trust as the first resource for settling policyholders' claims;
2. Every member is required to hold capital in trust funds at Lloyd's which are known as Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL"). FAL is intended primarily to cover circumstances where syndicate assets are insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities. FAL is set with reference to the ECA's of the syndicates that the member participates on. Since member FAL is not under the control of the managing agent, it is not shown in the syndicate accounts. The managing agent is, however, able to make a call on members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle underwriting losses if required; and

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

3. Lloyd's central assets are available at the discretion of the Council of Lloyd's to meet any valid claim that cannot be met through the resources of any member further up the chain. Lloyd's also retains the right to request a callable contribution equal to 5% of members' capacity on the syndicate.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**
The managing agent has established a risk management function for the syndicate with clear terms of reference from the Board of Directors and its committees. The ASML Board, and its delegate committees, reviews and approves the risk management policies and meets regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of these policies.

As the special purpose arrangement no longer accepts live underwriting business, the risk profile reflects that of a run-off syndicate.

The risk management function is responsible for maintaining the syndicate's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process and provides regular updates to the Board. The formal syndicate ORSA report is approved by the Board each March with abbreviated updates quarterly.

The managing agent recognises that the syndicate's business is to accept risk which is appropriate to enable it to meet its objectives and that it is not realistic or possible to eliminate risk entirely. The syndicate shares all the risks associated with sthe Property Treaty business written by Syndicate 1969 under the quota share contract and the funds withheld arrangement including those associated with the assets and liabilities that arise. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the syndicate have been identified as insurance (predominantly reserving) risk, financial risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The risk culture of the business is Board lead, with new initiatives requiring an objective risk assessment prior to approval.

Insurance risk is the risk the syndicate faces that the amount of claims and benefit payments, or the timing thereof, differs from expectations. Given that there are no new risks that have been written since the 2021 underwriting year, the level of live underwriting risk is minimal. On a quarterly basis the Reserving Committee and Audit Committee provide oversight of the development and run-off of the existing reserves.

Financial risk for the syndicate is the risk the financial assets are insufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts as they fall due. An investment mandate reflecting the syndicate's risk appetite is in place and has been approved by the Board. Compliance with this is controlled through the investment manager's systems and monitored through the monthly and quarterly reporting process.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the syndicate if a counterparty fails to discharge a contractual obligation. The syndicate is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts and its ongoing expenses. ASML manages credit risk by placing limits on exposure to a single counterparty and by reference to the credit rating of the counterparty. On a quarterly basis the Finance Committee reviews credit exposures.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the syndicate will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from its insurance contracts and financial liabilities as they fall due. ASML's approach to managing liquidity risk includes use of daily liquidity monitoring, quarterly cash flow forecasts and management of asset duration. Contingency funding plans are in place to ensure that adequate liquid financial resources are in place to meet obligations as they fall due in the event of reasonably foreseeable abnormal circumstances.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, excluding those that are caused by credit downgrades which are included under credit risk. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. For each of the major components of market risk the syndicate has policies and procedures in place which detail how each risk should be managed and monitored. Investment management is outsourced and an investment mandate reflecting the syndicate's risk appetite is in place and has been approved by the Board. Compliance with this is controlled through the investment manager's systems and monitored through the monthly and quarterly reporting process.

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

Numeric analysis of the risks set out above is included in note 4 to the annual accounts. The use of financial derivatives is governed by ASML risk management policies. ASML does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Board has agreed a number of key risk indicators and approved the corresponding appetite for each measure. A traffic light indicator is used for monitoring current levels of risk based upon agreed thresholds and tolerances.

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

**Climate change risk**
Climate change remains a key area of focus and the syndicate is committed to working with its insureds and the industry to help clients transition to a more sustainable future. ASML is mindful of the impact of what it does and the need to underwrite responsibly, consistent with the syndicate's overall approach to environmental, social, and governance (ESG).

The financial risks associated with climate change continue to be an area of focus for ASML and our clients. These risks include physical, transition, liability and asset risks. For 6133, the main risk relates to the development of claims from policies that have already been affected by natural climatic perils.

Physical risks arise directly from the increased risks to assets and businesses presented by, for example, severe weather events, rising sea-levels and associated flooding and wild-fire risks. The syndicate has managed this insurance risk with the purchase of reinsurance to cover the unexpired risk.

ASML's Chief Risk Officer has been given the responsibility for advising the Board on the management of the financial risks of climate change. An agreed plan of action continues to be refined and implemented within the business to ensure that all material climate change-related risks within the underwriting and investment portfolios are appropriately managed.

**Rising Inflation and macroeconomic uncertainty**
A key emerging and thematic risk for ASML is the current high inflationary environment and the uncertainty it can bring to forecasting within insurance. An understanding of inflation (with the specific drivers, economic or legal awards) is important across multiple areas of ASML's business, including reserving, pricing, underwriting (contract structure for example), business planning and capital modelling.

The most common way that inflation impacts insurance is through claims inflation and exposure inflation. As the costs of goods increases the cost of indemnifying a client also increase and therefore underlying exposures can also increase (up to policy limits). Inflation can mean that future claims deviate from historic performance, both in terms of frequency and severity. A general high inflation environment could also have secondary impacts on insurance such as potential to increase a client's propensity to claim, either because a loss is more likely to exceed an excess or because they are under financial strain and require assistance so inflate a claim. Similarly, inflation can drive a gearing effect of pushing claims above an attachment point which they were previously below.

Significant work has been carried out across the business to understand the potential impact of different economic scenarios involving inflation risk. This includes stressing projections, providing social inflation 'loads', validation of inflation within the capital model, and looking overall at the methodology for how inflation is dealt with across the pricing and reserving processes. Further analysis will continue as more data becomes available.

**Corporate governance**
The ASML Board is chaired by Julian M Cusack, who is supported by five further non-executive directors, and all, except Stuart R Davies, are independent. Mary E L Goddard resigned from the Board on 18 July 2022. The Board thanks Mary for her positive contribution during her time with Apollo. Stuart R Davies and Sian E Hill were appointed as Non-Executive Directors on 4 August 2022 and 1 November 2022 respectively. David C B Ibeson is the Chief Executive Officer and there are five further executive directors. Hayley D Spink was appointed as an executive Director on 5 October 2022.

Defined operational and management structures are in place and terms of reference exist for all Board and executive committees.

The ASML Board meets at least four times a year and more frequently when business needs require. The Board has a schedule of matters reserved for its decision and is supported by the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nominations Committee. These supporting committees are comprised of non-executive directors with all members of the Audit Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee being independent.

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

**Section 172 statement**
The directors adopt the responsibilities to promote the success of the syndicate as if s172 of the Companies Act were applicable and have acted in accordance with these responsibilities during the year. The Board has identified the following key stakeholders: capital providers to the managed syndicates, employees, the shareholder of ASML, Lloyd's and regulators, policyholders and brokers.

Throughout the year the board considered the wider impact of strategic and operational decisions on its stakeholders. Examples include the development and execution of the business plans for the managed syndicates; the assessment and raising of capital; communications with capital providers; and changes to Board composition. The Board considers that the interests of all stakeholders were aligned for these decisions.

The support and engagement of capital providers of the syndicate is imperative to the operation of our business. We have regular meetings with capital providers and members' agents throughout the year to discuss the performance and prospects for the syndicates which they support.

We maintain open and transparent relationships with our regulators and Lloyd's, which are managed through our compliance team. Regular meetings are held with representatives of Lloyd's and the PRA and significant regulatory engagements are reported to the Board.

Apollo's Purpose statement is "Enabling a resilient and sustainable world". Through 2022 we continued our work to develop and document our ESG principles and standards and assess our current business model against these standards. This work culminated in several actions to strengthen our ESG framework and governance, including the adoption of a Board agenda item to focus on culture, implementing ESG considerations throughout the governance committees, and committing time to support community volunteering and charitable activities. Additional actions included formalisation of a defined referral process for underwriting risks to adhere to our ESG appetite and manage potential reputational risk, ongoing monitoring of ESG metrics and climate intensity scores within the asset portfolios, and further strengthening activities and staff engagement around diversity, equality, and inclusion initiatives. Further work on ESG activities will continue through 2023 as we seek to evolve this area of ASML's strategy.

We have put in place procedures and actions to assist in managing the financial risks and opportunities associated with the effects of climate change and to ensure that adequate oversight and control of this area is exercised throughout all aspects of underwriting, reserving, investment management and operations. The business meets the requirements for PRA Supervisory Statement 3/19. Whilst the Chief Risk Officer retains overall accountability for coordinating the approach and effectiveness within ASML, the responsibility is allocated to relevant managers of each business area. Further developments to ensure management of the risks and opportunities will continue through 2023.

**Staff matters**
The syndicate's underwriting team left the business prior to the end of 2020 and the remaining syndicate staff left or were reassigned in early 2021 following renewal of a number of the 1 January risks.

Apollo's people are a key asset and their attraction, retention and development are fundamental to the success of the business. Apollo commits to positive employee engagement through effective communication, recognition, development opportunities and a continued focus on diversity, inclusion and mental wellbeing.

Apollo acts as a single team where employees have mutual respect and enjoy working in a collaborative, hybrid environment. A "speak up" culture and relevant channels allow employees to raise concerns ensuring a safe and supportive workplace that complies with relevant legislation and builds on a foundation of shared values. Terms and conditions offered to employees, as part of their overall remuneration package remain competitive with the rest of the London Market insurance industry and employees are provided with opportunities to develop their skills and capabilities. In the context of the challenges provided by enhanced inflation experienced in 2022 and the cost of living, particular economic support has been provided where it was most needed.

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

**Business operations**
ASML is Lloyd's-centric with a purely London-based operation and distribution model. ASML fully embraces and supports Lloyd's vision of being a broker market, as well as accessing local markets through third party cover holders.
ASML aims to maintain a lean operating model utilising technology and outsourcing arrangements where flexibility is required or greater efficiency can be achieved. As a mid-sized business, ASML is able to expand and contract as market conditions dictate. Through the controlled use of specific outsourcing, ASML maintains an appropriate support function commensurate with its underwriting capacity. We continue to invest in actuarial, risk management and data management resources in order to ensure that the discipline we aim for in underwriting is matched by the intensity of scrutiny given to pricing, reserving and second line of defence activities.

Lloyd's Blueprint initiatives offer a number of processing efficiency gains for the market and we continue to actively monitor progress to position ourselves as necessary to maximise their benefit to ASML, its syndicates and its capital providers.

ASML continues to successfully maintain a hybrid working environment with all employees able to work effectively, both remotely and from the office with suitable access to business systems.

Aligned with the FCA and PRA Operational Resilience and Third Party Oversight policies, Apollo maintains a disciplined approach to operational resilience. We continue to focus on ensuring we maintain robust and resilient plans to prevent, adapt, respond and recover from operational disruptions with the primary objective to protect our customers and the integrity of our business.

**Environmental, Social and Governance**
During 2022 ASML produced its first Board approved ESG strategy. The ESG strategy covers a variety of internal and external targets and aligns with the ASML Vision statements as well as to the Apollo company purpose; "Enabling a resilient and sustainable world". ASML's ESG Group coordinates the majority of ESG-related activities within ASML and is comprised of representatives from across ASML, both in terms of seniority and business activities. ASML's ESG Group reports directly to the Executive Committee and seeks to identifying areas of improvement as well as to ensure progress against the ESG strategy.

The ASML Board drives the overall ESG strategy. ASML has aligned with five of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the short to medium term. The Board and Executive are actively engaged in embedding ESG considerations throughout the governance committees within ASML and have promoted related considerations within ASML suppliers and outsource service partners.

At Apollo our people are at the heart of everything we do, and we are committed to creating a diverse and inclusive workplace, one where difference is celebrated and everyone is welcome, included and can thrive. ASML operates a zero-tolerance policy to bullying and harassment and all forms of discrimination. This includes, but is not limited to, all of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act of 2010 as well as neurodiversity, parental and caring responsibilities, socio-economic status and working patterns.

ASML provides staff with Inclusion & Diversity (''I&D'') training including racial awareness training, as well as inclusive hiring manager training and inclusive leadership training for business managers and leaders. ASML sponsors and supports six Lloyd's market inclusion networks, and has nominated "Inclusion Champions" who each represent ASML and provide a link back to the business. All employees are given access to mental health and wellbeing tools via an independent partner organisation. ASML conducted a diversity survey in Autumn 2022 which had a 91% completion rate and we are implementing feedback from the survey. ASML had above market average results compared to benchmarks for the Lloyd's Culture Survey in 2021.

ASML has begun internal quarterly reporting on various ESG metrics across multiple business areas. This includes carbon emission data across scopes 1, 2 and 3 (scope 1 & 2 emissions are those directly produced by ASML and scope 3 are indirect emissions) as well as recycling, gender and racial diversity information, employee satisfaction and governance metrics. This information will be utilised over time to ensure ASML makes progress against its broader ESG Strategy.

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

From a gender perspective, the ratio of female to male Board directors is 25% at year-end 2022 (20% at year-end 2021). For the Executive Committee and direct reports (excluding executive assistants) the ratio is 27% at Q4 2022 (2021: 26%). Within the overall business the ratio of male: female employees is 65%:35%. ASML has also started to report to Lloyd’s and the Board on ethnicity. Further details in relation to current and planned I&D activities conducted within ASML can be found on the Apollo website (https://apollounderwriting.com/).

At this point in time, the syndicate is not required to comply with Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (‘SECR’). However, on a voluntary basis Apollo does publish carbon emissions information as part of the Apollo Group Holdings Limited annual reporting .

ASML will continue to develop its ESG Strategy into 2023. This includes the development of TCFD-style (Taskforce for Climate related Financial Disclosure) reporting as well as enhancing how ESG data is linked into underwriting. ASML has engaged an independent specialist company to help develop these aspects and ensure emissions reporting is accurate.

**Directors and directors’ interests**
The directors who held office at the date of signing this report are shown on page 2. Directors’ interests are shown in note 14 as part of the related parties note to the accounts.

**Annual General Meeting**
The directors do not propose to hold an Annual General Meeting for the syndicate. If any members’ agent or direct corporate supporter of the syndicate wishes to meet with them the directors are happy to do so.

**Events after the balance sheet date**
The Board has considered events after the balance sheet date. The only item to report is that the 2020 and prior years of account have been reinsured to close to Syndicate 1969.

**Disclosure of information to the auditor**
Each person who is a director of the managing agent at the date of approving this report confirms that:
- So far as the director is 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 in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

**Auditor**
Deloitte LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office as the syndicate’s auditor. The managing agent hereby gives formal notification of a proposal to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as auditor of Syndicate 6133 for a further year.

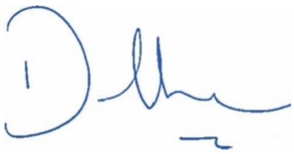
**Going concern**
We have taken the underwriting actions necessary to minimise the exposure to members of the syndicate and allow all open years of account to close into Syndicate 1969 on an orderly basis. The syndicate 2021 year of account quota share of Syndicate 1969 does not include reinsurance of the 2020 and prior years of account.

It is expected that the syndicate will continue to operate until closure of the 2021 YOA at 36 months, less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. As such, the syndicate will effectively cease to exist. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Given that this closure will be in the ordinary course of business and on the same arm’s length basis as Syndicate 1969 will reinsure to close its own 10% retention of the same business, no adjustments are required to the carrying values of the syndicate’s assets or liabilities at 31 December 2022, nor to the results for the year then ending, as a consequence of the final closure of the syndicate at 31 December 2023.

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our staff for their hard work and commitment to the business during the last year.

Approved by the Board.



DCB Ibeson
Chief Executive Officer
27 February 2023

## Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

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

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

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

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the notes to the syndicate annual accounts; and
- Prepare the syndicate annual accounts on the basis that the syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that the syndicate will do so.

The managing agent is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the syndicate annual accounts comply with the 2008 Regulations. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of annual accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

## Independent auditor’s report to the members of Syndicate 6133

**Report on the audit of the syndicate annual financial statements**

**Opinion**
In our opinion the syndicate annual financial statements of Syndicate 6133 (the ‘syndicate’):
give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate’s affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;

- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland”; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the syndicate annual financial statements which comprise:

- The profit and loss account;
- The balance sheet;
- The statement of changes in members’ balances;
- The statement of cash flows; and
- The related notes to the annual accounts 1 to 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

**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 financial statements 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 financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council’s (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 – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis**
We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Other information**
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts (“annual report”), other than the syndicate annual financial statements 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 annual financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 6133

**Responsibilities of managing agent**

As explained more fully in the managing agent's responsibilities statement, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual financial statements 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 syndicate annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the syndicate annual financial statements 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 financial statements.

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

**Extent to which 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the syndicate and its control environment, and reviewed the syndicate's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the syndicate operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- Had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements . These included the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (no. 8 of 2005); and
- Do not have a direct effect on the specified forms of the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the syndicate's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the requirements of Solvency II.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including actuarial specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the annual return.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address them are described below:

- Valuation of technical provisions, and specifically IBNR, includes assumptions and methodology requiring significant management judgement and involves complex calculations, and therefore there is potential for management bias. There is also a risk of overriding controls by making late adjustments to the technical provisions. In response to these risks we involved our actuarial specialists to develop independent estimates of the technical provisions and we tested the late journal entries to technical provisions.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 6133

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.
In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports, and reviewing correspondence with Lloyd's.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

**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 report of the directors of the managing agent for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The report of the directors of the managing agent has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the report of the directors of the managing agent.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

- The managing agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate accounting records; or
- The syndicate annual financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the syndicate's members, as a body, in accordance with regulation 10 of 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's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Kirstie Hanley (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
27 February 2023

# Syndicate 6133

## Profit and loss account
### for the year ended 31 December 2022

| Technical account – general business | Notes | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross premiums written | 4 | (803) | 83,865 |
| Outward reinsurance premiums | | (6,233) | (33,611) |
| Net premiums written | | (7,036) | 50,254 |
| Change in the provision for unearned premiums: | | | |
| Gross amount | 6 | 8,156 | 14,109 |
| Reinsurers' share | 6 | - | (5,841) |
| Change in the net provision for unearned premiums | | 8,156 | 8,268 |
| **Earned premiums, net of reinsurance** | | **1,120** | **58,522** |
| **Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account** | 11 | **(180)** | **(23)** |
| Claims paid | | | |
| Gross amount | | (36,498) | (53,570) |
| Reinsurers' share | | 12,390 | 24,695 |
| Net claims paid | | (24,108) | (28,875) |
| Change in the provision for claims | | | |
| Gross amount | 6 | 29,060 | (15,568) |
| Reinsurers' share | 6 | (3,387) | 1,677 |
| Change in the net provision for claims | | 25,673 | (13,891) |
| **Claims incurred, net of reinsurance** | | **1,565** | **(42,766)** |
| Net operating expenses | 7 | (942) | (22,965) |
| **Balance on the technical account - general business** | | **1,563** | **(7,232)** |

All operations relate to discontinued activities.

The notes on pages 19 to 36 form an integral part of these annual accounts.

# Syndicate 6133

## Profit and loss account
### for the year ended 31 December 2022

| Non-technical account | Notes | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance on the technical account - general business** | | **1,563** | **(7,232)** |
| Investment income | 11 | (180) | (23) |
| Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account - general business | | 180 | 23 |
| Profit on foreign exchange | | 1,455 | 83 |
| **Profit/(Loss) for the financial year** | | **3,018** | **(7,149)** |

There were no amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in the current year other than those included in the profit and loss account.

## Statement of changes in members' balances
### for the year ended 31 December 2022

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Members' balances brought forward at 1 January | (33,610) | (17,857) |
| Profit/(Loss) for the financial year | 3,018 | (7,149) |
| Transfer from/(to) members' personal reserve fund | 5,350 | (8,591) |
| Members' agents' fees | 9 | (13) |
| **Members' balances carried forward at 31 December** | **(25,233)** | **(33,610)** |

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

## Syndicate 6133

## Balance sheet
### as at 31 December 2022

| Assets | Notes | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reinsurers' share of technical provisions** | | | |
| Provision for unearned premium | 6 | - | - |
| Claims outstanding | 6 | 13,070 | 16,464 |
| | | 13,070 | 16,464 |
| **Debtors** | | | |
| Other debtors | 12 | 2,960 | 22,619 |
| **Prepayments and accrued income** | | | |
| Deferred acquisition costs | 7 | - | 1,985 |
| **Total assets** | | **16,030** | **41,068** |

| Liabilities | Notes | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capital and reserves** | | | |
| Members' balances | | (25,233) | (33,610) |
| **Technical provisions** | | | |
| Provision for unearned premiums | 6 | - | 8,164 |
| Claims outstanding | 6 | 35,830 | 65,726 |
| | | 35,830 | 73,890 |
| **Creditors** | | | |
| Other creditors | 13 | 4,886 | - |
| **Accruals and deferred income** | | 547 | 788 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **41,263** | **74,678** |
| **Total liabilities and members' balances** | | **16,030** | **41,068** |

The annual accounts on pages 15 to 36 were approved by the Board of Apollo Syndicate Management Limited and were signed on its behalf by:

JD MacDiarmid
Finance Director
27 February 2023

# Syndicate 6133

## Statement of cash flows
### for the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Notes | 2022<br>$'000 | 2021<br>$'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Operating profit/(loss) for the financial year | | 3,018 | (7,149) |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| (Decrease)/increase in gross technical provisions | | (38,060) | 1,715 |
| Decrease in reinsurers' share of technical provisions | | 3,394 | 4,151 |
| Decrease in debtors | | 19,479 | 7,188 |
| Increase in creditors | | 4,886 | - |
| Decrease in other assets/liabilities | | 1,744 | 2,676 |
| Investment return | | 180 | 23 |
| **Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities** | | **(5,359)** | **8,604** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Investment income | | - | - |
| **Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities** | | **-** | **-** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Transfer (to)/from members in respect of underwriting participations | | 5,350 | (8,591) |
| Members' agents' fees paid on behalf of members | | 9 | (13) |
| **Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities** | | **5,359** | **(8,604)** |
| **Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents** | | - | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | | - | - |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December** | | **-** | **-** |

As a Special Purpose Arrangement syndicate all cash receipts and payments are undertaken by the host Syndicate 1969. The cash flow reflects the movement of line-by-line elements of Syndicate 1969 ceded to the syndicate except for the cash balance itself which is reflected as the movement in the balance with Syndicate 1969.

# Notes to the annual accounts

## 1. Basis of preparation

The syndicate comprises a group of members of the Society of Lloyd's that underwrite insurance business in the London Market. The address of the syndicate's managing agent is One Bishopsgate, London EC2N 3AQ.

The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103 Insurance Contracts ("FRS 103") issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The annual accounts have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The syndicate's functional and presentation currency is US Dollars. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand and are stated in US Dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the syndicate will continue to operate until closure of the 2021 YOA at 36 months, less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The 2021 YOA is the last underwriting year for the syndicate and accordingly 2023 will be its final year of operation as an independent entity, after which the 2021 YOA is expected to reinsure to close back into the 2022 YOA of Syndicate 1969, its host syndicate. As such, the syndicate will effectively cease to exist. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Given that this closure will be in the ordinary course of business and on the same arm's length basis as 1969 will reinsure to close its own 10% retention of the same business, no adjustments are required to the carrying values of the syndicate's assets or liabilities at 31 December 2022, nor to the results for the year then ending, as a consequence of the final closure of the syndicate at 31 December 2023.

## 2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these annual accounts, the directors of the managing agent have made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the syndicate's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates are based on actuarial assumptions underpinned by historical experience, market data and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the period in which they are identified where the revision affects only that period and future periods.

### Critical judgements in applying the syndicate's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), in the process of applying the syndicate's accounting policies.

### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

The syndicate's principal estimates relate to claims outstanding and gross written premium specifically in relation to the provision for claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported) and pipeline premium respectively.

#### *Gross written premium*

Gross written premium comprises contractual amounts, underwriter estimates at a policy level, reflecting guidance provided by clients and cover holders, and actuarial pipeline premium estimates, including amounts due to the syndicate not yet received or notified at a portfolio level based on historical experience.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

The gross written premium payable on a policy is often variable, dependent on the volume of trading undertaken by the insured during a coverage period. Estimates of such additional premiums are included in premiums written but may have to be adjusted if economic conditions or other underlying trading factors differ from those expected. Gross premiums written are disclosed in note 4.

Gross and outwards reinsurance premium is recognised over the life of the policy. Unearned premium as at 31 December 2021 was calculated as the proportion of the premium exposed to risk in the 2022 calendar year. This was calculated using the balance of the modelled expected loss for the underlying portfolio, split between the 2021 and 2022 accident years. This represents a considerably more accurate estimate than a straight line earning of premium and therefore has been adopted in the preparation of the 2021 annual accounts. There is no remaining unearned premium at 31 December 2022.

***Claims outstanding***

The measurement of the provision for claims outstanding and the related reinsurance requires assumptions about the future that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the annual accounts.

The provision for claims outstanding comprises the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the balance sheet date and includes Incurred But Not Reported (“IBNR”) and a confidence margin. This is a complex area due to the subjectivity inherent in estimating the impact of claims events that have occurred but for which the eventual outcome remains uncertain. The estimate of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than that for reported claims.

The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by the managing agent’s in-house actuaries. These techniques normally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be expected and, for more recent underwriting years, the use of benchmarks and initial expected loss ratios from business plans. Where there is limited prior experience of the specific business written, considerable use is made of information obtained in the course of pricing individual risks accepted and experience of analogous business. Account is taken of variations in business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs.

As experience develops, the most critical assumptions as regards claims provisions are that the past is a reasonable indicator of the likely level of claims development, that the notified claims estimates are reasonable and that the rating and other models used for current business are based on fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred. The level of uncertainty with regard to the estimations within these provisions generally decreases with the length of time elapsed since the underlying contracts were on risk.

The reserve setting process is integrated into Apollo’s governance framework. The proposed best estimate reserves are reviewed in detail by the Reserving Committee on a quarterly basis and confidence margins added to increase the probability that the reserves are sufficient to meet liabilities so far as they can reasonably be foreseen. These reserves, including margins, are then subject to further review by the Audit Committee on behalf of the Board. The directors consider that the provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available. The ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events, which may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. The estimate of the provision for claims outstanding will develop over time and the estimated claims expense will continue to change until all the claims are paid. The historical development of claims incurred estimates is set out in the loss development triangles by year of account in note 4. The adjustment in the current year for the revision to the prior year estimate of the provision for claims outstanding is disclosed in note 6.

## Notes to the annual accounts

### 3. Significant accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently in accounting for items which are considered material in relation to the syndicate's annual accounts.

**Gross premiums written**

Premiums written comprise premiums on contracts of insurance incepted during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums on policies incepted in prior accounting periods. Additional or return premiums are treated as a re-measurement of the initial premium. Estimates are made for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due to the syndicate not yet received or notified. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and are exclusive of taxes and duties thereon.

**Outwards reinsurance premiums**

Written outwards reinsurance premiums comprise the estimated premiums payable for contracts entered into during the period. Non-proportional reinsurance contracts are recognised on the date on which the policy incepts and proportional reinsurance is recognised when the underlying gross premium is written.

Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and are exclusive of taxes and duties thereon. The reported outwards reinsurance premiums include adjustments for variations in cover relating to contracts incepting in prior accounting periods.

Under some policies, reinsurance premiums payable are adjusted retrospectively in the light of claims experience. Where written premiums are subject to an increase retrospectively, any potential increase is recognised as soon as there is an obligation to the reinsurer.

**Provisions for unearned premiums**

Written premiums are recognised as earned over the life of the policy. Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of earnings patterns reflecting the risk profile of the underlying policies or time apportionment as appropriate.

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

**Claims provisions and related recoveries**

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

Incurred claims outstanding are reduced by anticipated salvage and other recoveries from third parties. The amount of any salvage and subrogation recoveries is separately identified and, where material, reported as a receivable.

The provision for claims outstanding is assessed on an individual case by case basis and is based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims notified but not settled by the balance sheet date, together with the provision for related claims handling costs. The provision also includes the estimated cost of IBNR claims as well as claims incurred but not enough reported ("IBNER") and a margin above best estimate.

The reinsurers' share of provisions for claims is based on amounts of claims outstanding and projections for IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts, having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the year and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved.

Where the security rating provides an indication that the recoverable amount may be impaired a proportion of the balance will be provided for as a provision for bad debt by applying a percentage based on historical experience.

Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are reflected in the annual accounts for the period in which the adjustments are made. The provisions are not discounted for the investment earnings that may be expected to arise in the future on the funds retained to meet the future liabilities. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Unexpired risks provision**

A provision for unexpired risks is made where claims and related expenses likely to arise after the end of the financial period in respect of contracts concluded before that date are expected, in the normal course of events, to exceed the unearned premiums and premiums receivable under these contracts after the deduction of any acquisition costs deferred.

A provision for unexpired risks is calculated separately by reference to classes of business which are regarded as managed together after taking into account relevant investment return. All the classes of the syndicate are considered to be managed together.

**Debtors and creditors**

Debtors and creditors are recognised when due. These include amounts due to and from the host syndicate. Which are classified as debtors and creditors as they are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Debtors are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairments. Creditors are stated at amortised cost less any provision for impairments.

**Investment return**

Investment return is comprised of interest earned on the funds withheld balance. Interest is calculated based on the balance on the experience account, held by Syndicate 1969 on behalf of the syndicate. Interest on each currency is credited at the same yield earned by Syndicate 1969 in the period.

**Net operating expenses**

Net operating expenses include acquisition costs, administrative expenses and members' standard personal expenses. Operating expenses are paid by the host Syndicate 1969 and recharged to the syndicate. No mark-up is applied.

**Acquisition costs**

Acquisition costs represent costs arising from the conclusion of insurance contracts. They include both direct costs such as brokerage and commission, and indirect costs such as administrative expenses connected with the processing of proposals and the issuing of policies. Acquisition costs include fees paid to consortium leaders in return for business written on behalf of the syndicate as a consortium member.

Acquisition costs are allowed to be earned in line with the earning of the gross premiums to which they relate. The deferred acquisition cost asset represents the proportion of acquisition costs which corresponds to the proportion of gross premiums written that is unearned at the balance sheet date.

**Managing agent's fees**

The managing agent charges a management fee of 0.9% of syndicate capacity. This expense is recognised over the 12 months following commencement of the underwriting year to which it relates.

The managing agent has agreed contractual terms with the capital providers to the syndicate for the payment of profit commission based on the performance of the individual years of account of the syndicate. Profit commission is accrued in line with the contractual terms and the development of the result of the underlying years of account which is reassessed regularly.

Amounts charged to the syndicate do not become payable until after the appropriate year of account closes, normally at 36 months, although the managing agent may receive payments on account of anticipated profit commission if interim profits are released to members.

**Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars which is the functional and presentational currency of the syndicate. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions or at the appropriate average rates of exchange for the period. The syndicate's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured

## Notes to the annual accounts

**3. Significant accounting policies (continued)**
at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic cost are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. For the purposes of foreign currency translation, unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs are treated as monetary items.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency amounts are included in the non-technical account.

**Pension costs**
Apollo operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Pension contributions relating to managing agency staff working on behalf of the syndicate are charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

**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 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 United States 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.

**Funds withheld**
The underlying premiums and claims are settled by Syndicate 1969 with policy holders as they fall due. Within the syndicate these are accounted for on a funds withheld basis.

Reinsurance debtors and creditors arising between the syndicate and Syndicate 1969 are not settled until the year of account has closed. Claims outstanding together with other non-technical transactions are settled when the year of account closes, including the apportioned investment return.

Cash calls made during the period are paid to Syndicate 1969 and credited to the funds withheld balance. These will therefore reduce the amount due for payment to Syndicate 1969 on closure of a loss-making year.

**4. Risk and capital management**
**Introduction and overview**
This note presents information about the nature and extent of insurance and financial risks to which the syndicate is exposed, the managing agent's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing insurance and financial risks, and for managing the syndicate's capital.

The nature of the syndicate's exposures to risk and its objectives are, due to the nature of the quota share contract and funds withheld arrangement therein, shared with Syndicate 1969. There have been no live risks written since the expiry of the 2021 underwriting year. The syndicate shares all the risks associated with the Property Treaty business written by Syndicate 1969 including those associated with the assets and liabilities that arise. There have been no significant changes to the ASML policies for managing risk in the current year.

**Risk management framework**
The primary objective of the syndicate's risk management framework is to protect the syndicate's members from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives. All staff providing services to the syndicate are trained to recognise the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**

The Board of Directors of the managing agent has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the syndicate's risk management framework. The Board has established an Audit Committee and a Risk Committee which oversee the operation of the syndicate's risk management and reserving framework and review and monitor the management of the risks to which the syndicate is exposed.

ASML has established a risk management function, together with terms of reference for the Board of Directors, its committees and the associated executive management committees, which identify the risk management obligations of each. The function is supported by a clear organisational structure with documented delegated authorities and responsibilities from the Board of Directors to executive management committees and senior managers using a standard 'three lines of defence' model. The framework sets out the risk appetites for the syndicate and includes controls and business conduct standards.

Under the risk management framework, ASML's Risk and Capital Committee oversees the risk management function at an executive level. The management of specific risk grouping is delegated to several executive committees: the Reserving Committee is responsible for developing and monitoring insurance risk management policies; the management of aspects of financial risks is the responsibility of the Finance Committee. In addition, the syndicate is exposed to potential operational risks and the management of aspects of these risks is the responsibility of the Operations and Change Committee. Accordingly, the risk management function and the Risk and Capital Committee operates as the second line of defence above these committees.

The risk management function report to each meeting of the Risk Committee on its activities. The Reserving Committee, Finance Committee, and Operations and Change Committee report regularly to the Executive Committee and work closely with the risk management function on their activities as well as reporting to the Board of Directors and the relevant non-executive sub committees.

ASML continues to monitor and respond to Covid-19, in particular the impact related to our operations, insurance claims, reinsurance assets and investments on capital and liquidity positions.

Climate risk relates to the range of complex physical, transition and liability risks arising from climate change. This includes the risk of higher claims as a result of more frequent and more intense natural catastrophes; the financial risks which could arise from the transition to a lower-carbon economy; and the risk that those who have suffered loss from climate change might then seek to recover those losses from others who they believe may have been responsible. Climate-related risk is not considered a standalone risk, but a cross-cutting risk with potential to amplify each existing risk type.

**Insurance Risk**

***Management of insurance risk***

The principal risk the syndicate faces under insurance contracts is that the amount of claims and benefit payments, or the timing thereof, differs from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of claims. The syndicate ceased writing business after the 2021 year of account and at 31 December there are no live risks.

A key component of the management of underwriting risk for the syndicate was a disciplined underwriting strategy that was focused on writing quality business and not writing for premium volume. Product pricing was designed to incorporate appropriate premiums for each type of assumed risk. The underwriting strategy set underwriting limits on the syndicate's total exposure to specific risks together with limits on geographical and industry exposures.

Contracts can contain a number of features which help to manage the underwriting risk such as the use of deductibles, or capping the maximum permitted loss, or number of claims (subject to local regulatory and legislative requirements).

The syndicate makes use of outwards reinsurance to mitigate the risk of incurring significant losses linked to a single or catastrophe event, including excess of loss and catastrophe reinsurance.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**
The syndicate limits its exposure to catastrophic events based on the syndicate's risk appetite. The syndicate uses commercially available proprietary risk management software to assess natural catastrophe exposure and includes adjustments to these outputs to reflect the in-house view of risk. There is, however, always a risk that the assumptions and techniques used in these models do not exactly model the actual losses that occur or that claims arising from an un-modelled event are greater than those anticipated.

The Board sets limits to the syndicate's exposure to catastrophe events both on a gross and net of reinsurance basis and adherence to these limits is regularly monitored by the Apollo exposure management team which reports monthly to the Underwriting Committee. Apollo monitors its catastrophe exposures against a range of probabilistic and scenario-based outputs, including the 1 in 30 Aggregate Exceedance Probability (AEP). A range of catastrophe risk appetites are in place, which are reported to the Risk Committee on a quarterly basis and escalated to the Board by exception.

The table below shows the gross premium by the location of the insured as a proxy for risk location. This gives an indication of the syndicate's exposure to loss written in calendar year by geographic area.

| Gross written premium analysed by source | 2022<br>$'000 | 2021<br>$'000 |
|---|---|---|
| US | 424 | 73,316 |
| UK | (8) | 2,132 |
| EU countries | (62) | 443 |
| Australia | - | 4,367 |
| Japan | - | 1,487 |
| Other | (1,157) | 2,120 |
| **Total** | **(803)** | **83,865** |

The Reserving Committee oversees the management of reserving risk. The use of proprietary and standardised modelling techniques, internal and external benchmarking and the review of claims development are all instrumental in mitigating reserving risk.

The managing agent's in-house actuaries perform a reserving analysis on a quarterly basis, liaising closely with underwriters, claims and reinsurance personnel. The aim of this exercise is to produce a probability-weighted average of the expected future cash outflows arising from the settlement of incurred claims and claims on unearned premium. These projections include an analysis of claims development compared to the previous 'best estimate' projections.

The Reserving Committee performs a comprehensive review of the projections, both gross and net of reinsurance. Following this review the Reserving Committee makes recommendations to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors as to the claims provisions to be established.

In arriving at the level of claims provisions a margin is applied over and above the actuarial best estimate to increase the probability that the reserves are sufficient to meet liabilities.

The level of year end reserves is validated by external consulting actuaries through their report to management and their provision of a Statement of Actuarial Opinion to ASML and Lloyd's on gross and net reserves by year of account as at 31 December 2022.

**Sensitivity to insurance risk**
The liabilities established could be significantly lower or higher than the ultimate cost of settling the claims arising. This level of uncertainty varies between the classes of business and the nature of the risk being underwritten and can arise from developments in case reserving for attritional losses, large losses and catastrophes, or from changes in estimates of IBNR claims.

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**

A ten percent increase or decrease in the ultimate cost of settling claims arising is considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date. A ten percent increase or decrease in total earned claims liabilities would have the following effect on profit or loss and members' balances.

| | 2022 | | 2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross $'000 | Net $'000 | Gross $'000 | Net $'000 |
| 10% increase in claims | (3,583) | (2,276) | (6,573) | (4,926) |
| 10% decrease in claims | 3,583 | 2,276 | 6,573 | 4,926 |

On a net of reinsurance basis the effects would be more complex depending on the nature of the loss and its interaction with other losses already incurred. The incidence of profit commission payable to intermediaries may also affect the gross and net impact on results and members' balance.

**Financial risk**

Under the funds withheld arrangement in the quota share contract with Syndicate 1969 the syndicate has exposure to financial risk. The primary objective of the ASML investment management process is to maintain capital value, which is of particular importance in volatile financial market conditions. A secondary objective is to optimise the risk-adjusted total return whilst being constrained by capital preservation and liquidity requirements. A low to medium risk investment policy has been adopted and Syndicate 1969 assets have been invested in short dated fixed income government and corporate bonds, absolute return bond funds and money market funds.

The investment management of a short dated fixed income bond portfolio is outsourced to a third party. An investment mandate reflecting ASML's risk appetite is in place and has been approved by the Board. Compliance with this is controlled through the investment managers systems and monitored through the monthly and quarterly reporting process.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the syndicate if a counterparty fails to discharge a contractual obligation. The syndicate shares the Syndicate 1969 risk of financial loss on balances relating to the funds withheld arrangement in respect of the following:

- Holdings in collective investment schemes;
- Short dated fixed income government and corporate bonds;
- Amounts due from intermediaries;
- Cash and cash equivalents; and
- Other debtors and accrued interest.

The syndicate has direct exposure to the reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities through the common account outwards reinsurance that is in place.

***Management of credit risk***

The syndicate is exposed to the credit risk associated with the Syndicate 1969 investment portfolio of securities which are rated BBB or above. The bond portfolio is managed to single issuer limits set by credit rating and there is a limit to the overall exposure to BBB rated securities. ASML limits the amount of cash and cash equivalents that can be deposited with a single counterparty and maintains an authorised list of counterparties.

ASML manages reinsurer credit risk by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty by reference to the credit rating of the counterparty. The syndicate's exposure to reinsurance counterparties is monitored by the reinsurance team as part of their credit control processes. On a quarterly basis the Finance Committee reviews the credit exposures to reinsurance counterparties.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**

ASML assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers by reviewing public rating information and by internal investigations. The impact of reinsurer default is regularly assessed and managed accordingly. Where reinsurance is transacted with unrated reinsurers, the reinsurer is required to collateralise fully its exposure through depositing funds in trust for the syndicate.

The syndicate is exposed to intermediary debtor credit risk ceded under the quota share. ASML reviews intermediary performance against the terms of business agreements by the compliance function. The status of intermediary debt collection is reported to the Finance Committee.

***Exposure to credit risk***

All assets are due from Syndicate 1969, which benefits from Lloyd's credit rating from Standard and Poor's of A+. It is not practical to look through this to analyse the credit rating of the syndicate's share of the Syndicate 1969 assets.

The syndicate's common account reinsurance programme is placed predominantly with non-traditional reinsurance carriers and these exposures are fully collateralised with trust funds containing US treasuries or investments with credit institutions. The balance of the reinsurance placing is with reinsurers with a credit rating of A or above.

***Financial assets that are past due or impaired***

The syndicate does not have any directly held receivables that are past due and impaired or any other impaired assets at the reporting date. The syndicate shares in the Syndicate 1969 risk associated with debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations that are past due but not impaired at the reporting date. These debtors have been individually assessed for impairment by considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the counterparty's financial position, patterns of historical payment information, disputes and compliance with ASML terms and conditions.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the syndicate will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from its insurance contracts and financial liabilities as they fall due. Due to the funds withheld nature of the contract the syndicate underwrites, liquidity risk is initially borne by Syndicate 1969, but the syndicate is indirectly sensitive to the liquidity risk associated with cash payments made by Syndicate 1969 on behalf of the syndicate.

ASML's approach to managing its liquidity risk is as follows:

- Forecasts are prepared and revised on a regular basis to predict cash outflows from insurance contracts and overheads over the short, medium and long term;
- The syndicate purchases assets with durations not greater than its estimated insurance contract liabilities and expense outflows;
- Assets purchased by the syndicate are required to satisfy specified marketability requirements;
- The syndicate maintains cash and liquid assets to meet daily calls; and
- The syndicate regularly updates its contingency funding plans to ensure that adequate liquid financial resources are in place to meet obligations as they fall due in the event of reasonably foreseeable abnormal circumstances.

ASML maintains sufficient premium trust funds in money market funds to meet daily liquidity requirements. Holdings in money market funds are well diversified, liquid and generally low risk. There is, however, a risk that the fund does not have sufficient liquidity to meet all redemptions in extreme conditions. The fixed income short dated government and corporate bond portfolio is relatively liquid and can be realised within a matter of days under normal market conditions. ASML is able to make cash calls from the members of the managed syndicates to fund losses in the event that funds are needed ahead of closing a year of account.

The syndicate operates on a funds withheld basis and the maturity analysis presented in the table below shows the underlying remaining contractual maturities that will be fulfilled by Syndicate 1969 for the insurance contracts and financial assets and liabilities. For insurance and reinsurance contracts, the contractual maturity is the estimated date when the gross undiscounted contractually required cash flows will occur. Unearned premium and deferred acquisition cost maturities reflect the expected claim payment profile. Syndicate 1969 manages its liquidity for itself and Syndicate 6133. In addition to the cash flows below Syndicate 1969 will recover losses from members on the closure of each year of account.

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**

| 2022 | Carrying amount $'000 | Less than 1 year $'000 | 1-2 years $'000 | 2-5 years $'000 | More than 5 years $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reinsurers' share of technical provisions | 13,070 | 5,200 | 3,021 | 3,666 | 1,183 |
| Debtors, prepayments and accrued income | 2,960 | 1,178 | 684 | 830 | 268 |
| **Total assets** | **16,030** | **6,378** | **3,705** | **4,496** | **1,451** |
| Technical provisions | (35,830) | (14,255) | (8,280) | (10,050) | (3,245) |
| Creditors | (4,886) | (12,282) | 7,396 | - | - |
| Accruals and deferred income | (547) | (547) | - | - | - |
| **Total liabilities** | **(41,263)** | **(27 084)** | **(884)** | **(10,050)** | **(3,245)** |

| 2021 | Carrying amount $'000 | Less than 1 year $'000 | 1-2 years $'000 | 2-5 years $'000 | More than 5 years $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reinsurers' share of technical provisions | 16,464 | 9,368 | 3,627 | 2,870 | 599 |
| Debtors, prepayments and accrued income | 24,604 | 23,585 | 521 | 412 | 86 |
| **Total assets** | **41,068** | **32,953** | **4,148** | **3,282** | **685** |
| Technical provisions | (73,890) | (42,045) | (16,276) | (12,880) | (2,689) |
| Accruals and deferred income | (788) | (448) | (174) | (137) | (29) |
| **Total liabilities** | **(74,678)** | **(42,493)** | **(16,450)** | **(13,017)** | **(2,718)** |

**Market risk**
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, excluding those that are caused by credit downgrades which are included under credit risk. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk within the framework set by the managing agent's investment policy.

***Management of market risk***
For each of the major components of market risk the syndicate has policies and procedures in place which detail how each risk should be managed and monitored. The management of each of these major components of market risk and the exposure of the syndicate at the reporting date to each major component are addressed below.

***Interest rate risk***
The syndicate shares interest rate risk through the allocation of investment return under the funds withheld arrangement. Interest rate risk arises primarily from the exposure to financial investments and overseas deposits. Exposure to significant fluctuations in market value due to changes in bond yields is managed through investment in short duration securities; the key risk indicator is set at less than three years. Investment types include short dated fixed income bonds, absolute return bond funds and money market funds.

ASML limits exposure to absolute return bond funds. These funds manage exposure to changes in market value resulting from movements in bond yields by managing to a very short or even negative duration.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**

***Currency risk***

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The syndicate writes business primarily in Sterling, Euros, US Dollars and Canadian Dollars and is therefore exposed to currency risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates of its functional currency (US Dollars) against these currencies.

The foreign exchange policy is to maintain assets in the currency in which the cash flows from liabilities are to be settled in order to hedge the currency risk inherent in these contracts so far as is allowed by regulatory requirements and for any profit or loss to be reflected in the net assets of the functional currency. As a syndicate operating on a funds withheld basis actions cannot be taken within the syndicate to match currencies. However the host, Syndicate 1969, takes actions to the extent considered appropriate to match currencies on behalf of the syndicate.

The table below summarises the carrying value of the syndicate's assets and liabilities, at the reporting

| 2022 | Sterling $'000 | Euro $'000 | US Dollar $'000 | Other $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total assets | 3,985 | 17 | 11,995 | 33 | 16,030 |
| Total liabilities | (9,322) | (159) | (31,680) | (102) | (41,263) |
| **Net assets / (liabilities)** | **(5,337)** | **(142)** | **(19,685)** | **(69)** | **(25,233)** |

| 2021 | Sterling $'000 | Euro $'000 | US Dollar $'000 | Other $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total assets | (4,032) | 54 | 44,807 | 239 | 41,068 |
| Total liabilities | (9,761) | (201) | (64,342) | (374) | (74,678) |
| **Net assets / (liabilities)** | **(13,793)** | **(147)** | **(19,535)** | **(135)** | **(33,610)** |

An analysis of the syndicate's sensitivity to currency risk is presented in the table below. The table shows the effect on profit or loss of reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variable. The sensitivity analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and that the exchange rate movement occurs at the end of the reporting period. The impact of exchange rate fluctuations could differ significantly over a longer period. The occurrence of a change in foreign exchange rates may lead to changes in other market factors as a result of correlations.

| Profit / (Loss) for the year | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Currency risk** | | |
| 20 percent strengthening of Sterling against US Dollar | (1,334) | (3,448) |
| 20 percent weakening of Sterling against US Dollar | 889 | 2,299 |
| 20 percent strengthening of Euro against US Dollar | (36) | (37) |
| 20 percent weakening of Euro against US Dollar | 24 | 24 |

***Other price risk***

The syndicate is subject to other price risk through the funds withheld arrangement with Syndicate 1969. Investments in Syndicate 1969 comprise holdings in short dated fixed income government and corporate bonds, absolute return bond funds and money market funds. The bond portfolio is low risk being both short dated and predominantly credit rating A or above with a modest exposure to BBB rated securities and therefore it has limited sensitivity to market movements.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**

The money market funds are near cash and therefore have minimal exposure to market movements.

It is not practical to allocate the Syndicate 1969 assets to the syndicate and therefore a fair value hierarchy categorising the assets to which the syndicate is exposed according to the level of judgement exercised in valuation has not been provided.

**Capital management**

***Capital framework at Lloyd's***

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

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

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

***Lloyd's capital setting process***

In order to meet Lloyd's requirements, Syndicate 6133 is required to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) for the prospective calendar year to reflect the capital required as the syndicate completes an orderly run-off and anticipated reinsurance to close for the 2021 open 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 and approval by Lloyd's. During 2022 ASML moved from the use of an approved internal capital model to the Lloyd's Standard Model, which is a factor based model that operates along the principles of the standard formula. The SCR is reviewed and approved by the Board through the Own Risk Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process and an independent annual validation process.

A syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for their own share of underwriting liabilities on the syndicates on which they participate but not for other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirements that Lloyd's sets for each member, operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR is based on the member's share of the syndicate's SCR 'to ultimate'.

Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, Lloyd's sums together each syndicate's SCR but a credit for diversification is allowed to reflect the spread of risk 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 rather than a Solvency II requirement, is to support Lloyd's financial strength, license and ratings objectives.

***Provision of capital by members***

Each member may provide capital to meet their ECA by assets held in trust by Lloyd's specifically for that member (Funds at Lloyd's), assets held and managed within a syndicate (Funds in Syndicate), or as the member's share of the members' balances on each syndicate on which they participate.

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

**Claims development**

The syndicate's current catastrophe exposure is predominantly US windstorm and North American earthquake related. Property catastrophe claims, such as earthquake or hurricane losses, can take several months or years, to develop as adjusters visit damaged property and agree claim valuations.

## Notes to the annual accounts

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive underwriting year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date. Balances have been translated at exchange rates prevailing as at 31 December 2022 in all cases.

**Gross claims development as at 31 December 2022:**

| Pure underwriting year | 2018 $'000 | 2019 $'000 | 2020 $'000 | 2021 $'000 | 2022 $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incurred gross claims | | | | | | |
| At end of underwriting year | 80,255 | 38,861 | 38,078 | 49,489 | - | |
| one year later | 66,090 | 44,857 | 59,614 | 51,860 | | |
| two years later | 64,286 | 43,177 | 67,001 | | | |
| three years later | 64,241 | 42,750 | | | | |
| four years later | 62,443 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Incurred gross claims | 62,443 | 42,750 | 67,001 | 51,860 | - | **224,054** |
| Less gross claims paid | (58,998) | (41,256) | (51,402) | (36,568) | - | **(188,224)** |
| **Gross claims outstanding provision** | **3,445** | **1,494** | **15,599** | **15,292** | **-** | **35,830** |

**Net claims development as at 31 December 2022:**

| Pure underwriting year | 2018 $'000 | 2019 $'000 | 2020 $'000 | 2021 $'000 | 2022 $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incurred net claims | | | | | | |
| At end of underwriting year | 45,470 | 24,685 | 38,043 | 26,019 | - | |
| one year later | 35,403 | 30,838 | 54,726 | 22,126 | | |
| two years later | 36,457 | 30,671 | 59,287 | | | |
| three years later | 36,712 | 29,592 | | | | |
| four years later | 34,106 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Incurred net claims | 34,106 | 29,592 | 59,287 | 22,126 | - | **145,111** |
| Less net claims paid | (30,978) | (28,100) | (48,422) | (14,851) | - | **(122,351)** |
| **Net claims outstanding provision** | **3,128** | **1,492** | **10,865** | **7,275** | **-** | **22,760** |

All balances presented are in respect of premiums earned to the balance sheet date and therefore reflect the pattern of earnings and risk exposed over a number of calendar years.

**Year of account development**

The table below presents the annual results split by year of account. Movements in results for closed years of account are reflected within the results for the year into which they closed by reinsurance to close.

| Result before members' agents' fees | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Year of account | | |
| | | |
| 2020 | (1,407) | (5,272) |
| 2021 | 4,425 | (1,877) |
| | | |
| **Calendar year result** | **3,018** | **(7,149)** |

## Notes to the annual accounts

**4. Risk and capital management (continued)**
The 2020 year of account balance of $27,767,000 (after members' agents' fees of $66,000) will be collected from members in 2023. During 2022 $5,350,000 (including members' agents' fees of $71,000) was collected from the members in respect of the 2019 year of account.

**5. Segmental analysis**
All business written by the syndicate is reinsurance. All premiums were underwritten in the UK.

**6. Technical provisions**

An analysis of the movement in technical provisions is set out below:

| | Unearned premiums $'000 | Claims Outstanding $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross** | | | |
| At 1 January 2022 | 8,164 | 65,726 | 73,890 |
| Exchange adjustments | (8) | (836) | (844) |
| Movement in provision | (8,156) | (29,060) | (37,216) |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **-** | **35,830** | **35,830** |
| **Reinsurance** | | | |
| At 1 January 2022 | - | 16,464 | 16,464 |
| Exchange adjustments | - | (7) | (7) |
| Movement in provision | - | (3,387) | (3,387) |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **-** | **13,070** | **13,070** |
| **Net technical provisions** | | | |
| **At 31 December 2022** | **-** | **22,760** | **22,760** |
| At 31 December 2021 | **8,164** | **49,262** | **57,426** |

**7. Net operating expenses**

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Brokerage and commission | (1,118) | 14,857 |
| Other acquisition costs | (237) | 847 |
| Change in deferred acquisition costs | 1,963 | 1,910 |
| Gross acquisition costs | 608 | 17,614 |
| Administrative expenses | (82) | 3,845 |
| Members' standard personal expenses | 416 | 1,506 |
| **Total** | **942** | **22,965** |

All premiums have been earned so the syndicate no longer has any deferred acquisition costs (2021: $1,985,000). The $1,985,000 movement in deferred acquisition costs during the year comprises the movement in the provision included in net operating expenses of $1,963,000 plus foreign exchange of $22,000.

## Notes to the annual accounts

### 8. Auditor's remuneration

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Audit fees** | | |
| Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of the syndicate's annual financial statements | 23 | 24 |
| **Non-audit fees** | | |
| Audit related assurance services | 45 | 32 |
| Other assurance services | 30 | 16 |
| | 75 | 48 |
| **Total** | **98** | **72** |

ASML incurred audit fees payable to the syndicate's auditors of $32,000 (2021: $18,000) and other assurance services of $2,000 (2021: $3,000).

### 9. Staff number and costs

All staff are employed by the managing agency or related companies. Whilst a management charge was made for 2022, there was no direct allocation to the syndicate in respect of salary costs.

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Wages and salaries | - | 520 |
| Social security costs | - | 18 |
| Pension costs | - | 18 |
| **Total** | **-** | **556** |

The average monthly number of employees employed by the managing agency or related companies but working for the syndicate during the year was as follows:

| | 2022 Number | 2021 Number |
|---|---|---|
| Underwriting | - | 1 |
| Management, administration and finance | - | 8 |
| **Total** | **-** | **9** |

There are six Non-Executive directors on the ASML board who allocate their time to the syndicate.

### 10. Emoluments of the directors of the managing agent

For the purposes of FRS 102, the directors of ASML are deemed to be the key management personnel.

For the period ending 31 December 2022, the remuneration recharged to the syndicate for the directors of ASML is $71,000 (2021: $354,000) which is charged as a syndicate expense.

Included in the remuneration are emoluments paid to the highest paid director amounting to $21,000 (2021: $93,000). No new business was written during 2022 and no remuneration was charged to the syndicate for the services of the active underwriter (2021: $57,000).

# Notes to the annual accounts

## 11. Investment income

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Income received from related syndicates | (180) | (23) |

Investment income represents the return achieved by Syndicate 1969 and attributable to the business undertaken on behalf of the syndicate. Due to the adverse movement in interest rates during 2022, the return achieved during the year was negative.

## 12. Other debtors

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts due from Syndicate 1969 | - | 22,239 |
| Amounts due from cover holder | 2,960 | - |
| Other | - | 380 |
| **Total** | **2,960** | **22,619** |

Amounts due from Syndicate 1969 represents the net funds withheld balance receivable under the quota share contract.

## 13. Other creditors

| | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts due to Syndicate 1969 | 4,501 | - |
| Managing agents profit commission | 385 | - |
| **Total** | **4,886** | **-** |

Amounts due to Syndicate 1969 represents the net funds withheld balance receivable under the quota share contract. The balances attributable to each year of account are due on closure of the underlying years of account and, accordingly, are due after more than one year.

## 14. Related parties

All business with related parties is transacted on an arm's length basis.

Apollo completed a corporate reorganisation during 2021, the effect of which was that ASML became a wholly owned subsidiary of a new holding company, Apollo Group Holdings Limited ("AGHL"). Prior to 31 August 2021 ASML was a subsidiary of Apollo Partners LLP ("APL"). DCB Ibeson and SAC White, along with other members of the senior underwriting team, were partners of APL, and are shareholders of AGHL.

Metacomet LLC, a US incorporated limited company, was a corporate partner of APL and is a shareholder of AGHL. Affiliated companies of Metacomet LLC participate on the syndicate.

On 11 October 2021, Alchemy Special Opportunities Fund IV LP ("Alchemy") committed to invest $90m in AGHL. Alchemy's investment in AGHL was completed on 11 February 2022, following receipt of regulatory approvals.

The syndicate is a special purpose arrangement with Syndicate 1969 as the host. A single 90% quota share reinsurance contract is in place for each year of account ceding all gross premiums and related expenses and investment income. All transactions set out the annual accounts have been undertaken by Syndicate 1969 on behalf of the syndicate. On closure of a year of account the Syndicate 6133 distribution will be settled by the syndicate.

## Notes to the annual accounts

### 14. Related parties (continued)

On closure the 2020 year of account has been reinsured to close into Syndicate 1969 in accordance with the original SPA quota share reinsurance agreement. The 2021 year of account has not accepted a 90% quota share of the reinsurance to close of the 2020 year of account property treaty account.

The related party transactions and amounts outstanding at the balance sheet date are shown below:

| Syndicate 1969 | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross written premium receivable | (803) | 83,865 |
| Claims payable | (36,498) | (53,570) |
| Expenses payable | (98) | (6,098) |
| Allocated investment loss | (180) | (23) |
| Other debtors | - | 22,239 |
| Other creditors | (4,501) | - |

In accordance with the Managing Agent's Agreement, ASML accrued managing agent's fees (0.9% of syndicate capacity) and profit commission (20% of profit). A two-year deficit clause is in place which requires losses to be offset by future profits before further profit commission becomes payable. The brought forward deficit clause does not apply to Ariel Re's participation on the 2021 year of account.

APL employs all Apollo group staff, including underwriters, claims and reinsurance staff. APL provides the services of these staff and its partners to ASML to enable it to function as managing agent for the syndicate. APL also incurs a large proportion of the expenses in respect of operating the syndicate. The cost of these services and expenses are recharged to ASML which in turn recharges these to the syndicate, via Syndicate 1969, on a basis that reflects usage of resources.

| ASML | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Managing agent's fee | - | 725 |
| Expense recharges | 518 | 4,854 |
| Managing agents profit commission | 385 | - |
| Other creditors | (385) | - |

There are no amounts payable directly to ASML; these are reflected in the balances with Syndicate 1969.

AGHL is the parent company of certain capital providers for Syndicate 6133. NG Jones and other members of the syndicate's underwriting team participate on the syndicate.

The Ariel Re group, backed by Pelican Ventures, provided 75% of the capacity for the 2021 year of account through Ariel Re's corporate member. Business was written through two Ariel Re companies as cover holders under a binding authority with Syndicate 1969 (as host for Syndicate 6133). This operated in a similar fashion to other cover holders, although they are related parties to Ariel Re's corporate member. The Ariel Re cover holder was remunerated with a fee based on gross written premium, which was normal commercial rates for these services, this is 90% ceded to Syndicate 6133. Ariel Re Limited is an appointed representative of ASML.

## Notes to the annual accounts

### 14. Related parties (continued)

| Ariel Re | 2022 $'000 | 2021 $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Cover holder fee payable | 2,960 | 4,697 |

A reinsurance with Syndicate 1910, was put in place to cede the unexpired risk from 1 January 2022. The rationale for ASML and members of the syndicate is to transfer the risk for future events, thereby reducing volatility of the result and capital required to support Syndicate 6133 for the syndicate members going forward. The risks comprising the Property Treaty portfolio were renewed into the Ariel Re's Syndicate 1910 for the 2022 year of account. Ariel Re is a capital backer of both Syndicate 1910 and Syndicate 6133.

Hyperion Apollo Limited, a subsidiary of the Howden Group Holdings Limited, was a corporate partner of APL and is a shareholder of AGHL. DCB Ibeson is the Non-Executive Chairman of DUAL International Ltd (an unregulated holding company within the Hyperion Group).

### 15. Subsequent events

2020 and prior years of account have been reinsured to close to Syndicate 1969. The unsettled net liabilities transferred on closure were $15,485,000.

**SYNDICATE 6133**

**SYNDICATE UNDERWRITING YEAR ACCOUNTS**

**FOR THE 2020 YEAR OF ACCOUNT**
**CLOSED AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

# Syndicate 6133

## Report of the directors of the managing agent

The directors of the managing agent present their report for the 2020 year of account of SPA Syndicate 6133 for the cumulative result to 31 December 2022.

The syndicate underwriting year accounts have been prepared under The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 in accordance with the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Bylaw (No. 8 of 2005) and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom.

**Principal activity and review of the business**
This report covers the business of Syndicate 6133, which was established for the 2018 year of account as a Special Purpose Arrangement ("SPA"). The principal activity of the syndicate was to underwrite a quota share reinsurance of Syndicate 1969 in respect of its Property Treaty class of business.

The quota share contract with Syndicate 1969 operates on a funds withheld basis. Under this arrangement all transactions are undertaken by Syndicate 1969 on behalf of the syndicate, which retains the accumulation of net cash flows until closure of the year, when the declared result is remitted to, or collected from, members. Investment income arising on the business is allocated to the funds withheld balance.

Syndicate 6133 trades through Lloyd's worldwide licenses and rating and has the benefit of the Lloyd's brand. Lloyd's has an A (Excellent) rating from A.M. Best, A+ (Strong) from Standard & Poor's and AA- (Very Strong) from Fitch.

**Directors and directors' interests**
The directors who held office at the date of signing are shown on page 2. Directors' interests are shown in note 13 as part of the related parties note to the accounts.

**Disclosure of information to the auditor**
Each person who is a director of the managing agent at the date of approving this report confirms that:

- So far as the director is 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 in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

**Auditor**
Deloitte LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office as the syndicate's auditor. The managing agent hereby gives formal notification of a proposal to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as auditor of Syndicate 6133 for a further year.

Approved by the Board.

DCB Ibeson
Chief Executive Officer
27 February 2023

# Syndicate 6133

## Active underwriter's report

**2020 closed year result**

We are now closing the 2020 year of account at a loss of 38.2% on stamp capacity of $72.6m (£60.0m). This comprises losses of $31.7m on the 2020 pure year of account and a profit of $4.0m on the development of the 2018 and 2019 years of account during the 2022 calendar year.

In 2020, the syndicate incurred significant losses from the natural catastrophe events that occurred in the calendar year, namely Hurricane Laura, Hurricane Sally, the Midwest Derecho event and the wildfires in California, Oregon and Washington. The syndicate also incurred COVID-19 related losses on this year of account.

We are disappointed with the 2020 closed year result. The net loss position for the syndicate for 2020 was a consequence of a number of relatively few medium-sized catastrophes rather than the severity of any individual event. The losses were within our risk appetite for events of this scale and frequency.

**2021 year of account**

This year of account has already been impacted by significant losses from the natural catastrophe events that occurred in 2021. The syndicate incurred losses from Hurricane Ida, the Texas Winter Storms, and Quad State tornadoes in the United States. The syndicate has benefitted from the outwards excess of loss retrocession purchased for the Property Treaty class which has materially reduced the net loss incurred. For these two events, reinsurance recoveries are in excess of USD 30m for the class with 90% of this figure attributed to Syndicate 6133. Our estimates for the 2021 catastrophe events for the syndicate have remained stable over the 2021 calendar year.

Due to the benefits from the outwards excess of loss retrocession purchased, we are at this stage forecasting a marginal profit for the 2021 year of account, in the range of +0.0% to +5.0% on stamp capacity.

**2022 and future years**

We have previously reviewed a number of options for the strategic development of the Property Treaty account with Pelican for the 2022 year of account. There is no longer a Property Treaty class underwritten in Syndicate 1969 for the 2022 year of account and therefore no such arrangement for Syndicate 6133. Consequently, no Syndicate Business Plan was submitted.

The 2021 year of account is being managed to an orderly closure by the cession of unearned premium from 1 January 2022 by way of a reinsurance arrangement from Syndicate 6133 to Syndicate 1910, managed by Ariel Re. The effect of this arrangement is to materially reduce premium risk and avoid the requirement for all members of the year of account to purchase specific reinsurance from 1 January 2022 to manage current net risk appetites.

NG Jones
Active Underwriter
27 February 2023

# Syndicate 6133

## Statement of managing agent's responsibilities

Apollo Syndicate Management Limited, as managing agent, is responsible for preparing syndicate underwriting year accounts in accordance with applicable law and the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw.

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicates and Aggregate Accounts) Regulation 2008 (the "Lloyd's Regulations") require the managing agent to prepare syndicate underwriting year accounts for each syndicate in respect of any underwriting year which is being closed by reinsurance to close as at 31 December 2022. These syndicate underwriting year accounts must give a true and fair view of the result of the closed year of account.

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

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

The managing agent is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the syndicate underwriting year of accounts comply with the Lloyd's Regulations and Syndicate Accounting Byelaw. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the syndicate and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 6133 - 2020 closed year of account

**Report on the audit of the syndicate underwriting year accounts for the 2020 closed year of account for the three years ended 31 December 2022**

**Opinion**
In our opinion the syndicate underwriting year accounts of Syndicate 6133 (the 'syndicate'):
- Give a true and fair view of the loss for the 2020 closed year of account;
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and in accordance with the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (no. 8 of 2005).

We have audited the syndicate underwriting year accounts which comprise:
- The profit and loss account;
- The balance sheet;
- The statement of changes in members' balances;
- The statement of cash flows; and
- The related notes to the underwriting year accounts 1 to 13.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and 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 Financial Reporting Council's (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.

**Other information**
The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and accounts ("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 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibilities of managing agent**
As explained more fully in the managing agent's responsibilities statement, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate underwriting year accounts under the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and in accordance with the Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (no. 8 of 2005), and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the result, and for such internal

## Independent auditor’s report to the members of Syndicate 6133 - 2020 closed year of account

control as the managing agent determines is necessary to enable the preparation of syndicate underwriting year accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the syndicate underwriting 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.

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

**Extent to which 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the syndicate and its control environment, and reviewed the syndicate’s documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the syndicate operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- Had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the underwriting year accounts. These included the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and the Lloyd’s Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (no. 8 of 2005); and
- Do not have a direct effect on the specified forms of the syndicate underwriting year accounts but compliance with which may be fundamental to the syndicate’s ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the requirements of Solvency II.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including actuarial specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the syndicate underwriting year accounts.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address them are described below:

- Valuation of technical provisions, and specifically IBNR, includes assumptions and methodology requiring significant management judgement and involves complex calculations, and therefore there is potential for management bias. There is also a risk of overriding controls by making late adjustments to the technical provisions. In response to these risks we involved our actuarial specialists to develop independent estimates of the technical provisions and we tested the late journal entries to technical provisions.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Syndicate 6133 - 2020 closed year of account

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:
- Reviewing the syndicate underwriting year accounts disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the specified forms of the syndicate underwriting year accounts;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports, and reviewing correspondence with Lloyd's.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

**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 report of the directors of the managing agent for the financial year for which the syndicate underwriting year accounts are prepared is consistent with the syndicate underwriting year accounts; and
- The report of the directors of the managing agent has been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

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 any material misstatements in the report of the directors of the managing agent.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**
Under the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and Lloyd's Syndicate Accounting Byelaw (no.8 of 2005) we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:
- The managing agent in respect of the syndicate has not kept adequate or proper accounting records; or
- The syndicate underwriting year accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records or
- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- The syndicate underwriting year accounts are not in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

**Use of our report**
This report is made solely to the syndicate's members, as a body, in accordance with regulation 6 of 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's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Kirstie Hanley (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
27 February 2023

# Syndicate 6133

## Profit and loss account
**2020 year of account**
**for the 36 months ended 31 December 2022**

| Technical account – general business | Notes | $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Syndicate allocated capacity** | | **76,200** |
| Gross premiums | 3 | 80,355 |
| Outward reinsurance premiums | | (32,088) |
| **Net premiums written and earned** | | **48,267** |
| **Reinsurance to close premium receivable, net of reinsurance** | 4 | **10,067** |
| | | 58,334 |
| **Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account** | 10 | **40** |
| Claims paid | | |
| Gross amount | | (55,355) |
| Reinsurers' share | | 3,927 |
| Net claims paid | | (51,428) |
| **Reinsurance to close premium, net of reinsurance** | 5 | **(16,092)** |
| **Claims incurred, net of reinsurance** | | |
| Net operating expenses | 6 | (20,045) |
| **Balance on the technical account - general business** | | **(29,191)** |

# Syndicate 6133

## Profit and loss account
**2020 year of account**
**for the 36 months ended 31 December 2022**

| Non-technical account | Notes | $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance on the technical account – general business** | | **(29,191)** |
| Investment income | 10 | 40 |
| Allocated investment return transferred to the technical account – general business | | (40) |
| Profit on foreign exchange | | 1,490 |
| **Loss for the 2020 closed year of account** | | **(27,701)** |

There are no recognised gains or losses in the accounting period other than those dealt with in the technical and non-technical accounts.

## Statement of changes in members' balances
**for the 36 months ended 31 December 2022**

| | Notes | $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Loss for the 2020 closed year of account | 11 | (27,701) |
| Members' agents' fees | | (66) |
| **Amounts due from members at 31 December 2022** | 11 | **(27,767)** |

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

## Balance sheet
### 2020 year of account
### for the 36 months ended 31 December 2022

| Assets | Notes | $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Reinsurance recoveries anticipated on gross reinsurance to close premium** | 5 | 5,054 |
| **Total assets** | | **5,054** |

| Liabilities | Notes | $'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts due from members** | 11 | (27,767) |
| **Reinsurance to close premium payable to close the account – gross amount** | 5 | 20,539 |
| **Creditors** | | |
| Other creditors | 12 | 12,282 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **32,822** |
| **Total liabilities and members' balances** | | **5,054** |

The syndicate underwriting year accounts on pages 44 to 54 were approved by the Board of Apollo Syndicate Management Limited and were signed on its behalf by:

JD MacDiarmid
Finance Director
27 February 2023

# Syndicate 6133

## Statement of cash flows
**2020 year of account**
**for the 36 months ended 31 December 2022**

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | |
| Loss for the 2020 closed year of account | (27,701) |
| Adjustments for: | |
| Increase in gross reinsurance to close payable | 20,539 |
| Increase in reinsurers' share of reinsurance to close | (5,054) |
| Increase in creditors | 12,322 |
| Investment return | (40) |
| **Net cash inflow from operating activities** | **66** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | |
| Investment income received | - |
| **Net cash flow from investing activities** | **-** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | |
| Members' agents' fees paid on behalf of members | (66) |
| **Net cash outflow from financing activities** | **(66)** |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents** | **-** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2020 | - |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022** | **-** |

As a Special Purpose Arrangement syndicate all cash receipts and payments are undertaken by the host Syndicate 1969. The cash flow reflects the movement of line-by-line elements of Syndicate 1969 ceded to the syndicate except for the cash balance itself which is reflected as the movement in the creditor due to Syndicate 1969.

## Notes to the underwriting year accounts

**1. Basis of preparation**
These underwriting year accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008, Financial Reporting Standard 102. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103 Insurance Contracts ("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 2020 year of account which has been closed by reinsurance to close at 31 December 2022. Consequently, the balance sheet represents the assets and liabilities of the 2020 year of account at the date of closure. The profit and loss account and cash flow statement reflect the transactions for that year of account during the three-year period until closure.

These underwriting year accounts cover the three years from the date of inception of the 2020 year of account to the date of closure. Accordingly, this is the only reporting period and so comparative amounts are not shown.

As a consequence of the 2020 year of account reinsuring to close into the 2021 year of account, the residual risks to the members on the closed year have been minimised. Accordingly, the members are no longer exposed to changes in the estimates and judgements made after the balance sheet date. The risk disclosure requirements of FRS 102 and FRS 103 are therefore deemed not applicable to these underwriting year accounts. However, it should be noted that a reinsurance contract does not extinguish the primary liability of the original underwriter.

**2. Accounting policies**
The 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.

**Gross premiums written**
Gross premiums are allocated to years of account based on the inception date of the policy. Premiums in respect of insurance contracts underwritten under a binding authority, lineslip or consortium arrangement are allocated to the year of account corresponding to the calendar year of inception of the arrangement. Premiums are shown gross of brokerage payable and exclude taxes.

**Outward reinsurance premiums**
Outwards reinsurance premiums are allocated to a year of account in accordance with the underlying risks being protected.

**Claims paid and related recoveries**
Gross claims paid include internal and external claims settlement expenses and, together with reinsurance recoveries less amounts provided for in respect of doubtful reinsurers, are attributed to the same year of account as the original premium for the underlying policy.

Reinstatement premiums payable in the event of a claim being made are charged to the same year of account as that to which the recovery is credited.

## Notes to the underwriting year accounts

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**Reinsurance to close premium payable**

A reinsurance to close is a contract of insurance which, in return for a premium paid by the closing year of account, transfers, normally to the following year of account, all known and unknown liabilities arising out of transactions connected with insurance business underwritten by the closing year of account. However, it should be noted that a reinsurance contract does not extinguish the primary liability of the original underwriter.

The net reinsurance to close premium payable is determined on the basis of estimated outstanding liabilities and related claims settlement costs (including claims incurred but not reported), net of estimated collectable reinsurance recoveries and net of future net premiums relating to the open year of account and all previous years of account reinsured therein. No credit is taken for investment earnings which may be expected to arise in the future on the funds representing the reinsurance to close.

The techniques used and assumptions made in determining outstanding claims reserves, both gross and net of reinsurance, are described within the “Use of judgements and estimates” and in the accounting policy for “Claims provisions and related reinsurance recoveries” section of the syndicate annual accounts.

The calculation of the reinsurance to close premium payable is determined by the directors on the basis of the information available to them at the time. However, it is implicit in the estimation procedure that the ultimate liabilities will be at variance from the reinsurance to close so determined.

**Investment return**

The investment return comprises all investment income, realised investment gains and losses and movements in unrealised gains and losses, net of investment expenses, charges and interest. The investment return arising in each calendar year is allocated to years of account in proportion to the average funds available for investment attributable to those years. Investment returns in respect of overseas deposits are allocated to the year of account which funded these deposits.

**Net operating expenses**

Net operating expenses include acquisition costs, administrative expenses and members’ standard personal expenses. Reinsurers’ commissions and profit participations and consortia income represent a contribution towards operating expenses and are reported accordingly.

Costs incurred by the managing agent on behalf of the syndicate are recognised on an accruals basis. No mark-up is applied.

Net operating expenses are charged to the year of account to which they relate.

**Acquisition costs**

Acquisition costs comprise costs arising from the conclusion of insurance contracts. They include both direct costs such as brokerage and commission, and indirect costs such as administrative expenses connected with the processing of proposals and the issuing of policies. Acquisition costs include fees paid to consortium leaders in return for business written on behalf of the syndicate as a consortium member.

Acquisition costs are earned in line with the earning of the gross premiums to which they relate. The deferred acquisition cost asset represents the proportion of acquisition costs, this corresponds to the proportion of gross premiums written that is unearned at the balance sheet date.

## Notes to the underwriting year accounts

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**Reinsurers' commissions and profit participations**

Under certain outwards reinsurance contracts the syndicate receives a contribution towards the expenses incurred. The outwards reinsurance contracts may allow the ceding of acquisition costs and in certain instances an allocation of administrative expenses. Reinsurance arrangements can also pay an overriding or profit commission.

The reinsurers' share of expenses is included with operating expenses and earned in line with the related expense. The reinsurers' share of deferred acquisition cost liability corresponds to the gross deferred acquisition costs at the balance sheet date.

**Managing agent's fees**

The managing agent charges a management fee of 0.9% of syndicate capacity. The managing agent has agreed contractual terms with the capital providers to the syndicate for the payment of profit commission based on the performance of the year of account. Amounts charged to the syndicate become payable on closure of the year of account although the managing agent may receive payments on account of anticipated profit commission if interim profits are released to members.

**Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars which is the functional and presentational currency of the syndicate. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions if significant or otherwise at the appropriate average rates of exchange for the period. The syndicate's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic cost are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of foreign currency amounts are included in the non-technical account.

**3. Segmental analysis**

All business written by the syndicate is reinsurance. All premiums were underwritten in the UK.

The geographical analysis of gross written premiums by situs of the risk is as follows:

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| US | 65,836 |
| Other | 13,910 |
| UK | 362 |
| EU countries | 247 |
| **Total** | **80,355** |

## Notes to the underwriting year accounts

### 4. Reinsurance to close premium receivable

| | Reported $'000 | IBNR $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross reinsurance to close premium receivable | 4,839 | 6,513 | 11,352 |
| Reinsurance recoveries anticipated | (1,125) | (160) | (1,285) |
| **Reinsurance to close premium receivable, net of reinsurance** | **3,714** | **6,353** | **10,067** |

On closure of the 2019 year of account the syndicate was reinsured to close into Syndicate 1969 in accordance with the original SPA quota share reinsurance agreement. The 2020 year of account accepted a 90% quota share of the run-off of the 2019 year of account Property Treaty class from Syndicate 1969 under the SPA quota share agreement for the 2020 year of account. For further details, see note 13.

### 5. Reinsurance to close premium payable

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| Gross reinsurance to close premium payable | 21,165 |
| Reinsurance recoveries anticipated | (5,073) |
| **Reinsurance to close premium, net of reinsurance (at average exchange rates)** | **16,092** |
| Foreign exchange | (607) |
| **Reinsurance to close premium payable, net of reinsurance (at closing exchange rates)** | **15,485** |

| | Reported $'000 | IBNR $'000 | Total $'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross reinsurance to close premium payable | 9,399 | 11,140 | 20,539 |
| Reinsurance recoveries anticipated | (3,197) | (1,857) | (5,054) |
| **Reinsurance to close premium payable, net of reinsurance** | **6,202** | **9,283** | **15,485** |

### 6. Net operating expenses

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| Brokerage and commission | 10,219 |
| Other acquisition costs | 3,104 |
| Acquisition costs | 13,323 |
| Administrative expenses | 5,220 |
| Members' standard personal expenses | 1,502 |
| **Total** | **20,045** |

## Notes to the underwriting year accounts

### 7. Auditor's remuneration

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| **Audit fees** | |
| Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of the syndicate's annual financial statements | 19 |
| **Non-audit fees** | |
| Other services pursuant to Regulations and Lloyd's Byelaws | 45 |
| Non audit fees | 21 |
| | 66 |
| **Total** | **85** |

### 8. Staff number and costs

All staff are employed by the managing agency or related companies. The following amounts were incurred by the syndicate in respect of salary costs:

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| Wages and salaries | 3,252 |
| Social security costs | 212 |
| Other pension costs | 55 |
| **Total** | **3,519** |

The average monthly number of employees employed by the managing agency or related companies but working for the syndicate each year and aggregated for the three years was as follows:

| | Number |
|---|---|
| Underwriting | 4 |
| Management, administration and finance | 14 |
| **Total** | **18** |

There are six Non-Executive directors on the ASML board who allocate their time to the syndicate.

### 9. Emoluments of the directors of the managing agent

For the purposes of FRS 102, the directors of ASML are deemed to be the key management personnel.

The directors received remuneration recharged to the syndicate of $403,000 for the syndicate's 2020 year of account charged as a syndicate expense.

Included in the total above are emoluments paid to the highest paid director amounting to $150,000. The remuneration amount recharged to the syndicate for the Active Underwriter is $325,000on the 2020 year of account, which is charged as a syndicate expense.

## Notes to the underwriting year accounts

### 10. Investment income

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| Income received from related syndicates | 40 |

Investment income represents amounts received by Syndicate 1969 attributable to the business undertaken on behalf of the syndicate.

### 11. Balance on technical account

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| Technical account balance before investment return & net operating expenses | (9,186) |
| Acquisition costs | (13,323) |
| | (22,509) |
| Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account | 40 |
| Net operating expenses other than acquisition costs | (6,722) |
| Profit on foreign exchange | 1,490 |
| **Loss for the 2020 closed year of account** | **(27,701)** |
| Members' agents' fees | (66) |
| **Amounts due from members at 31 December 2022** | **(27,767)** |

### 12. Other creditors

| | $'000 |
|---|---|
| Amounts due to Syndicate 1969 | 12,282 |

### 13. Related parties

All business with related parties is transacted on an arm's length basis.

Apollo completed a corporate reorganisation during 2021, the effect of which was that ASML became a wholly owned subsidiary of a new holding company, Apollo Group Holdings Limited ("AGHL"). Prior to 31 August 2021 ASML was a subsidiary of Apollo Partners LLP ("APL"). DCB Ibeson and SAC White, along with other members of the senior underwriting team, were partners of APL, and are shareholders of AGHL.

Metacomet LLC, a US incorporated limited company, was a corporate partner of APL and is a shareholder of AGHL. Affiliated companies of Metacomet LLC participate on the syndicate.

On 11 October 2021, Alchemy Special Opportunities Fund IV LP ("Alchemy") committed to invest $90m in AGHL. Alchemy's investment in AGHL was completed on 11 February 2022, following receipt of regulatory approvals.

## Notes to the underwriting year accounts

**13. Related parties (continued)**

The syndicate is a special purpose arrangement with Syndicate 1969 as the host. A single 90% quota share reinsurance contract is in place for each year of account ceding all gross premiums and related expenses and investment income. All transactions set out in the annual accounts have been undertaken by Syndicate 1969 on behalf of the syndicate. On closure of a year of account the Syndicate 6133 distribution will be settled by the syndicate.

The related party transactions and amounts outstanding at the balance sheet date are shown below:

| **Syndicate 1969** | **$'000** |
|---|---|
| Gross written premium receivable | 80,355 |
| Claims payable | (55,355) |
| Expenses payable | (9,826) |
| Allocated investment return | 40 |
| Other creditors | (12,282) |

There are no amounts payable directly to ASML; these are reflected in the balances with Syndicate 1969.

On closure the 2020 year of account has been reinsured to close into Syndicate 1969 in accordance with the original SPA quota share reinsurance agreement. The 2021 year of account has not accepted a 90% quota share of the reinsurance to close of the 2020 year of account Property Treaty account.

In accordance with the Managing Agent's Agreement, ASML accrued managing agent's fees (0.9% of syndicate capacity) and profit commission (20% of profit). A two-year deficit clause is in place which requires losses to be offset by future profits before further profit commission becomes payable.

APL employs all Apollo group staff, including underwriters, claims and reinsurance staff. APL provides the services of these staff and its partners to ASML to enable it to function as a managing agent for the syndicate. APL also incurs a large proportion of the expenses in respect of operating the syndicate. The cost of these services and expenses are recharged to ASML which in turn recharges these to the syndicate, via Syndicate 1969, on a basis that reflects usage of resources. The total amount recharged by ASML to the 2020 year of account was $8,827,000, this had been settled and nothing was outstanding at the year-end.

AGHL is the parent company of certain capital providers for Syndicate 6133. NG Jones and other members of the syndicate's underwriting team participate on the syndicate.

Hyperion Apollo Limited, a subsidiary of the Howden Group Holdings Limited, was a corporate partner of APL and is a shareholder of AGHL. DCB Ibeson is the Non-Executive Chairman of DUAL International Ltd (an unregulated holding company within the Hyperion Group).

# Syndicate 6133

## Summary of underwriting results
**As at 31 December 2022**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Syndicate allocated capacity (£'000) | 35,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| Syndicate allocated capacity ($'000) (note 2) | 47,799 | 67,677 | 72,604 |
| Number of underwriting members | 167 | 174 | 126 |
| Aggregate net premiums ($'000) | 40,853 | 43,022 | 48,267 |
| **Result for a name with an illustrative share of £10,000** | **$** | **$** | **$** |
| Gross premiums | 16,478 | 13,451 | 13,394 |
| Net premiums | 11,672 | 8,604 | 8,045 |
| Premium for reinsurance to close an earlier year of account | - | 540 | 1,678 |
| Net claims | (9,822) | (4,938) | (8,571) |
| Reinsurance to close the year of account | (724) | (1,912) | (2,682) |
| Syndicate operating expenses | (4,265) | (3,234) | (3,090) |
| (Loss)/Profit on exchange | (129) | (24) | 248 |
| **Balance on technical account** | **(3,268)** | **(964)** | **(4,373)** |
| Investment return | 199 | 126 | 7 |
| **Loss before personal expenses** | **(3,069)** | **(838)** | **(4,366)** |
| Illustrative personal expenses (note 3) | (189) | (218) | (250) |
| **Loss after illustrative personal expenses** | **(3,258)** | **(1,056)** | **(4,617)** |
| Capacity utilised (note 4) | 107.4% | 86.5% | 96.6% |
| Net capacity utilised (note 5) | 70.2% | 50.7% | 52.4% |
| Underwriting profit ratio (note 6) | (19.5)% | (7.2)% | (32.7)% |
| Result as a percentage of stamp capacity | (23.9)% | (7.8)% | (38.2)% |

Notes to the summary:

1. The summary has been prepared from the audited accounts of the syndicate.
2. Syndicate allocated capacity is expressed in US Dollars at the foreign exchange rate at the date the year of account was closed.
3. Illustrative personal expenses comprise the managing agent's fee, contributions to the Central Fund, Lloyd's Annual Subscription incurred by a Name writing the illustrative share, irrespective of any minimum charge applicable to the managing agent's fee, and profit commission payable to the managing agent. This amount excludes members' agents' fees.
4. Capacity utilised represents gross premium written net of acquisition costs expressed as a percentage of allocated capacity using business planning foreign exchange rates.
5. Net capacity utilised represents written premium net of acquisition costs net of reinsurance expressed as a percentage of allocated capacity using business planning foreign exchange rates.
6. The underwriting profit ratio represents the balance on technical account expressed as a percentage of gross premiums written.