Syndicate 435 Annual Report 2023

FARADAY

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Directors and Administration

31 December 2023

Managing Agent

Managing Agent

Faraday Underwriting Limited

Directors

Martin Pike, *Chairman and non-executive director*

Andrew D'Arcy, *non-executive director*

Paul Blight

Nick Frankland, *non-executive director*

Kevin Harker

Terry Masters, *Senior non-executive director*

Stephen Michael, *non-executive director*

Andrea Reynolds, *non-executive director*

Tom Shelley

Company Secretary

Elisabeth Richardson

Managing Agent's registered office

Corn Exchange
55 Mark Lane
London
EC3R 7NE

Managing Agent's registered number

01682486

Website

www.faraday.com

Syndicate

Active Underwriter

Paul Blight

Investment Managers

New England Asset Management Limited

Registered Auditor

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

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

31 December 2023

The directors of Faraday Underwriting Limited ('the managing agent') present their report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

This Annual Report is prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ('FRS102') and Financial Reporting Standard 103: Insurance Contracts ('FRS103'). The Strategic Report on page 5 contains the information required to be disclosed under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

Results

The result for the 2023 calendar year is a profit of £134,555,000 (2022: £38,356,000).

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that Syndicate 435 ('the syndicate) has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Moreover, the directors expect that continued capital support will be in place in order to do so. Accordingly, the going concern basis continues to be adopted in preparing the Annual Report.

Directors

The directors of the managing agent who served during the year ended 31 December 2023 and to the date of signing this report were as follows:

Paul Blight, *Active Underwriter appointed 6 November 2023*
Andrew D'Arcy, *non-executive director*
Nick Frankland, *non-executive director appointed 1 February 2024*
Kevin Harker, *Chief Financial Officer*
Terry Masters, *Senior non-executive director*
Stephen Michael, *non-executive director*
Martin Pike, *Chairman and non-executive director*
Andrea Reynolds, *non-executive director appointed 21 September 2023*
Tom Shelley, *Executive Officer and during the period 15 July 2023 to 5 November 2023 Active Underwriter*
Chris Thorne, *Active Underwriter to date of retirement on 14 July 2023*

Faraday's wider role

Although Syndicate 435 is Faraday's main platform, Faraday MGA Limited ('the MGA') provides a means to accommodate our clients' needs when the Lloyd's platform does not. The MGA has a binding authority to write business on behalf of General Reinsurance AG (GRAG) and with Berkshire Hathaway International Insurance Limited (BHIIL), both of which are related companies.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent *(continued)*

31 December 2023

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the directors at the date of this report confirms that:

(a) so far as each of them is aware, there is no information relevant to the audit of the syndicate's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 of which the auditors are unaware; and

(b) the director has taken all the steps that she/he ought to have taken in his duty as a director to make her/him aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the syndicate's auditors are aware of that information.

Management and capacity

Faraday Underwriting Limited is the managing agent for Syndicate 435. Faraday Holdings Limited, the immediate parent company of the managing agent, is itself owned by General Re Corporation which is a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. The ultimate holding company of the Faraday group of companies is therefore Berkshire Hathaway Inc.

Syndicate capacity for the 2021 to 2023 years of account has been provided in full by Faraday Capital Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Faraday Holdings Limited. The capacity in recent years is as follows 2021: £435m, 2022: £480m, 2023: £680m.

Capacity for 2024 has been set at £680m. This is being provided by our new corporate member Faraday Corporate Capital Limited which has received Lloyd's regulatory approval for the role with effect from the 2024 year of account. Faraday Capital Limited will continue to be the sole corporate name on the 2023 and prior years of account whilst they remain open.

Faraday Capital Limited has exercised its right to waive the requirement to prepare separate accounts for the 2021 closed year of account.

Faraday is composed of Faraday Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries Faraday Underwriting Limited, Faraday Corporate Capital Limited, Faraday Capital Limited, Faraday MGA Limited and GRF Services Limited.

Future developments

Future developments at the syndicate are described in the Strategic Report on page 12.

Auditors and syndicate meeting

The managing agent hereby gives formal notification of a proposal to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as auditor of Syndicate 435 for a further year. In addition, the managing agent confirms that it does not propose to hold an annual general meeting of the syndicate.

By order of the board

Elisabeth Richardson
Company Secretary
London
23 February 2024

Strategic Report

31 December 2023

The Strategic Report as required under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 contains a review of the business including an analysis of its performance during the year ended 31 December 2023, as well as the principal risks and uncertainties facing the business and future developments.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the business remains the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business as part of the Lloyd's market in London.

2023 has been another turbulent year, the global economy continues to be impacted by geopolitical turmoil from Russia's incursions in Ukraine and around the world other theatres are now giving rise to additional tension and unrest. There has been on-going inflation, however, there are signs that the economic rate is now reducing globally. Interest rates around the world have risen causing concerns in all sectors, business failures have been increasing and the cost of living crisis has impacted consumer demand. Certain supply chains including the provision of power supplies have experienced strain as well.

Increased focus is being applied to operational resilience bearing in mind enhanced use of electronic means of communication and its use in most business transactions. The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic whilst less of concern for day to day activities is still being assessed from an overall economic and personal perspective. Climatic events have resulted in several records being broken covering temperature, intensity of storms and the frequency of flooding.

Faraday's business looks to address the fall-out from all aspects of the above in relation to meeting ever changing client needs as well as running our own operations in an efficient and effective manner. Giving consideration to emerging risks is an important aspect of our focus. We remain mindful of sanctions issues as well.

Inflation both economic and social are significant factors for pricing and reserving. We continue to maintain robust operational standards which include prudent reserving in line with Faraday's standard reserving philosophy. Inflation forecasts vary widely by both region and business class. Faraday is continuing with its enhanced and more frequent reviews of the drivers of inflation looking to prudently allow for its impact within pricing and reserving. Governments and Central Banks have, following a period of increasing base interest rates, started to suggest that peak borrowing costs have been reached although there is considerable uncertainty over any programme of reductions at present.

Foreign exchange movements during 2023 were wide ranging too.

For the wider (re)insurance industry 2023 has been slightly below the recent average for natural catastrophes. Adverse and damaging weather gave rise to US Winterstorm Elliott, which although it occurred in 2022 had a greater impact than was initially expected. 2023 events included Storm Gabrielle and the Auckland floods in New Zealand, Storm Ciarån in Europe, Hurricane Idalia affecting Florida, Hurricane Otis battering Mexico, Canadian wildfires, the Turkish earthquake and floods and hail in Europe. These highlight the

Strategic Report *(continued)*
31 December 2023

global and wide ranging nature of events. 2024 weather has begun on a turbulent note as well.

Underlying gross written premium income for Syndicate 435 increased by 22% in 2023 notably due to contributions from the newer teams such as Financial Lines and Agriculture together with continued growth in our Commercial Lines business and the favourable rating environment for Property Treaty business. Other lines of business have grown as the world economy moves forward.

During 2023 the syndicate achieved rate increases consistent with the approved business plan. Of particular note was the continuing improved rating environment for the Commercial Lines book. Within the portfolio, there are certain areas in which rate increases did not meet the plan's expectations, however pricing levels in these lines remain adequate. Whilst rate increases for certain areas slowed in the last quarter of 2023 the overall rate increase was slightly above the plan for the year, driven by Commercial Lines and Property Treaty.

Faraday continues to be a market leading provider of (re)insurance in windstorm and earthquake prone areas and therefore expects to incur losses from such events when they occur. As noted above 2023 was impacted by adverse deterioration of Winterstorm Elliott, and notable current events affecting Faraday included Hurricane Otis, Storm Gabrielle and the Auckland floods in New Zealand as well as the Turkish earthquake. Europe also saw flooding and hail events. In general, the natural catastrophe losses in the year were below our priced expectations. Our Underwriters have worked hard to ensure the book of business is not overly exposed to any series of events. Our reserving process and philosophy for such events is entrenched in the business having developed significant expertise over many years in this market. Reserves are established following a review of all available information and after taking a conservative view of the potential for development of losses. The loss reserves therefore reflect Faraday's minimal appetite for any deterioration in its reported loss position. Reserves set in recent years in respect of other natural catastrophe events have, in aggregate, proved to be adequate. The syndicate's whole account catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance is not expected to be triggered by any of the 2023 events although some team-specific reinsurances are expected to respond in particular to Winterstorm Elliott.

The Property Treaty team returned to profit and improved on its performance in recent years. This was driven by a favourable rating environment with improved terms and conditions combined with below average natural catastrophe activity in 2023. The income forecast and available capacity were increased during the year in the expectation that improvements in terms would continue throughout 2023, however, the additional capacity was not utilised because any acceptable new opportunities were contained within the original plan. This book also benefitted from reductions in prior years' loss estimates.

The Commercial Lines portfolio has continued to perform well in 2023 due to further rate increases whilst continuing to experience the effects of inflationary trends. We continue to grow the direct and facultative areas given the current profitability

Strategic Report *(continued)*

31 December 2023

levels and further opportunities in various class sectors are being explored where favourable margin is perceived.

Actions to strengthen the pricing and reserving of the US Casualty business taken in recent years have been well founded with historic loss experience developing in line with best estimate expectations. Rates for this business are increasing although claims costs, due to general and social inflationary pressures in particular, are also increasing. Reserving in these classes has close regard for the anticipated outcomes of legal, social and economic trend and we have further strengthened reserving in some parts of the portfolio to address claims inflation concerns and recent loss experience.

The Aviation market saw a marked slowdown in rates in 2022 and this has not curtailed in 2023. Of particular note Faraday is mindful of on-going issues and litigation that is affecting the market relating to aeroplanes which have been leased to Russian airlines. The book suffered adverse experience in 2023 due to increasing costs reserves for Russia/Ukraine related litigations and adverse loss experience.

The EL/PL book was profitable in 2023 and continues to benefit from the re-underwriting of the book over the past few years. This business also benefited from favourable prior year developments. The Underwriters are exploring new areas to expand this business.

The International Casualty and Motor books were adversely impacted by prior year developments and increases in the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) due to heightened inflation in the UK. The syndicate has considered the expected movements in the UK Personal Injury Discount Rate and has reserved for these accordingly including an allowance for the revisions now expected in 2024. Going forward we expect that the account will develop in a diversified manner away from the effects of this changing judicial landscape.

The Financial Lines team and portfolio continued to grow during the year and further consolidate its position in the market place. The account commenced at an advantageous time as early results demonstrate.

Agriculture remains a consistent performer within Syndicate 435's portfolio due to the risk selection of the experienced underwriting team. New relationships and opportunities continue to be generated.

Since 2019 an underwriting team had been added each year. The Agriculture and Financial Lines teams, new to Faraday in 2020 and 2021 respectively, are building up portfolios of business. In 2022 an Energy team joined Faraday. Another line of business was given much consideration in 2023 but did not progress.

Chris Thorne, Faraday's Chief Underwriting Officer, retired after many years of service at Faraday and its predecessor DP Mann Underwriting as managing agent for Syndicate 435. We thank him for his significant contribution to the business. Paul Blight the new CUO is bringing a fresh perspective to the portfolio.

We continue to take action to improve, protect, and where necessary limit areas of the business not delivering to target. In 2023 Aviation, Accident & Health and Energy did not reach planned volumes due to adverse market pricing

Strategic Report *(continued)*

31 December 2023

and the lack of good business opportunities. Various initiatives are being drawn up to produce underwriting strategies and disciplines that are commensurate with the prevailing environments.

We continued to grow into new and existing lines where rates are deemed sufficient for the risk being taken on, most notably in Commercial Lines. Faraday will continue to optimise the portfolio to those areas anticipated to produce superior returns whilst maintaining strict underwriting discipline.

Principal risks and uncertainties

A formal risk strategy and set of risk policies have been put in place, these are consistent with our business strategy. The risk policies are supported by a series of risk appetites which set out our overall appetite for risk. The business strategy and risk appetites are subject to frequent review to ensure Faraday is able to respond to any changes in market conditions. The board retains responsibility for the design of the risk management framework and approval of the risk appetites. It has delegated other aspects of risk management to the Risk & Capital Committee and the Audit & Risk Committee; the latter reports to the board.

The Executive Management Committee is responsible for the execution of the business strategy and manages the business from an operational perspective. It is supported by formal groups responsible for day-to-day underwriting, investment review, overseeing the larger transactions, management of the syndicate's counterparty exposures, climate change, data analytics, operational resilience and information technology; these groups report directly to the Executive Management Committee.

The Risk & Capital Committee, reporting to the Audit & Risk Committee, oversees the risk profile of the syndicate.

The Audit & Risk Committee is composed entirely of non-executive directors; this body provides independent oversight and challenge to the way in which risk is managed, monitored and reported within the syndicate. It considers any changes to risk appetite ensuring consistency with the syndicate's risk strategy. In addition, this Committee reviews, amongst other matters, the risk management framework, the operation of the internal model and the internal control system. The Risk and Compliance functions provide input to the Audit & Risk Committee.

From an operational perspective, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for strategic risk, risk related to personnel and group risk. The Chief Underwriting Officer monitors underwriting risk, including the oversight of catastrophe exposures and, in conjunction with the Chief Executive Officer reinsurance protections. The Head of Claims is responsible for claims management and the Chief Actuary, in conjunction with the Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for reserve risk. The Chief Financial Officer manages all aspects of market risk and credit risk. The Chief Operating Officer is responsible for the oversight of operational risks, as they relate to processes and systems.

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for risk management and regulatory compliance. Risk and control owners are responsible for assessing and managing the risks for which they are held accountable using a series of key performance and key risk indicators. The former are reported on at the Executive Management Committee

Strategic Report *(continued)*

31 December 2023

and the latter are the responsibility of the Risk & Capital Committee. Where an indicator triggers pre-set criteria an escalation to the board is implemented to support effective management of the syndicate's risk profile.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the syndicate are as follows:

Insurance risk

There are three different elements to insurance risk, being the risk of losses from catastrophe events (catastrophe risk), the risk that business will prove to be inadequately priced given the coverage being provided (premium risk), and the risk that claims reserves prove to be insufficient (reserve risk). The board manages insurance risk by agreeing its underwriting appetite at least annually. This includes catastrophe appetites, combined ratio targets and line size guidelines. Underwriting performance is monitored against the business plan throughout the year by the Executive Management Committee. Licensed catastrophe models are used to model maximum probable losses from natural catastrophe exposed business for significant perils in key areas and to monitor exposures against pre-determined appetites. Reserve adequacy is monitored through a regular review of loss development and reserving analyses carried out by the Actuarial department.

Credit risk

This represents the risk of default by one or more of the syndicate's counterparties, be they brokers, coverholders or reinsurers. The risk of default by issuers of investment holdings is captured in market risk. The syndicate conducts business only with brokers and coverholders that have been approved by the security group, which reviews the financial position and other information in respect of these entities on at least an annual basis. A similar process is followed with respect to the use of reinsurers on the syndicate's reinsurance programmes.

Market risk

Market risk relates primarily to the exposures faced by the syndicate in respect of movements in key economic variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates and their potential impact on the valuation of the investment portfolio and other balance sheet items, such as claims reserves. These risks are managed through the adoption of a prudent investment strategy with respect to the duration and credit quality of the investment portfolio, as well as through the regular re-balancing of the foreign exchange position and exposures to match closely the liability currency profile.

In relation to investment holdings, the investment group recommends to the board the syndicate's investment strategy, having due regard to investment results, economic conditions and developments in financial markets. Benchmarks are set each year with reference to this strategy in order to monitor the performance of the syndicate's investment managers. Credit quality and asset concentration parameters are set which properly control the syndicate's exposure to investment risk. The syndicate makes no use of financial derivatives in the management of its risk exposures.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

31 December 2023

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the syndicate will not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due because of a shortfall of liquid assets. To mitigate this risk, the level of short-term investment holdings is monitored by the Chief Financial Officer and the Executive Management and Risk & Capital Committees. The syndicate's conservative investment guidelines also help to ensure that its portfolio has the necessary liquidity to respond quickly to short-term funding needs.

Operational risk

Operational risk arises from errors caused by people, processes or systems, to include cyber issues, that could lead to losses to the syndicate. It includes the impact from external bodies such as outsourced service providers and related companies. A specific workstream addresses operational resilience in its many forms. Operational risk is managed through a combination of robust service level agreements with external service providers, the implementation of detailed procedures and controls in all areas of its business and a structured programme of testing of processes and systems by the Risk, Compliance and Internal Audit departments. This is overseen by the Executive Management and Risk & Capital Committees.

Financial key performance indicators

The syndicate's underwriting strategy is focused on the profitability of business, a key performance indicator being the level of absolute profit achieved. In 2023, despite several catastrophe events and the further enhancement of reserves for the expected change in the UK Personal Injury Discount Rate, the syndicate generated a profit of £134,555,000 (2022: £38,356,000) at a combined ratio of 84.8% (2022: 91.3%).

The other key financial performance indicator is the investment return achieved compared with the benchmark set by the board. Given the nature of the syndicate's business, 80% of its investment portfolio is denominated in US dollars. The 2023 calendar year investment return on this portfolio was 4.10% (2022: -0.12%), compared with a benchmark of 4.17% (2022: -3.41%). Following increases in global interest rates these are now working through into the syndicate's investment returns.

The managing agent is establishing metrics in relation to climate change being mindful of the diverse areas that this matter covers, and the longer term nature of the risk.

Key stakeholders and responsibilities

The managing agent is fully aware of on-going responsibilities. Accordingly, attention is given to key stakeholders. These include clients, regulators, staff employed by the group, third party suppliers, local communities, the environment and Berkshire Hathaway Inc. the ultimate parent company.

The managing agent acts in good faith to promote the success of the syndicate for the benefit of the member as a whole. Decision making is made in an informed manner, having regard to the impact on stakeholders and matters set out in s.172 of the Companies Act 2006.

Strategic Report *(continued)*
31 December 2023

Of particular note:

- The directors, in making decisions have considered the long term prospects of Syndicate 435. A review of the business is given above.

- The managing agent takes pride in all business relationships. The organisation looks to engage with clients, outsourcers, professional advisers, staff and other stakeholders in a straightforward and professional manner. Treating all stakeholders fairly is of paramount importance.

- Employees are fundamental to the success of the business. The managing agent strives to make Faraday an enjoyable and rewarding place to work. Regular meetings are held to update staff on the performance and operational aspects of the syndicate. The open style of management adopted by the directors encourages employees to raise any issues and appropriate steps can be taken. The directors regard this style as one of the core strengths; it assists with staff retention. Training and development of staff is another important factor of the board's focus; a skilled and content workforce is crucial to the success of the business. As well as participating in market surveys, Faraday commissioned a third party specialist to undertake an in-house survey on culture. Dialogue on the findings and matters raised is on-going.

- The directors monitor developments in the wider business and financial arenas. In particular these include regulatory requirements and guidelines as well as legal frameworks and risk and compliance aspects of the (re)insurance industry. Faraday would adapt to any revisions as they arise having regard to our diverse stakeholders. Market conditions underpin the ever-changing needs of key stakeholders. The directors endeavour to react to the circumstances in a timely manner. High business standards are promoted throughout the organisation. The board revisits the overall strategy at a formal off-site meeting each year. Work continues on an on-going basis to increase the quality of business being underwritten. When necessary, difficult decisions will be taken.

- The robust client focus assists with maintaining and improving relationships with clients, outsourcers and suppliers. Every effort is made by the directors, following recommendations from the Underwriters, to meet the changing needs of our customers. Products are regularly reviewed to ensure they meet the requirements and are acceptable to all parties in the distribution chain; revisions are made as necessary.

- The directors value market perception. Every effort is made to meet the wide range of financial responsibilities. Payment terms will be met and enquiries are always made where service levels are queried by any of the stakeholders.

- Finally, the managing agent is conscious of its environmental and social responsibilities. Care is taken to minimise any adverse impact the business might have on the wider environment. A hybrid working regime has been in operation during 2023; this continues to be monitored to achieve the best outcome for the business.

Strategic Report *(continued)*
31 December 2023

It is pleasing to note that colleagues continue to undertake face to face meetings in person; the business is seeing benefits from this. Work continues to maintain the reduction in the use of general office consumables that was achieved during the lockdown imposed in March 2020. Specific attention is now being given to the broad reach of climate change from both a business and operational perspective.

Environment, Social & Governance: Climate change

The impact on the business from climate change continues to be assessed; relevant data is considered and action taken as appropriate bearing in mind the long term nature of the impacts of climate change. The managing agent is mindful of its corporate and social responsibilities in the global market place in which the syndicate is active. Specific resource has been dedicated to evaluating climate change with an on-going review of the risk factors from a financial and an operational perspective.

Future developments

Rate increases are being seen across various lines of business in 2024 despite on-going challenges with surplus capacity in particular areas. Faraday continues to work with Lloyd's to ensure we are positioned for long term success as well as supporting the Lloyd's franchise with engagement in the roll-out of The Future at Lloyd's, Blueprint 2. The managing agent remains mindful that Faraday's primary platform continues to be the syndicate. However, in certain circumstances this may not be suitable and Faraday MGA Limited, our second platform, would provide a means to accommodate Faraday's clients' needs. In 2023 our MGA has bound business on behalf of General Reinsurance AG and it is dealing with the runoff of business bound in earlier years on behalf of Berkshire Hathaway International Insurance Limited, both are related group companies.

Faraday continues to review its vision and overall strategy. We strive to ensure the optimum outcome for policyholders as well as adding strength to the Faraday brand. We continue to investigate other classes of business and will look to broaden the Faraday product offering where appropriate. Faraday maintains its strong underwriting discipline across all lines of business and is prepared to take tough decisions should the underlying risk not pass strict criteria. Underwriters remain focused on the profitability of the business being written. We are actively looking to enhance our market presence during the coming year through participation in further new lines of business and large individual arrangements.

By order of the board

Elisabeth Richardson
Company Secretary
London
23 February 2024

Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities

31 December 2023

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

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ('the 2008 Regulations') require the managing agent to prepare syndicate financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the managing agent has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the managing agent must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the syndicate and of the profit or loss of the syndicate for that period.

In preparing these syndicate financial statements, the managing agent is required to:

(a) select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

(b) make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

(c) state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

(d) prepare the syndicate financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the syndicate will continue to write business.

The managing agent is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the syndicate's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with 2008 Regulations. 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.

The managing agent is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the business' website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Syndicate 435

Report on the audit of the syndicate annual financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the syndicate annual financial statements of Syndicate 435 (the 'syndicate'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2023 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 statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of cash flows;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 19.

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the syndicate's ability to continue in operations for a period of at least twelve months from when the syndicate financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the managing agent with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Syndicate 435 *(continued)*

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Syndicate 435 *(continued)*

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 and internal audit 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 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 relevant internal specialists such as actuarial and IT specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

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:

- Estimation of pipeline premiums requires significant management judgement and therefore there is potential for management bias through manipulation of core assumptions. In response our testing included, on a sample basis, comparing management's estimates on prior year contracts against actual premiums received as well as to historical experience on similar contracts.

- Valuation of technical provisions 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 Member of Syndicate 435 *(continued)*

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 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 and internal audit 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 strategic report and the managing agent's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the managing agent's report have 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 strategic report or the managing agent's report.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Syndicate 435 *(continued)*

- 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.

Adam Ely *FCA (Senior statutory auditor)*
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
23 February 2024

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2022 £'000
Technical account - general business					
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance					
Gross premiums written	4		**661,923**		542,817
Outward reinsurance premiums			**(72,837)**		(43,140)
Net premiums written			**589,086**		499,677
Change in the provision for unearned premiums					
Gross amount			**(6,838)**		(27,960)
Reinsurers' share			**8,974**		1,608
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums			**2,136**		(26,352)
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			**591,222**		473,325
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	9		**44,737**		(2,497)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance					
Claims paid					
Gross amount		**(311,493)**		(259,351)	
Reinsurers' share		**27,284**		35,648	
Net claims paid		**(284,209)**		(223,703)	
Change in the provision for claims					
Gross amount		**(33,853)**		(38,178)	
Reinsurers' share		**(17,274)**		(35,312)	
Change in the provision for claims		**(51,127)**		(73,490)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			**(335,336)**		(297,193)
Net operating expenses	4,6		**(166,039)**		(135,008)
Balance on the technical account - general business			**134,584**		38,627

Profit and Loss Account *(continued)*

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Non-technical account			
Balance on the technical account - general income		**134,584**	38,627
Investment income	9	**37,344**	8,428
Movement in unrealised losses on investments	9	**8,140**	(10,204)
Investment expenses and charges	9	**(747)**	(721)
Allocated investment return transferred to the tehnical account - general business		**(44,737)**	2,497
Foreign exchange		**(29)**	(271)
Profit for the financial year		**134,555**	38,356

The result for the financial year was derived solely from continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
Profit for the financial year	**134,555**	38,356
Foreign currency translation	**(3,486)**	6,722
Total comprehensive income	**131,069**	45,078

Balance Sheet

31 December 2023

		2023		2022	
	Note	**£'000**	**£'000**	£'000	£'000
Assets					
Investments					
Financial investments	10		**1,169,483**		1,073,954
Deposits with ceding undertakings			**3,121**		1,095
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	12	**18,413**		10,214	
Claims outstanding	12	**194,798**		218,236	
			213,211		228,450
Debtors					
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	11	**87,183**		85,538	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations		**98,921**		88,336	
			186,104		173,874
Other assets					
Cash at bank and in hand			**68,228**		72,573
Prepayments and accrued income					
Accrued interest		**11,408**		6,610	
Deferred acquisition costs		**45,724**		46,574	
			57,132		53,184
Total assets			**1,697,279**		1,603,130

Balance Sheet *(continued)*

31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2022 £'000
Liabilities					
Capital and reserves					
Member's balances	19		**62,913**		(31,396)
Technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	12	**233,519**		236,042	
Claims outstanding	5, 12	**1,318,653**		1,331,277	
			1,552,172		1,567,319
Creditors due within one year					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	13	**10,503**		6,921	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		**42,637**		32,566	
Other creditors		**44**		46	
			53,184		39,533
Creditors due after one year					
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations			**21,282**		22,283
Accruals and deferred income	17		**7,728**		5,391
Total liabilities			**1,697,279**		1,603,130

The financial statements on pages 19 to 40 were approved by the board of Faraday Underwriting Limited on 23 February 2024 and were signed on its behalf by

Kevin Harker
Director
Faraday Underwriting Limited

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating profit	134,555	38,356
Adjustment for:		
(Decrease)/increase in gross technical provisions	(15,147)	161,750
Decrease in reinsurers' share of gross technical provisions	15,239	15,429
Investment return	(44,737)	2,497
Foreign exchange loss/(profit)	38,492	(55,826)
Operating cash flow before movement in working capital	128,402	162,206
Increase in debtors	(12,230)	(32,198)
Increase in creditors	12,650	2,748
Movement in other assets/liabilities	(1,611)	(13,190)
Net cash flows from operating activities	127,211	119,566
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of equity and debt instruments	(538,509)	(997,633)
Proceeds from sale of equity and debt instruments	415,328	944,493
Investment income received	37,344	8,428
Other	(5,304)	(6,358)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(91,141)	(51,070)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Distribution	(36,762)	(30,867)
Other	2	268
Net cash flows from financing activities	(36,760)	(30,599)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(690)	37,897
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	73,195	33,999
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(690)	37,897
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	(3,662)	1,299
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	68,843	73,195
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand		
Cash at bank and in hand	68,228	72,573
Cash equivalents	615	622
Cash and cash equivalents	68,843	73,195

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023	*2022*
	£'000	*£'000*
Member's balances brought forward at 1 January	**(31,396)**	(45,875)
Profit for the financial year	**134,555**	38,356
Foreign currency translation	**(3,486)**	6,722
Payment of profit to member's personal reserves	**(36,762)**	(30,867)
Increase in member's non-cash balances	**2**	268
Member's balances carried forward	**62,913**	(31,396)

The member participates on the syndicate by reference to years of account and their ultimate result.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ('the 2008 Regulations') and applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom 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').

Having taken into account the risks and uncertainties and the performance of the syndicate as disclosed in the strategic report and making inquiries, the managing agent has a reasonable expectation that the syndicate will continue to write business for the foreseeable future. Moreover, the managing agent expects that continued capital support will be in place in order to do so. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value as specified in the accounting polices below.

2 Accounting policies

Premiums written

Premiums written comprise premiums on policies incepted during the financial year as well as adjustments made in the year to premiums written in prior financial years. Premiums written are shown gross of acquisition costs payable and exclude taxes and duties levied on them. Premiums include estimates for pipeline premiums, representing amounts due to the syndicate not yet notified.

Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the financial year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated on the basis of established earnings patterns or time apportionment as appropriate.

Reinsurance premium ceded

Outwards reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same year as the premiums for the related inwards business being reinsured.

Claims provisions and related recoveries

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

The provision for claims outstanding is assessed on an individual 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 claims incurred but not reported ('IBNR') at the balance sheet date based on statistical methods.

These methods generally involve the projection from past experience of the development of claims over time to form a view of the likely ultimate claims to be incurred, having regard to variations in the business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility can arise from projections, estimates may be based in part on output from rating and other models of the business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions.

The reinsurers' share of claims outstanding is based on the amounts of gross case reserves and IBNR, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts, having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business, the claims experience for the financial year and the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. A number of statistical methods are used to assist in making these estimates.

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

The two most critical assumptions with regard to claims provisions are firstly that the past is, in general terms, a reasonable predictor of the likely level of claims development but subject always to unpredictable changes and secondly that the rating and other models used for current business are fair reflections of the likely level of ultimate claims to be incurred.

The directors consider that the provisions for gross claims and related reinsurance recoveries are fairly stated on the basis of the information currently available to them. However, the ultimate liability will vary as a result of subsequent information and events and this may result in significant adjustments to the amounts provided. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior financial years are reflected in the financial statements for the period in which the adjustments are made. The methods used, and the estimates made, are reviewed regularly.

Unexpired risks provision
A provision for unexpired risks is made where anticipated claims and related expenses arising after the end of the financial year in respect of contracts concluded before that date, are expected to exceed the unearned premiums under these contracts, after the deduction of any deferred acquisition costs.

The provision for unexpired risks is calculated by reference to classes of business which are managed together, after taking into account the relevant investment return.

Deferred acquisition costs
Acquisition costs, comprising commission and other costs related to the acquisition of insurance and reinsurance policies as well as reinsurance polices ceded, are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to premiums unearned at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies
The syndicate's functional currency is considered to be US dollar (USD) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the syndicate operates. The syndicate's chosen presentational currency is sterling (GBP).

Underwriting transactions denominated in currencies other than USD, GBP or Canadian dollars (CAD) are predominantly converted to GBP at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed. Thereafter, GBP and CAD transactions are converted to the functional currency using the USD exchange rates prevailing at the respective month end.

Under FRS 102 and FRS 103, monetary assets and liabilities (which include unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs) denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling on the reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies, measured at fair value, are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate ruling at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising from translation to functional currency are recorded in the Profit and Loss Account, non-technical account. Exchange differences arising from translation from functional currency to presentational currency are shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Investments
Investments are stated at current value at the balance sheet date. For this purpose, listed investments are stated at market value and deposits with credit institutions and overseas deposits are stated at cost. Unlisted investments for which a market exists are stated at the average price at which they are traded on the balance sheet date or the last trading day before that date. Unlisted investments for which a market does not exist, where the investment is held to maturity, are stated at cost.

The directors use their judgement in selecting an appropriate valuation technique. Where possible, financial instruments are marked at prices quoted in active markets. In certain instances, such price information is not available for all instruments and the syndicate uses valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These techniques use 'market observable inputs' where available, derived from similar assets in similar and active markets, from recent transaction prices for comparable items or from other observable market data. For positions where observable reference data are not available for some or all parameters the syndicate estimates the non-market observable inputs used in its valuation models.

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Investment fair value hierarchy

We have adopted FRS 102 section 11.27 which establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for an identical asset in an active market. Quoted in an active market in this context means quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2 - When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If it can be demonstrated that the last transaction price is not a good estimate of fair value (e.g. because it reflects the amount that an entity would receive or pay in a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or distress sale), that price is adjusted.

Level 3 - If the market for the asset is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations.

Investment return

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

Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between sale proceeds and purchase price. Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the valuation at the balance sheet date and their valuation at the previous balance sheet date, or purchase price, if acquired during the financial year, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier financial years in respect of investment disposals in the current financial year.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. A transfer is made from the non-technical account to the technical account - general business. Investment return has been wholly allocated to the technical account since all investments relate to the technical account.

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 the member 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 are included in the balance sheet under the heading 'Other debtors'.

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

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Pension costs

Staff who provide services to the syndicate are employed by GRF Services Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Faraday Holdings Limited. GRF Services Limited operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Pension contributions relating to syndicate staff are charged to the syndicate and included within net operating expenses.

Profit commission

Profit commission is not being charged by the managing agent.

3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the syndicate's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the syndicate's accounting policies

There are no critical accounting 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.

Gross premiums written

Gross premiums written includes estimates for pipeline premiums together with adjustments to premiums written in prior accounting periods; these are key estimates. Gross premiums written include pipeline premiums calculated using actuarial projection techniques on the key assumption that historical development is representative of future development. In the syndicate, premiums written is initially based on the estimated premium income ('EPI') of each contract, adjusted by actuarial projection techniques where appropriate. EPI is adjusted as the year of account matures. Sensitivities have been run on the pipeline premium balance. A decrease in the pipeline premium of 20% would impact gross written premium by £38m (2022: £34m) and conversely an increase would add £38m (2022: £34m) to gross written premium. Neither movement would give rise to a material change in the overall result. Gross premiums written are disclosed in note 4.

Valuation of assets and liabilities of non-life insurance contracts

Estimates are made for both the expected ultimate cost of claims reported and claims IBNR at the balance sheet date. The estimate of IBNR is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than that for reported claims. In calculating the estimated liability, the syndicate uses a variety of estimation techniques based upon statistical analyses of historical experience which assumes past trends can be used to project future developments. The estimation of the reinsurer's share of technical provisions, particularly IBNR, is subject to the same estimation uncertainty since its valuation is dependent on the gross estimate. Technical provisions are disclosed in note 12.

4 Segmental analysis

An analysis of the underwriting result before investment return is set out below:

	Gross premiums written £'000	*Gross premiums earned £'000*	*Gross claims incurred £'000*	*Net operating expenses £'000*	*Reinsurance balance £'000*	***Total £'000***
2023						
Direct insurance						
Accident and Health	38,374	48,004	(27,947)	(20,790)	(1,092)	**(1,825)**
Motor (third party liability)	3,260	2,968	(3,966)	(950)	14	**(1,934)**
Motor (other classes)	33,480	29,933	(15,957)	(11,194)	(343)	**2,439**
Marine, aviation and transport	14,941	15,248	(8,646)	(4,273)	(4,905)	**(2,576)**
Fire and other damage to property	191,648	181,679	(105,430)	(42,138)	(14,356)	**19,755**
Third party liability	84,993	80,316	(54,807)	(22,074))	(3,689)	**(254)**
Other direct	6,720	5,617	(1,808)	(1,715)	(355)	**1,739**
Total direct	373,416	363,765	(218,561)	(103,134)	(24,726)	**17,344**
Reinsurance	288,507	291,320	(126,785)	(62,905)	(29,127)	**72,503**
	661,923	655,085	(345,346)	(166,039)	(53,853)	**89,847**
2022						
Direct insurance						
Accident and Health	27,042	14,700	(9,825)	(6,452)	841	**(736)**
Motor (third party liability)	2,764	2,530	(3,923)	(814)	(23)	**(2,230)**
Motor (other classes)	20,840	25,559	(12,580)	(11,416)	(9)	**1,554**
Marine, aviation and transport	14,386	14,397	(12,187)	(4,471)	(890)	**(3,151)**
Fire and other damage to property	173,810	155,042	(99,738)	(38,897)	(5,191)	**11,216**
Third party liability	77,151	72,932	(42,451)	(21,274)	(2,348)	**6,859**
Other direct	4,805	4,236	(1,860)	(1,419)	732	**1,689**
Total direct	320,798	289,396	(182,564)	(84,743)	(6,888)	**15,201**
Reinsurance	222,019	225,461	(114,965)	(50,265)	(34,308)	**25,923**
	542,817	514,857	(297,529)	(135,008)	(41,196)	**41,124**

Acquisition costs on direct insurance gross premiums written during 2023 were £83,113,000 (2022: £69,578,000).
All premiums were concluded in the UK.

The geographical analysis of premiums by reference to the situs of the risk is as follows:

	2023 Gross premiums written £'000	*2022 Gross premiums written* £'000
UK	**71,991**	61,279
EU countries	**37,113**	26,251
US	**378,554**	295,934
Australia and New Zealand	**57,724**	47,396
Other	**116,541**	111,957
Total	**661,923**	542,817

5 Claims outstanding

There has been no material change to the method of reserving during the year under review.

Overall loss development was lower than anticipated across the majority of years and business classes. In particular there were reserve releases of £46,045,000 arising from Property business, as well as releases of £1,249,000 from Casualty business. In total there was a net release of £47,294,000 during 2023 in respect of claims outstanding at 31 December 2022 (2022: a net release of £48,213,000).

6 Net operating expenses

	2023 £'000	*2022 £'000*
Acquisition costs	**126,560**	101,856
Reinsurance commissions and profit participations	**(8,252)**	(2,651)
Change in deferred acquisition costs	**1,408**	(6,261)
Administrative expenses	**46,323**	42,064
	166,039	135,008

Administrative expenses include:

Fees payable to the syndicate's auditor for the audit of the syndicate's annual financial statements	**333**	306
Audit related assurance services	**73**	67
Member's standard personal expenses are included within administrative expenses	**6,831**	6,327

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP for the audit of the annual financial statements of the managing agent, Faraday Underwriting Limited, are £76,000 (2022: £73,000). Fees payable for audit related assurance services provided to the managing agent are £6,000 (2022: £5,000). There were no other fees payable for the provision of other non audit services.

7 Staff numbers and costs

All staff who provide services to the syndicate are employed by GRF Services Limited, a related company of the managing agent. The following amounts were recharged to the syndicate in respect of salary costs:

	2023 £'000	*2022 £'000*
Wages and salaries	**21,671**	20,329
Social security costs	**3,655**	3,540
Other pension costs	**1,199**	1,020
	26,525	24,889

The average number of employees employed by GRF Services Limited and working for the syndicate during the year was as follows:

	2023 Number	*2022 Number*
Administration and finance	**68**	66
Underwriting	**41**	35
Claims	**11**	12
	120	113

8 Emoluments of the directors of Faraday Underwriting Limited

The directors of Faraday Underwriting Limited received the following aggregate emoluments which are included within net operating expenses:

	2023 £'000	*2022 £'000*
Emoluments	**2,281**	1,713

The role of Active Underwriter received the following emoluments charged as a syndicate expense.

Emoluments	**807**	704

Emoluments includes salaries, fees and bonuses and the estimated monetary value of any other benefits received by the directors other than in cash.

Sums paid by way of pension contributions for the directors amounted to £29,000 (2022: £23,000). Of this £nil (2022: £nil) related to the position of Active Underwriter.

9 Investment return

	2023 £'000	*2022 £'000*
Net investment income	**33,216**	14,015
Net investment expenses	**(747)**	(721)
Losses on the realisation of investments	**4,128**	(5,587)
Change in carried value	**8,140**	(10,204)
Impairment	**-**	-
	44,737	(2,497)

Investment return is generated by bonds.

10 Financial investments

	Carried value		*Cost*	
	2023 £'000	*2022 £'000*	**2023 £'000**	*2022 £'000*
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**1,115,940**	1,023,162	1,107,856	1,033,536
Deposits with credit institutions	**615**	622	615	622
Overseas deposits	**45,978**	43,220	45,978	43,220
Shares and other variable yield securities	**6,950**	6,950	6,950	6,950
	1,169,483	1,073,954	1,161,399	1,084,328

Debt securities and other fixed income securities which are listed total £1,070,825,000 (2022: £1,007,902,000). Where a valuation is used, the syndicate's investment advisers select the most reliable source of data, including observable market data where possible.

11 Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Due from intermediaries	**87,183**	85,538

12 Technical provisions

	Provision for unearned premium £'000	Claims outstanding £'000	**Total £'000**
Gross amount			
As at beginning of year	236,042	1,331,277	**1,567,319**
Movement in provision	6,838	33,853	**40,691**
Foreign exchange	(9,361)	(46,477)	**(55,838)**
As at end of year	233,519	1,318,653	**1,552,172**
Reinsurance amount			
As at beginning of year	10,214	218,236	**228,450**
Movement in provision	(8,974)	(17,274)	**(26,248)**
Foreign exchange	17,173	(6,164)	**11,009**
As at end of year	18,413	194,798	**213,211**
Net technical provisions			
As at 31 December 2023	215,106	1,123,855	**1,338,961**
As at 31 December 2022	225,828	1,113,041	**1,338,869**

13 Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Due to intermediaries	**10,503**	6,921

14 Capital management

The objective of the syndicate in managing its member's balance is to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern and comply with regulators' requirements of the markets in which the syndicate operates. The capital structure of the syndicate consists of retained profit or loss for each underwriting year. Reinsurance is used in the management of the syndicate's risk and capital.

The syndicate was in compliance with capital requirements imposed by Lloyd's of London throughout the financial year. The syndicate is capitalised by its sole corporate member, Faraday Capital Limited up to the 2023 year of account. With effect from 1 January 2024 and the 2024 year of account the sole corporate member is Faraday Corporate Capital Limited which, in conjuction with Faraday Capital Limited continues to meet capital requirements.

15 Financial risk management

The syndicate monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the syndicate through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

15 (a) Fair value

Fair value is the amount for which an asset or liability could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values are determined at prices quoted in active markets. In some instances, such price information is not available for all instruments and the managing agent applies valuation techniques to measure such instruments. These valuation techniques make maximum use of market observable data but in some cases management estimates as well as observable market inputs are used within the valuation model. There is no standard model and different assumptions would generate different results. The following table details the syndicate's sensitivity to a increase and decrease in the value of GBP against the relevant foreign currencies. For each sensitivity the impact of change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions unchanged.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that input variables and output are assessed independent of the risk taker. These inputs and outputs are provided to us by our investment managers who derive them through a formal valuation committee.

The table below shows financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss (as disclosed in note 10) grouped into the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	***Sub-total fair value***
	£'000	*£'000*	*£'000*	***£'000***
2023				
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	1,085,004	30,936	-	**1,115,940**
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	2,406	44,187	-	**46,593**
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	-	6,950	**6,950**
Total	1,087,410	75,123	6,950	**1,169,483**
2022				
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	1,008,845	14,317	-	**1,023,162**
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	2,428	41,414	-	**43,842**
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	-	6,950	**6,950**
Total	1,011,273	55,731	6,950	**1,073,954**

Shares and other variable yield securities classified as Level 3 are loans to the Lloyd's Central Fund in respect of the 2019 and 2020 underwriting years; they are not tradeable. Their valuation, in accordance with our policy as fair value, recognises the credit and illiquidity risk of the loans and an element of subjectivity.

15 (b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact as a consequence of market movements such as currency exchange rates, interest rates and other price changes. Market risk arises due to fluctuations in both the value of assets held and the value of liabilities. The objective of the syndicate in managing its market risk is to ensure risk is managed in line with the syndicate's risk appetite.

The syndicate undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies and has minimal exposure to currency risk as the syndicate's financial assets are primarily matched to the same currencies as its insurance contract liabilities. As a result, foreign exchange risk arises only to the extent that assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are not precisely matched.

15 Financial risk management *(continued)*

Carrying amounts of the syndicate's material foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities:

1. Foreign currency exposure

	USD 2023 £'000	*USD 2022 £'000*	**CAD 2023 £'000**	*CAD 2022 £'000*
Assets	**1,253,385**	1,144,153	**132,182**	120,633
Liabilities	**1,109,859**	1,097,504	**78,287**	79,727
Net assets	**143,526**	46,649	**53,895**	40,906

The following table details the syndicate's sensitivity to a increase and decrease in the value of GBP against the relevant foreign currencies. For each sensitivity the impact of change in a single factor is shown, with other assumptions unchanged.

	USD 2023 £'000	*USD 2022 £'000*	**CAD 2023 £'000**	*CAD 2022 £'000*
Change in exchange against GBP				
Weakens by 20%	**28,705**	9,330	**10,779**	8,181
Weakens by 10%	**14,353**	4,665	**5,390**	4,091
Strengthens by 10%	**(14,353)**	(4,665)	**(5,390)**	(4,091)
Strengthens by 20%	**(28,705)**	(9,330)	**(10,779)**	(8,181)

2. Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The syndicate is exposed to interest rate risk as it invests in long term debt at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the syndicate by maintaining an appropriate mix of asset duration such that the duration of liabilities is closely matched by our asset portfolio.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates. A 0.5% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

	2023 £'000	*2022 £'000*
Interest rate risk		
Impact of 50 basis point increase on result	**(4,394)**	(5,850)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on result	**4,424**	5,906
Impact of 50 basis point increase on net assets	**(4,394)**	(5,850)
Impact of 50 basis point decrease on net assets	**4,424**	5,906
Price risk		
Impact on result of 5% increase in Stock Market prices	**-**	-
Impact on result of 5% increase in Stock Market prices	**-**	-
Impact on net assets of 5% increase in Stock Market prices	**-**	-
Impact on net assets of 5% decrease in Stock Market prices	**-**	-

15 Financial risk management *(continued)*

3. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the syndicate. The key areas of exposure to credit risk for the syndicate are in relation to its investment portfolio, reinsurance programme and to a lesser extent amounts due from policyholders and intermediaries.

The objective of the syndicate in managing its credit risk is to ensure risk is managed in line with the syndicate's risk appetite. The syndicate has established policies and procedures in order to manage credit risk and methods to measure it.

Credit rating relating to financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.

	AAA £'000	*AA £'000*	*A £'000*	*BBB £'000*	*<BBB £'000*	*Not rated £'000*	***Total £'000***
2023							
Debt securities	141,276	880,527	94,137	-	-	-	**1,115,940**
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	-	-	615	-	-	-	**615**
Overseas deposits as investments	30,581	5,283	3,964	3,786	405	1,959	**45,978**
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	-	6,950	-	-	-	**6,950**
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	3,121	-	-	-	**3,121**
Reinsurer' share of claims outstanding	-	146,361	39,822	28	-	8,587	**194,798**
Reinsurance debtors	234	644	2,692	25	-	438	**4,033**
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	68,228	-	-	-	**68,228**
Total credit risk	172,091	1,032,815	219,529	3,839	405	10,984	**1,439,663**

Credit rating relating to financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired.

	AAA £'000	*AA £'000*	*A £'000*	*BBB £'000*	*<BBB £'000*	*Not rated £'000*	***Total £'000***
2022							
Debt securities	109,438	896,840	16,884	-	-	-	**1,023,162**
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	-	-	622	-	-	-	**622**
Overseas deposits as investments	25,864	6,114	4,867	3,731	221	2,423	**43,220**
Shares and other variable yield securities	-	-	6,950	-	-	-	**6,950**
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	1,095	-	-	-	**1,095**
Reinsurer' share of claims outstanding	-	118,153	95,159	39	-	4,885	**218,236**
Reinsurance debtors	-	2,422	3,197	13	-	655	**6,287**
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	72,573	-	-	-	**72,573**
Total credit risk	135,302	1,023,529	201,347	3,783	221	7,963	**1,372,145**

15 Financial risk management *(continued)*

The following table shows the carrying value of assets that are neither past due nor impaired, the ageing of assets that are past due but not impaired and assets that have been impaired. The factors considered in determining that the value of the assets have been impaired were: analysis of impairment, ageing of balances, past loss experience, current economic conditions and other relevant circumstances.

	Neither past due nor unpaired £'000	*Past due less than 30 Days £'000*	*Past due 31 to 60 Days £'000*	*Past due 61 to 90 Days £'000*	*Past due more than 90 Days £'000*	*Past due and impaired £'000*	***Carrying amount £'000***
2023							
Debt securities	1,115,940	-	-	-	-	-	**1,115,940**
Deposits with credit institutions	615	-	-	-	-	-	**615**
Overseas deposits as investments	45,978	-	-	-	-	-	**45,978**
Shares and other variable yield securities	6,950	-	-	-	-	-	**6,950**
Deposits with ceding undertakings	3,121	-	-	-	-	-	**3,121**
Reinsurer' share of claims outstanding	194,798	-	-	-	-	-	**194,798**
Reinsurance debtors	4,033	-	-	-	-	-	**4,033**
Cash at bank and in hand	68,228	-	-	-	-	-	**68,228**
Insurance debtors	87,183	-	-	-	-	-	**87,183**
Other debtors	136,009	25,073	7,762	1,382	207	-	**170,433**
Total credit risk	1,662,855	25,073	7,762	1,382	207	-	**1,697,279**

	Neither past due nor unpaired £'000	*Past due less than 30 Days £'000*	*Past due 31 to 60 Days £'000*	*Past due 61 to 90 Days £'000*	*Past due more than 90 Days £'000*	*Past due and impaired £'000*	***Carrying amount £'000***
2022							
Debt securities	1,023,162	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,162
Deposits and loans with credit institutions	622	-	-	-	-	-	622
Overseas deposits as investments	43,220	-	-	-	-	-	43,220
Shares and other variable yield securities	6,950	-	-	-	-	-	6,950
Deposits with ceding undertakings	1,095	-	-	-	-	-	1,095
Reinsurer' share of claims outstanding	218,236	-	-	-	-	-	218,236
Reinsurance debtors	6,287	-	-	-	-	-	6,287
Cash at bank and in hand	72,573	-	-	-	-	-	72,573
Insurance debtors	85,538	-	-	-	-	-	85,538
Other debtors	113,591	22,516	7,971	1,359	10	-	145,447
Total credit risk	1,571,274	22,516	7,971	1,359	10	-	1,603,130

15 Financial risk management *(continued)*

4. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the syndicate cannot meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The syndicate has adopted an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the syndicate's liquidity requirements. The syndicate is exposed to liquidity risk arising from clients on its insurance and investment contracts.

The following table shows details of the expected maturity profile of the syndicate's creditors.

	No stated maturity £'000	*0-1 year £'000*	*1-3 years £'000*	*3-5 years £'000*	*>5 years £'000*	***Total £'000***
2023						
Claims outstanding	-	398,260	499,322	116,344	304,727	**1,318,653**
Creditors	-	53,184	21,282	-	-	**74,466**
Other	-	7,728	-	-	-	**7,728**
Total		459,172	520,604	116,344	304,727	**1,400,847**
2022						
Claims outstanding	-	369,766	430,454	154,616	376,441	**1,331,277**
Creditors	-	39,533	22,283	-	-	**61,816**
Other	-	5,391	-	-	-	**5,391**
Total		414,690	452,737	154,616	376,441	**1,398,484**

16 Insurance risk management

The syndicate accepts insurance risk through its insurance contracts where it assumes the risk of loss from persons or organisations that are directly subject to the underlying loss. The syndicate is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these contracts.

The syndicate manages its risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Pricing is based on assumptions which have regard to trends and past experience. Exposures are managed by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of potential loss to the syndicate from individual large or catastrophic events and also to provide access to specialist risks and to assist in managing capital. Reinsurance policies are written with approved reinsurers on either a proportional or excess of loss treaty basis.

Concentration

The syndicate writes Property, Liability and Aviation risks primarily over a twelve month duration. The most significant risks arise from natural disasters and other catastrophes (i.e. high severity, low frequency events). A concentration of risk may also arise from a single insurance contract issued to a particular demographic type of policyholder, within a geographical location or to types of commercial business. The relative variability of the outcome is mitigated if there is a large portfolio of similar risks.

The concentration of non-life insurance by type of contract is summarised below by reference to liabilities.

16 Insurance risk management *(continued)*

	Gross technical provisions 2023 £'000	*Gross technical provisions 2022 £'000*	**Reinsurance technical provisions 2023 £'000**	*Reinsurance technical provisions 2022 £'000*	**Net technical provisions 2023 £'000**	*Net technical provisions 2022 £'000*
Direct insurance						
Accident & health	**17,215**	16,175	**37**	358	**17,178**	15,817
Motor (third party liability)	**10,362**	16,542	**7**	1	**10,355**	16,541
Motor (other classes)	**19,924**	16,280	**193**	155	**19,731**	16,125
Marine, aviation and transport	**36,430**	80,520	**2,549**	27,516	**33,881**	53,004
Fire and other damage to property	**258,052**	237,730	**47,845**	41,499	**210,207**	196,231
Third party liability	**241,248**	225,560	**21,443**	18,970	**219,805**	206,590
Other direct	**11,490**	12,392	**2,850**	3,820	**8,640**	8,572
Total direct	**594,721**	605,199	**74,924**	92,319	**519,797**	512,880
Reinsurance	**957,451**	962,120	**138,287**	136,131	**819,164**	825,989
	1,552,172	1,567,319	**213,211**	228,450	**1,338,961**	1,338,869

The concentration of non-life insurance by the location of the underlying risk is summarised below by reference to liabilities.

UK	**313,381**	328,127	**99,278**	95,830	**214,103**	232,297
EU countries	**191,795**	192,860	**48,980**	52,406	**142,815**	140,454
US	**776,577**	774,993	**38,194**	46,438	**738,383**	728,555
Other	**270,419**	271,339	**26,759**	33,776	**243,660**	237,563
Total	**1,552,172**	1,567,319	**213,211**	228,450	**1,338,961**	1,338,869

Assumptions and sensitivities

Some results of sensitivity testing are set out below, showing the impact on profit before tax and shareholders' equity gross and net of reinsurance. For each sensitivity the impact of a change in a single factor is shown, measured against earned premium in the year, with other assumptions unchanged.

	2023 £'000	*2022 £'000*
5% increase in loss ratio - gross	(32,754)	(25,743)
5% increase in loss ratio - net	(29,561)	(23,666)
5% decrease in loss ratio - gross	32,754	25,743
5% decrease in loss ratio - net	29,561	23,666
5% increase in expenses ratio - gross	(32,754)	(25,743)
5% increase in expenses ratio - net	(29,561)	(23,666)
5% decrease in expenses ratio - gross	32,754	25,743
5% decrease in expenses ratio - net	29,561	23,666

16 Insurance risk management *(continued)*

Claims development tables

The following tables show the development of claims over a period of time on both a gross and net of reinsurance basis for each underwriting year and are translated into pounds sterling at the December 2023 year end rates.

An analysis of the claims development - gross

	2013 and prior £'000	*2014 £'000*	*2015 £'000*	*2016 £'000*	*2017 £'000*	*2018 £'000*	*2019 £'000*	*2020 £'000*	*2021 £'000*	*2022 £'000*	*2023 £'000*	***Total £'000***
Estimated of claims incurred												
At end of underwriting year	-	93,584	84,143	126,281	428,227	256,069	212,651	176,252	201,140	207,269	220,053	-
After one year	-	157,879	155,496	245,202	537,702	395,926	344,047	313,461	323,943	368,771	-	-
After two years	-	146,760	146,857	246,383	515,853	380,028	318,419	307,025	306,904	-	-	-
After three years	-	141,938	138,127	229,450	483,668	337,190	300,500	296,205	-	-	-	-
After four years	-	136,340	134,008	221,394	467,854	330,256	291,649	-	-	-	-	-
After five years	-	134,834	131,366	215,015	463,179	323,104	-	-	-	-	-	-
After six years	-	137,388	127,985	217,222	467,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After seven years	-	136,332	124,302	219,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After eight years	-	133,984	127,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After nine years	-	132,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After ten years												
Cumulative payments	-	119,128	108,105	171,535	383,100	247,135	192,021	176,798	167,596	122,320	25,443	-
Gross claims reserves	276,984	13,828	19,637	48,202	84,629	75,969	99,628	119,407	139,308	246,451	194,610	**1,318,653**

An analysis of the claims development - net

	2013 and prior £'000	*2014 £'000*	*2015 £'000*	*2016 £'000*	*2017 £'000*	*2018 £'000*	*2019 £'000*	*2020 £'000*	*2021 £'000*	*2022 £'000*	*2023 £'000*	***Total £'000***
Estimated of claims incurred												
At end of underwriting year	-	92,358	81,798	118,367	254,331	182,441	194,766	170,308	196,809	199,645	210,937	-
After one year	-	149,151	150,177	233,938	360,073	294,158	306,438	277,535	309,586	346,003	-	-
After two years	-	139,889	138,603	234,705	350,468	292,233	288,988	277,260	293,068	-		-
After three years	-	133,395	128,103	218,751	340,695	271,714	276,811	270,648	-	-		-
After four years	-	127,363	125,680	210,831	332,900	265,965	268,895	-	-	-		-
After five years	-	125,183	122,769	204,603	328,861	262,886	-	-	-	-		-
After six years	-	124,108	121,557	207,652	333,533	-	-	-	-	-		-
After seven years	-	122,711	118,440	209,919	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
After eight years	-	123,667	121,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
After nine years	-	122,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After ten years												
Cumulative payments	-	109,425	102,187	165,404	250,224	208,138	187,070	161,878	157,520	114,686	22,494	-
Net claims reserves	162,481	13,228	19,671	44,515	83,309	54,748	81,825	108,770	135,548	231,317	188,443	**1,123,855**

17 Accruals and deferred income

Included within these amounts are £3,645,000 (2022: £1,382,000) in respect of reinsurance deferred acquisition costs.

18 Related parties

In 2023, managing agency fees of £2,176,000 (2022: £2,160,000) were paid by the syndicate to Faraday Underwriting Limited. In addition to this, expenses of £37,426,000 (2022: £35,214,000) were paid to GRF Services Limited for expenses paid on behalf of the syndicate. At the year end, the amount owing to GRF Services Limited was £nil (2022: £nil). In respect of other transactions, Faraday Underwriting Limited was charged £1,644,000 for expenses (2022: £1,667,000). The amount due to Faraday Underwriting Limited at the year end was £nil (2022: £nil).

19 Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as Funds at Lloyd's ('FAL'). These funds are intended primarily to cover circumstances where syndicate assets prove insufficient to meet participating members' underwriting liabilities.

The level of FAL that Lloyd's requires a member to maintain is determined by Lloyd's based on Prudential Regulatory Authority requirements and resource criteria. The determination of FAL has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of risk to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since FAL is not under the management of the managing agent, no amount has been shown in these financial statements by way of such capital resources. However, the managing agent is able to make a call on the member's FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.