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Syndicate 4444 Annual Report & Accounts

As at 31 December 2020

canopius

Contents

Syndicate 4444

Directors and Professional Advisors

MANAGING AGENT:

Canopius Managing Agents Limited

Directors

N J Betteridge		
P Ceurvorst	Non-Executive Director	
L Davison		
M P Duffy		
P F Hazell	Non-Executive Director	
S Lacy		Appointed 13 July 2020
P Meader	Non-Executive Director	
N S Meyer		
I B Owen	Non-Executive Chairman	
M C Watson		

Company Secretary
P P Hicks

Registered office
Gallery 9
One Lime Street
London
EC3M 7HA

Managing Agent's registration No. 01514453

FCA firm registration No. 204847

SYNDICATE:

Joint Active Underwriters
C Jarvis
S A Willmont

Investment Managers
BlackRock - 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2N 2DL
Federated - Nuffield House, 41-46 Piccadilly, London, W1J 0DS
LGIM - One Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5AA
Lloyd's - One Lime Street, London, EC3M 7HA
Loomis Sayles - One Financial Center, Boston, MA 02111
NEAM - 4th Floor, DBP House, 63 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7NQ
Schroders - 1 London Wall Place, London, EC2Y 5AU
SYZ - Southwest House, 11a Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4LR
Wellington - Cardinal Place, 80 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5JL
BlueBay - 77 Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, London, W1K 3JR
Barings - 20 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7BF
M&G - 10 Fenchurch Ave, Langbourn, London EC3M 5AG
Raw Capital Partners - 31 – 33 Le Pollet, St Peter Port, Guernsey
Maxim Capital Group - 600 Madison Ave 17th Floor, New York, NY 10022, United States

Independent Auditors
Ernst & Young LLP ("EY")
25 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5EY

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

The directors of Canopius Managing Agent ("CMA"), the managing agent for Syndicate 4444, present the annual report and audited financial statements for the Syndicate for the year ended 31 December 2020.

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102"), Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" and the Companies Act 2006. Furthermore, these financial statements comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations").

Review of the business

Syndicate 4444 is a syndicate at Lloyd's managed by CMA. Its principal activity is the underwriting of insurance and reinsurance business at Lloyd's, transacted through direct channels and via delegated underwriting. The Syndicate capacity for the 2020 year of account was £1,048m (2019: £1,048m).

Significant events

The 2020 year of account of Syndicate 4444 was written on a split stamp basis with Syndicate 1861, another Syndicate managed by CMA. Under this arrangement Syndicate 4444 has underwritten 65% of the joint operations.

Following the UK's departure from the European Union, and the sanctioning of the scheme by the High Court on 25 November 2020, insurance policies (and related liabilities) underwritten in the European Economic Area ('EEA') by the Members and former Members of the Syndicate, as comprised for each of the relevant years of account between 1993 and April 2019 (or October 2020 in the case of German reinsurance), were transferred to Lloyd's Insurance Company S.A. ('Lloyd's Brussels') together with cash of $118m on 30 December 2020 in accordance with Part VII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. On the same date, the Members of the Syndicate entered into a 100% Quota Share Reinsurance Agreement whereby all risks on the same policies were reinsured back from Lloyd's Brussels to the relevant open years of account of the Syndicate which wrote the transferring policies, and/or inherited liabilities on transferring policies through Reinsurance to Close of earlier years of account, together with an equal amount of cash of $118m.

The combined effect of the two transactions had no economic impact for the Syndicate, and accordingly there is no impact on the Syndicate's income statement, members' balance or total assets and total liabilities. Both the cash transferred for the Part VII transfer and the premium subsequently received back from Lloyd's Brussels have been included in the 'gross written premiums' line of the income statement. This is the appropriate treatment that best reflects the connection between both the Part VII transfer and the associated reinsurance arrangement, and the resulting economic substance of the combined transactions.

Current year underwriting results for the transferred policies have been reported in the same classes of business as in prior years, as the effective date of the transfer was 30 December 2020, and in line with Society of Lloyd's guidance no movements were processed on these policies on 31 December 2020. In future years, results relating to these risks will be reported under the Inwards Reinsurance class of business, reflecting the new contractual arrangement with Lloyd's Brussels.

In addition to the significant financial implications on the Syndicate outlined below, the Covid-19 pandemic has been a huge test of operational resilience. Our Business Continuity Plans proved effective with key systems and processes remaining fully operational whilst the business operated remotely across all regions. We have worked closely with our outsource partners to minimise disruption and ensure services remain in line with existing service level agreements. Our Enterprise Risk Management processes have remained effective throughout the period – there has been no evidence of a deterioration in internal control performance or an increase in risk incidents.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

Whilst the business has proven to be resilient, we recognise there is an increased inherent risk in certain areas such as cyber and regulatory risk. In response, additional management actions and controls have been implemented and are closely monitored to address this elevated risk.

The managing agent recognises the great strain that these events have had on our staff and the huge effort that has gone into ensuring the business continues to operate effectively in these unprecedented times. For this we are extremely grateful.

Results and performance – Key performance indicators (“KPIs”)

The CMA Board monitors the progress of the Syndicate by reference to the following KPIs:

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Gross premiums written	1,009.6	1,363.8
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	872.5	995.7
Investment return	23.5	41.1
(Loss) / profit for the year	(78.1)	5.5
Total comprehensive (loss) / income	(72.0)	12.5
Gross claims ratio	78.6%	53.2%
Net claims ratio	69.6%	58.5%
Expenses ratio		
- Acquisition ratio	37.0%	36.1%
- Administrative Expense ratio	5.7%	8.0%
Combined operating ratio	112.3%	102.6%
Investment return, on average invested balances	2.1%	3.8%

The gross/net claims ratio is the ratio of gross/net claims incurred to gross/net premiums earned including acquisition costs
The combined operating ratio is the ratio of net claims incurred, acquisition costs and net operating expenses to net premiums earned
Average invested balances include total investments, cash at bank and overseas deposit and is the average amount in the current and prior financial year.

The results of the Syndicate for the year are set out on pages 15 and 16. In 2020, Syndicate 4444 recorded a loss of £78.1m (2019: £5.5m Profit) with a combined ratio of 112.3% (2019: 102.6%).

These results reflect the enormous financial impact of both the Covid-19 pandemic and a record breaking hurricane season in terms of frequency, producing the largest number of named storms ever. The effect of these events was to worsen the net claims ratio by 11.1% to a total of 69.6% compared with the previous year (2019: 58.5%).

Whilst more positive underwriting conditions emerged in many sectors during 2020 as rates hardened, underwriting discipline was maintained with the Syndicate scaling back in poorly performing non-core lines and growing where real value can be achieved. There was a marked change in business mix for the 2020 year of account as the Syndicate wrote on a split-stamp basis with Syndicate 1861 following the Canopius Group’s merger of its Lloyd’s business with that of AmTrust at Lloyd’s in 2019. As a result of this combination, the optimisation of the overall portfolio and the effects of the pandemic, gross written premium reduced to £1,009.6m (2019: £1,363.8m).

The key driver of the Syndicate results was the net claims performance. Claims in respect of the Covid-19 pandemic total £84.9m on a net basis, adding 9.8% to the net loss ratio, primarily as a result of business interruption (UK Property and Treaty Property classes), the recessionary impacts of the pandemic following the sharp decline in economic activity (Casualty, Political Risk and Treaty classes) as well as from an increase in medical expenses and travel related claims (Accident and Health).

Catastrophe experience in the year was far heavier than 2019 and whilst no single loss would be considered market changing on its own, there was a marked increase in the frequency of events contributing nearly 5% to the net claims ratio. The largest loss experienced was hurricane Laura (£27.2m). Additionally, the syndicate was exposed to Hurricanes Zeta and Sally as well as to a number of smaller US weather events including the Midwest USA Derecho storm and several instances of tornadoes and hail storms.

Non catastrophe related claims performance improved during 2020 by 5.6%, with notable improvements in Credit and Political Crisis, Casualty and Marine due to favourable experience during the year. Where development has been adverse, this has been due to single large losses in business units such as Reinsurance and Energy or adverse development on business written outside of the current underwriting year, as has been the case in our delegated underwriting portfolio.

Total operating expenses at £372.8m were considerably lower than in 2019 (£439.0m). This is due to a combination of lower earned premium driving lower acquisition costs, alongside close management of overheads and synergies resulting from the combination of operations with syndicate 1861, which were managed together under CMA's control for the first full year in 2020. Management expects the expense ratio benefits to emerge more fully in 2021 as underwriting levels increase due to Covid-19 restrictions being lifted, improving market conditions and the 2021 year of account including the business formerly written through syndicate 1861, being written by syndicate 4444 following the decision to merge the two syndicates in 2020.

Syndicate 4444's investment portfolio achieved a return of £23.5m in 2020 (2019: £41.1m), recovering quickly after the severe fall in asset values as the Covid-19 pandemic took hold in March. The portfolio remains defensively positioned, with limited equity exposure and high quality, short duration debt instruments which have benefitted from the global fall in interest rates as stimulus packages were put in place to deal with the economic impact of the pandemic. The portfolio has been positioned defensively to protect against volatility during a turbulent year for financial markets, moving into 2021 the Board seeks to maximise the return on the investable portfolio within the Syndicate's risk appetite with a focus on capital preservation and the need to maintain liquidity.

The 2018 year of account of Syndicate 4444 closed with a reported loss of £54.8m. The 2019 year of account is forecast to make a loss of 0.6% of managed capacity and the 2020 year of account is forecast to make a loss of 1.1% of managed capacity. Both the 2019 and 2020 years of account include material estimates for Covid-19 losses of £41.2m and £34.8m respectively.

Reinsurance is purchased to reduce retention levels in accordance with CMA's risk appetite as well as to protect against potential catastrophe accumulations. Catastrophe reinsurances are generally purchased to protect capital whereas non-catastrophe reinsurances are purchased for a blend of capital protection and profit stability. During 2020 this has been particularly valuable as the combination of increased natural catastrophe events and pandemic losses has driven the gross loss ratio to 78.6%, which reduces to 69.6% after reinsurance.

Business environment

2020 was marked by a series of exceptional events, testing the financial and operational resilience of businesses across the world. The most significant of these being the Covid-19 global pandemic, but we have also seen, continued global trade tensions, a divisive US presidential election campaign, civil unrest, and a record-breaking Atlantic hurricane season.

The pandemic has led to significant stress on health systems and prompted widespread shutdowns across the globe. Despite the resulting economic impact, financial market performance was surprisingly positive. There was volatility throughout the year as markets reacted to good and bad Covid-19 news, but confidence has been steadfast in the fundamentals of the economy.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

Uncertainty remains high as we navigate through a deep global recession, and the pace and path of the recovery will depend on many factors, including the requirement for continued restrictions, the degree of economic scarring, and government fiscal stimulus. Interest rates look likely to remain low and continue to suppress investment income and for the UK there is the additional uncertainty resulting from its departure from the European Union. There remains optimism that mass vaccinations will enable life to return towards normality at some point during 2021.

In general insurance markets, hard market conditions persist and have accelerated post Covid-19 with double-digit rate increases being seen across the majority of Property and Casualty classes. This has led to an influx of capital to the sector, particularly for London and Bermuda focussed businesses.

Significant losses relating to Covid-19 have been felt across multiple classes including contingency, trade credit and liability lines. Other lines are also experiencing significant reductions in premium income. In the UK, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Business Interruption test case has led to material pay-outs for non-damage property business interruption exposures. This is not restricted to the UK as other territories undertake similar review processes to bring clarity to the interpretation of policy wordings.

On top of Covid-19 related losses, the market has experienced significant aggregate losses from natural catastrophes. As well as destructive fires and record heat, the active Atlantic hurricane season generated multiple hurricanes and tropical storms. The industry experienced the largest number of named storms on record (thirty) with Hurricane Laura being the most severe with industry losses estimated at around $10bn.

As well as the ongoing focus on conduct and operational resilience, regulators continue to closely monitor capital and liquidity levels to ensure financial market soundness and stability. Regulators are also playing an active role in climate change which is just one factor in a wide range of Economic, Social and Environmental (ESG) issues which are becoming increasing important for businesses to incorporate into business strategies.

Strategy

Our ambition is to establish Canopius as a world-class global specialty insurance business with three geographic hubs in London, the US and Asia-Pacific. This will be underpinned through operational excellence, with all functions of the business helping to deliver efficient use of capital, development of modern technology solutions and a scalable, streamlined business model.

During 2020 integration activities with the business formerly managed by AmTrust at Lloyd's were materially completed and all of the business in the 2021 year of account will be written through Syndicate 4444 following the decision to merge the syndicates.

The combined business continues to focus hard on underwriting profitability. In 2020 the results have been adversely impacted by the global pandemic and catastrophe events but the improving market conditions mean we are growing where we have expertise, leadership, capability, capacity and the right relationships with distribution partners. Expansion of our digital distribution capability, continued proactive cycle management and maintaining our excellent catastrophe management skills remain key to our strategy in future periods.

CMA remains committed to developing a first-class culture to attract, retain and develop good people. We encourage an open and honest working environment, focused on results and with a strong team ethic.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

Principal risks and uncertainties

The process of risk acceptance and risk management is addressed through a framework of policies, procedures and internal controls. All policies are subject to Board approval and ongoing review by management, risk management and internal audit. The Audit Committee is responsible for satisfying itself that a proper internal control framework exists to manage financial risks and that controls operate effectively.

CMA's governance structure ensures a clear definition of responsibility for the management and oversight of the many risks faced by the business. CMA has established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework that is designed to identify, assess, measure, mitigate, monitor and report all material financial and non-financial risk.

The managing agent has identified the following principal risks and uncertainties facing the Syndicate as detailed in Note 5 to the financial statements (management of risk):

- Insurance risk
- Financial risk
    - i. Market risk
    - ii. Credit risk
    - iii. Currency risk
    - iv. Liquidity risk
- Group risk
- Operational risk
- Regulatory risk

Future developments

Syndicate 4444's allocated capacity for the 2021 year of account has increased to £1,700m (2020: £1,048m) following the decision to merge with Syndicate 1861.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that continued capital support will be in place such that the Syndicate is able to write new business in future underwriting years of account. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors

The directors of the managing agent who served from 1 January 2020 to the date of this report are shown on page 3. None of the directors had an allocated premium limit on the Syndicate, on either an unlimited or limited liability basis, for any of the 2018 to 2020 years of account.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the managing agent at the time the report is approved:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the Syndicate's auditor in connection with the auditor's report, of which the auditor is unaware; and
- Having made enquiries of fellow directors of the agency and the Syndicate's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director to become aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditor is aware of that information.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 require the directors of the managing agent to prepare syndicate annual accounts each year which give a true and fair view, in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of affairs of the syndicate and of the profit or loss of the syndicate for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the managing agent is required to:

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

The managing agent confirms that it has complied with the above requirements in preparing the syndicate accounts. The directors of the managing agent are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the syndicate and enable it to ensure that the syndicate accounts comply with the 2008 Regulations. The managing agent 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 annual accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent Auditors

In accordance with section 14(2) of Schedule 1 of the Lloyd's Regulations 2008, the auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be deemed to be reappointed and therefore continue in office.

Syndicate annual general meeting

In accordance with the Syndicate Meetings (Amendment No. 1) Byelaw (No. 18 of 2000) the managing agent does not propose to hold a syndicate annual meeting this year. Members may object to this proposal, or the intention to reappoint the auditors for a further 12 months, within 21 days of this notice. Any objections must be made in writing to the managing agent.

By order of the Board of the managing agent.

N S Meyer
Chief Financial Officer
London
4 March 2021

Independent Auditor’s Report to the Members of Syndicate 4444

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Opinion

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts of syndicate 4444 (‘the syndicate’) for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Changes in Members’ Balances, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 29, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland’ and FRS 103 ‘Insurance Contracts’ (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the syndicate annual accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the syndicate’s affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Syndicate 4444

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Other information

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Syndicate 4444

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Responsibilities of the managing agent

As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities set out on page 9, the managing agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the managing agent determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained a general understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the syndicate and determined that the most significant are direct laws and regulations, related to elements of Lloyd's Byelaws and Regulations, and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP), and requirements referred to by Lloyd's in the instructions. Our considerations of other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the syndicate annual accounts included permissions and supervisory requirements of Lloyd's of London, the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') and the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA').

- We obtained a general understanding of how the syndicate is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, and those responsible for legal and compliance matters of the syndicate. In assessing the effectiveness of the control environment, we also reviewed significant correspondence between the syndicate, Lloyd's of London and other UK regulatory bodies; reviewed minutes of the Board and Risk Committee of the managing agent; and gained an understanding of the managing agent's approach to governance.

- For direct laws and regulations, we considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related syndicate annual accounts' items.

- For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiry of the directors of the managing agent and senior management for their awareness of any non-compliance of laws or regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees, inquiring about the managing agent's methods of enforcing and monitoring compliance with such policies, inspecting significant correspondence with Lloyd's, the FCA and the PRA.

- The syndicate operates in the insurance industry which is a highly regulated environment. As such the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the syndicate's annual accounts to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the managing agent has established to address risks identified by the managing agent, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We also considered areas of significant judgement, including complex transactions, performance targets, external pressures and their potential to influence management to manage earnings or influence the perceptions of stakeholders. The fraud risk was considered to be higher within the valuation of gross incurred but not reported reserves and estimated premium income.

Our audit procedures included:

- Reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias. Supported by our Actuaries we assessed if there were any indicators of management bias in the valuation of gross incurred but not reported reserves and the recognition of estimated premium income.

- Evaluating the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions.

- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger, particularly in respect of judgemental areas including gross incurred but not reported reserves and estimated premium income.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Syndicate 4444

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Use of our report

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

Michael Purrington (Senior statutory auditor)

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

London

4 March 2021

Income Statement: Technical Account – General Business

for the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	**£000**	**£000**	*£000*	*£000*
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance					
Gross premiums written	7	1,009,591		1,363,811	
Outward reinsurance premiums		(217,279)		(174,217)	
Net premiums written		792,312		1,189,594	
Change in the provision for unearned premiums:					
Gross amount	24	63,209		(203,757)	
Reinsurers' share		17,012		9,862	
Change in the net provision for unearned premiums		80,221		(193,895)	
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			872,533		995,699
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	14		23,454		41,089
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance					
Claims paid					
Gross amount		(666,237)		(830,500)	
Reinsurers' share		91,532		158,078	
Net claims paid		(574,705)		(647,422)	
Change in the provision for claims					
Gross amount	24	(177,398)		213,519	
Reinsurers' share		145,082		(123,295)	
Change in the net provisions for claims		(32,316)		90,224	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			(607,021)		(582,198)
Net operating expenses	10, 11		(372,777)		(439,020)
Balance on the technical account for general business			(83,811)		15,570

All of the above amounts are derived from continuing operations.

Income Statement: Non-technical Account

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Balance on the general business technical account		(83,811)	15,570
Investment income	14	18,625	22,597
Realised gains on investments	14	20,123	2,787
Net unrealised (losses)/gains on investments	14	(14,209)	17,016
Investment expenses and charges	14	(1,085)	(1,311)
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account		(23,454)	(41,089)
Profit/(loss) on exchange	10	5,681	(10,077)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(78,130)	5,493
Other comprehensive income - Currency translation differences		6,118	7,049
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(72,012)**	**12,542**

All of the above amounts are derived from continuing operations.

Statement of Change in Members' Balances

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Members' balances at 1 January	(179,256)	(259,216)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for financial year	(72,012)	12,542
Receipt of losses from members' personal reserve funds	151,590	67,657
Other movements in members' balances	(244)	(239)
Members' balances at 31 December	**(99,922)**	**(179,256)**

Statement of Financial Position – Assets

at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000	2019 £000
Investments					
Other financial investments	15		1,146,626		1,059,166
Deposits with ceding undertakings			271		529
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	24	84,891		70,232	
Claims outstanding	24	495,149		366,754	
			580,040		436,986
Debtors					
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	16	346,020		517,292	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	17	194,106		73,668	
Other debtors	18	143,737		46,446	
			683,863		637,406
Other assets					
Cash at bank and in hand			26,874		26,555
Overseas deposits	19		53,751		51,395
Prepayments and accrued income					
Deferred acquisition costs	23	198,853		234,744	
Other prepayments and accrued income		350		1,415	
			199,203		236,189
Total assets			2,690,628		2,448,226

Statement of Financial Position – Liabilities

at 31 December 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	***£000***	***£000***	*£000*	*£000*
Capital and reserves					
Members' balances	2		(99,922)		(179,256)
Technical provisions					
Provision for unearned premiums	24	648,980		716,899	
Claims outstanding	24	1,822,933		1,683,739	
			2,471,913		2,400,638
Creditors					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	20	60,338		101,878	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	21	134,069		98,220	
Other creditors	22	117,989		20,919	
			312,396		221,017
Accruals and deferred income			6,241		5,827
Total liabilities			2,690,628		2,448,226

The financial statements on pages 15 to 49 were approved by the Board of CMA on 4 March 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

N S Meyer
Chief Financial Officer
4 March 2021

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Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	2020		*2019*	
	£000	***£000***	*£000*	*£000*
Cash flows from operating activities				
(Loss)/profit for the year	(78,130)		5,493	
Increase/(decrease) in gross technical provisions	71,275		(10,926)	
(Increase)/decrease in reinsurers' share of gross technical provisions	(143,054)		113,937	
Increase in debtors	(46,701)		(41,410)	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	91,379		(27,552)	
Movement in other assets/liabilities	35,302		(64,384)	
Investment return	(23,454)		(41,089)	
Foreign exchange	6,004		12,395	
Net cash flows from operating activities		(87,379)		(53,536)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of equity and debt instruments	(1,167,812)		(828,595)	
Sale of equity and debt instruments	1,065,281		738,077	
Investment income received	37,663		24,073	
Net cash flows from investing activities		(64,868)		(66,445)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Collection of loss from members	151,590		67,657	
Net cash flows from financing activities		151,590		67,657
Foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents		114		(2,520)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(543)		(54,844)
Cash at bank and in hand	26,555		82,767	
Short term deposits with credit institutions	1,368		-	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		27,923		82,767
Cash at bank and in hand	26,874		26,555	
Short term deposits with credit institutions	506		1,368	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		27,380		27,923

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Statement of compliance & basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS102"), Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations relating to insurance companies. Furthermore, these financial statements comply with the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations"). The directors of the managing agent have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the syndicate will continue to write future business.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in sterling, the presentational currency, and rounded to the nearest £'000. The functional currency of the syndicate is US dollars.

As permitted by FRS 103 the Syndicate continues to apply the existing accounting policies that were applied prior to this standard for its insurance contracts.

2. Members' balances and Funds at Lloyd's ("FAL")

The members' balances on the balance sheet shows a deficit of £99.9m (2019: deficit £179.3m). The ability of the syndicate to meet its obligations as they fall due is underpinned by the members' Funds at Lloyd's and the support provided by the Lloyd's chain of security for any members who are unable to meet their underwriting liabilities. FAL is further explained in Note 29.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts (including inwards reinsurance contracts) are defined as those that transfer significant insurance risk. Insurance risk is considered significant if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits above the premiums received and interest earned thereon, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance. Such contracts remain insurance contracts until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for as financial transactions. The syndicate adopts an annual basis of accounting for insurance contracts whereby the incurred cost of claims, commission and related expenses are charged against the earned proportion of premiums, net of reinsurance.

Gross premiums written, stated gross of acquisition costs and exclusive of premium taxes, relates to business incepted during the year and adjustments to premiums booked in prior years and includes estimates, based on underwriting estimates or past experience, of premiums due but not yet receivable or notified to the syndicate by intermediaries. Additional or return premiums are treated as a re-measurement of the initial premium.

Gross premium written in 2020 include negative premiums for the consideration paid in relation to the business transferred to Lloyd's Brussels on 30 December 2020, this is offset by an equal reinsurance premium received from Lloyd's Brussels on the same date.

Unearned premiums represent the proportion of premiums written in the year that relate to unexpired terms of policies in force at the balance sheet date, calculated by reference to the expected incidence of risk over the period of cover.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a. Insurance contracts (continued)

'Risks attaching' outwards reinsurance premiums (net of reinsurance commission costs) are accounted for with regard to the incidence of risk of the premiums for the direct or inwards reinsurance business to which they relate. Reinsurance contracts that operate on a 'losses occurring' basis are accounted for in full over the period of coverage. The provision for reinsurers' share of unearned premiums represents that part of reinsurance premiums written which is estimated to be earned in the following financial years.

There are a number of different types of business written by the syndicate, including property, liability and marine business, broadly categorised as either "short tail" or "long tail" business. The syndicate also writes reinsurance business. The characteristics of this business mirror those of the underlying business ceded to the syndicate.

The accounting policies for insurance claims and claims settlement expenses are considered in Note 4 (Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty).

Short Tail Business

Property and accident and health business is generally "short tail", whereby there is not a significant delay between the occurrence of the claim and the claim being reported. The costs of claims notified at the balance sheet date are estimated on a case-by-case basis to reflect the individual circumstances of each claim. The ultimate expected cost of claims, including provisions for claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR"), is projected from this data by reference to statistics, which show how estimates of claims incurred in previous periods have developed over time.

Longer tail business

Liability and marine claims are generally longer tail than for those of the other classes of business described above and so a larger element of the claims provision relates to IBNR claims. Claims estimates for business in this category are derived from a combination of loss ratio based estimates and estimates based upon actual claims experience, using a predetermined formula whereby greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes. The initial estimates of the claims provisions are based on the experience of previous years and benchmarks adjusted for factors such as premium rate changes and claims inflation. For liability claims, the assessment of claims is particularly sensitive to the level of court awards and to the development of legal precedent on matters of contract and tort. The liability classes of business are also subject to the emergence of new types of latent claims.

b. Unexpired risk reserves

At each balance sheet date tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the unearned premium reserve, net of associated deferred acquisition costs, to cover future claims liabilities. In performing these tests, estimates of future premiums and claims cash flows, claims handling expenses and investment income from the assets backing such liabilities are considered and compared to the balances in the unearned premium reserve and deferred acquisition costs. Provision is made for any deficiencies by establishing an unexpired risk reserve.

Unexpired risk surpluses and deficits are offset where business classes are managed together and a provision is made if an aggregate deficit arises. Unexpired risk reserves, where relevant, are included within "claims outstanding" in the balance sheet.

At 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the Syndicate did not have an unexpired risk provision.

c. Deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs comprise costs arising from the inception of insurance contracts. They include both direct costs, such as intermediary commissions and indirect costs, such as the administrative expenses associated with the issuing of policies

Deferred acquisition costs, representing a proportion of commission and other acquisition costs that relate to policies in force at the period-end, that cover subsequent reporting periods. These are amortised over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Reinsurance to close ("RITC")

Each syndicate's underwriting year of account is normally closed after the end of the third year by means of reinsurance into the following underwriting year of account, which reinsures all liabilities for the closed year in return for a premium determined by the syndicate's managing agent.

The acceptance of third party RITC is not reported as income but recognised as a transfer of assets and liabilities.

e. Outwards reinsurance contracts

Outwards reinsurance contracts are contracts entered into by the syndicate with reinsurers whereby the syndicate may recover a proportion of losses on contracts written by the syndicate. Contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are accounted for as financial transactions.

The benefits to which the syndicate is entitled under its outwards reinsurance contracts are recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short term balances due from reinsurers as well as longer term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related insurance contracts. These balances are based on calculated amounts of outstanding claims and projections for IBNR, having regard to the reinsurance programme in place for the class of business and the claims experience for the period, net of estimated irrecoverable amounts after assessing the current security rating of the reinsurer involved. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts.

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

f. Receivables and payables related to insurance contracts

Receivables and payables include amounts due to and from agents, brokers and insurance contract holders. If there is evidence that the insurance receivable is impaired, the syndicate reduces the carrying amount of the insurance receivable accordingly and recognises that impairment loss in the profit and loss account.

g. Financial assets

The Syndicate states financial assets at fair value.

The syndicate classifies its financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, loans and receivables and derivative financial instruments. There are no assets classified as available for sale.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

The Syndicate classifies its investments at fair value through profit and loss.

Purchases and sales of investments are accounted for at their fair values (normally their cost of acquisition or proceeds of disposal) on the trade date, which is the date the Syndicate commits to purchase or sell the assets.

The fair value of quoted investments is based on quoted bid prices. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from the changes in fair values are included in investment return in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise. Unquoted investments are initially carried at cost as the best estimate of fair value, which is adjusted using appropriate valuation techniques and having regard to subsequent events or changes in circumstances.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g. Financial assets (continued)

Realised gains and losses on investments carried at market value 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 year, together with the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current period.

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

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, are not intended to be sold in the short term and do not fall into the other categories of financial assets as described above. Loans and receivables are measured at fair value. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the profit and loss account when there is objective evidence that the syndicate will not be able to collect all amounts due according to their original terms. These are reversed if the payment is received. Receivables arising from insurance contracts are classified in this category and are reviewed for impairment as part of the impairment review of loans and receivables.

(iii) Deposits with ceding undertakings

The Syndicate advances funds to ceding undertakings for the settlement of claims. These are measured at cost less allowance for impairment.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments

Syndicate 4444 enters into exchange traded derivatives and foreign currency forward contracts from time to time to manage its exposures to interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate volatility. These contracts are initially recorded at cost and revalued to their fair value at each period end by reference to the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any gains or losses on the contracts are included in the non-technical account.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Lloyd’s overseas deposits are not included within the balance of cash at bank and in hand on the Balance Sheet. These are recognised separately in their own category within other assets.

h. Foreign currencies

In accordance with FRS102, the functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the syndicate operates. The functional currency for Syndicate 4444 is the US Dollar, having changed from Sterling with effect from 1 January 2016 primarily due to the decision to move to US Dollar for the distribution of profits for 2016. The Syndicate Annual Report and Accounts are presented in Sterling. Foreign exchange resulting from translating balances in functional currency into Sterling is included in Other Comprehensive Income. FRS 102 requires all foreign currency transactions to be translated into the functional currency at the transactional rate of exchange. Transactions in Sterling, Canadian dollars and Euros are translated to US Dollars at the average rates of exchange for the period as these approximate the actual rate. Underwriting transactions denominated in other foreign currencies are included at the rate of exchange ruling at the date the transaction is processed.

At the period end, the monetary foreign currency items are translated to US Dollars at the closing rate with any difference being recorded in the non-technical account. For the purposes of applying the requirements of Section 30 Foreign Currency Translation of FRS 102, all assets and liabilities arising from insurance contracts are treated as monetary items.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i. Taxation

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

No provision has been made for any United States federal income tax payable on underwriting results or investment earnings. Any payments on account made by the Syndicate during the year have been included in the balance sheet under the heading “other debtors”.

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

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Insurance claims and claims settlement expenses

Insurance claims and claims settlement expenses comprise claims and related expenses paid in the year and changes in the provisions for outstanding claims, including provisions for IBNR and related expenses, together with any other adjustments to claims from prior years.

Provision is made at the period-end for the estimated cost of claims incurred but not settled at the balance sheet date, including the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported to the Syndicate. The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims and a deduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. There is inherent uncertainty in establishing claims provisions and it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original estimate of the liability. Adjustments to the amounts of claims provisions established in prior years are included in the financial statements in the period in which the adjustments are made. The claims provisions are reviewed regularly.

Estimating claims IBNR is inherently more uncertain than the cost of claims notified, for which more information about the claim event is generally available.

Classes of business where the IBNR proportion of the total claims provisions is high will typically display greater variations between initial estimates and final outcomes because of the greater degree of difficulty of estimating these reserves. Classes of business where claims are typically reported relatively quickly after the claim event tend to display lower levels of volatility in the claims provisions.

Where possible the Syndicate adopts multiple techniques to estimate the required level of claims provisions. This assists in giving greater understanding of the trends inherent in the data being projected. The projections given by the various methodologies also assist in setting the range of possible outcomes. The most appropriate estimation technique is selected taking into account the characteristics of the business class and the extent of the development of each underwriting year of account.

Allowance is made for changes or uncertainties which may create distortions in the underlying statistics or which might cause the cost of unsettled claims to increase or reduce when compared with the cost of previously settled claims including:

- changes in the business environment or processes which might accelerate or slow down the development and/or recording of paid or incurred claims compared with the statistics from prior periods;
- changes in the legal environment;
- the effects of inflation;
- changes in the mix of business;
- the impact of large losses; and
- movements in industry benchmarks.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)

A component of these estimation techniques is usually the estimation of the cost of notified but not paid claims. In estimating the cost of these the Syndicate has regard to the claim circumstance as reported, any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods.

Large claims and catastrophe events impacting each relevant business class are generally assessed separately, being measured on a case-by-case basis or projected separately in order to allow for the possible distortive effect of the development and incidence of these large claims.

Claims provisions are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries. A separate estimate is made of the amounts that will be recoverable from reinsurers. An assessment is also made of the recoverability of reinsurance recoveries having regard to available data on the financial strength of each of the reinsurance companies.

Claims reserved as non-life annuities are discounted for investment earnings that may be expected to arise in the future on funds retained to meet the future liabilities. All other claims provisions are undiscounted.

Premium estimates

Gross written premiums include an estimate of the total premiums expected to be received under each insurance and reinsurance contract. Revenue recognised on policies written through contracts with third parties, such as binding authorities and line slips, is estimated in full at the inception of such contracts and, therefore, this estimate is judgmental. Further adjustments to estimates from previous years are also included in the reported premiums for the relevant underwriting years.

Reinstatement premiums are estimated in accordance with the contract terms and recorded based upon paid losses and case reserves.

Premium estimation uses expert judgement, the quality of the estimate being influenced by the nature and maturity of the portfolio, availability of timely data, relevant underwriting input to the estimating process and management review. Gross written premium estimates are reviewed regularly using underwriter estimates and actuarial projections.

The level of premium earned is made by reference to the exposure length of the type of business written and the pattern of insurance services provided by the contract.

A large proportion of the business written by the syndicate has a duration of one year, with business attaching to a specific year of account covering a 36 month duration. Where classes have a much longer exposure period, the earnings pattern reflects the exposure, in some cases up to 10 years. Judgement is required in determining whether the pattern of insurance service provided by a contract requires amortisation of unearned premium on a basis other than time apportionment.

Financial investments

The Syndicate uses prices provided by third party suppliers, investment managers and counterparty banks in determining the fair value of financial assets. Depending on the methods and assumptions used, for example, in the fair valuation of Level 2 and Level 3 financial assets, the fair valuation can be subject to estimation uncertainty. These methods and assumptions are described in Note 5 below.

5. Management of risk

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

a. *Insurance risk*

Insurance risk is defined as the risk of fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events and claims settlements, relative to expectations. Syndicate 4444's exposure to insurance risk arises from underwriting/pricing, insurance concentrations, reserving and reinsurance. The Board of CMA seeks to mitigate insurance risk by analysing historical pricing and claims experience, setting a tolerance to concentration risk, monitoring performance, and conducting in-house actuarial reviews of claims provisions, independent of the underwriting teams.

The Syndicate has formal controls in place to ensure that business is underwritten in a controlled environment by reference to both the annual business plan and in line with underwriting policy. Preventative controls include underwriting authority limits which are agreed and signed off by the Active Underwriter, divisional and Group underwriting guidelines and benchmark ratings for all underwriting divisions. Detection controls include exception reports where authority limits are exceeded, expert review procedures, peer reviews and internal audit reviews.

Syndicate 4444 is exposed to potentially significant losses arising from natural catastrophe events such as windstorm, earthquake, flood or pandemic in addition to man-made perils. CMA quantifies catastrophe risk exposures using proprietary modelling software in conjunction with the principal underwriting systems to assess and model catastrophe exposures. The modelling tools are used in conjunction with CMA's knowledge of the business, historical loss information and geographic accumulations to monitor aggregation and to simulate catastrophe losses. The range of scenarios considered includes natural catastrophe, property, marine, liability and terrorism events.

CMA's capital setting methodology enables modelling to be performed in a sophisticated, but practical, manner particularly in determining the correlations between catastrophe exposed classes of business. Stochastic models use event tables which capture directly the different geographic distributions of risk in the various lines of business.

Effective risk management in non core areas and from non modelled perils is ensured using a suite of exposure accumulation and aggregation monitoring techniques and proprietary deterministic models.

As a guide to the level of concentration of exposure the Syndicate writes, the following table shows the Syndicate's 1:100 probabilistic modelled exposure to its three largest natural catastrophe perils during 2020:

Peril	**Gross Loss £m**	**Final Net Loss £m**
North Atlantic Hurricane	574	142
US Earthquake	344	47
European Windstorm	133	35

The managing agent manages insurance risks on behalf of the Syndicate, including the following:

- inappropriate underwriting activities and cycle management;
- inadequate catastrophe exposure management; and
- inadequate or insufficient reinsurance protection.

The underwriters, supported by the actuarial pricing team, use their expertise and experience to determine the likely claims cost and, therefore, the premium that should be sufficient (across a portfolio of risks) to cover claims costs, expenses and to produce an acceptable profit in line with the agreed business plan.

5. Management of risk (continued)

a. *Insurance risk (continued)*

Due to the nature of insurance risk, however, the premium charged may not be sufficient to cover the cost of claims. The shortfall may result from insufficient premium being calculated and charged or from an unexpected or unprecedented high level of claims.

A number of controls are employed to limit insurance exposures. Each year a business plan is prepared and agreed by the Board which sets the premium income targets and exposures to be written in total and for each class of business. Progress against this plan is monitored by the Board during the year.

Insurance liabilities are assumed through individual risk acceptances, reinsurance treaties or binding authorities. Binding authorities delegate underwriting authority to other underwriters, or agents acting as coverholders, who use their judgement to write risks on Syndicate 4444's behalf under clear authority levels. In such situations, the coverholders' activities are closely monitored and reviewed, and periodic on-site audits are carried out to ensure that the terms of the delegated authorities are being adhered to.

The Syndicate is also exposed to the risk of:

- inappropriate claims reserves;
- inappropriate payment of claims.

All claims arising are reserved upon notification. The entire portfolio of business is subject to a quarterly reserving process whereby levels of paid and outstanding claims are reviewed. Potential future claims are assessed with a provision for IBNR claims being made. The quarterly review process is overseen by the Reserving Committee. Whilst a detailed and disciplined reserving exercise is carried out, known claims can develop beyond the level of reserves held.

Furthermore, there is increased uncertainty around the provision for IBNR claims. Consequently, there is a possibility that claims may arise which in aggregate exceed the reserve provision established. In the event that claims do not develop in line with expectations, the Reserving Committee will seek to release any redundant reserves. The Syndicate purchases specific reinsurances to protect against single risk losses. The Syndicate also purchases general excess of loss reinsurance to protect from severe losses.

The structure of the programme and type of protection bought will vary from year to year depending on risk appetite and the availability and price of cover.

(i) Development of claims

The claims provisions established can be more or less than adequate to meet eventual claims. The level of uncertainty varies from class to class but can arise from inadequate case reserves for known large losses and catastrophes or from inadequate provision for IBNR. The impact on profit of a 1% improvement/deterioration in the total net claims reserves would be a £18.9m gain/loss (2019: £13.2m gain/loss).

(ii) Claims development tables

The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the syndicate's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. Historic development includes a mix of prior year releases and deteriorations, in 2020 gross and net deteriorations occurred.

The tables on the following page are presented at the exchange rates prevailing at 31 December 2020.

5. Management of risk (continued)

a. *Insurance risk (continued)*

At 31 December 2020	***2010 & prior***	***2011***	***2012***	***2013***	***2014***	***2015***	***2016***	***2017***	***2018***	***2019***	***2020***	***Total***
Gross of reinsurance	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***
Estimate of cumulative claims												
At end of underwriting year		341,006	357,573	247,028	237,782	289,174	293,836	546,615	347,019	231,620	277,606	3,169,259
One year later		584,684	535,068	462,213	476,555	579,869	690,676	940,422	675,314	552,242	-	5,497,043
Two years later		577,599	557,345	468,867	519,321	682,312	763,499	972,418	845,893	-	-	5,387,254
Three years later		577,756	542,069	459,304	537,265	691,023	760,187	1,000,325	-	-	-	4,567,929
Four years later		567,068	536,336	478,725	543,116	689,124	785,848	-	-	-	-	3,600,217
Five years later		563,161	541,880	475,373	536,013	695,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,811,627
Six years later		559,055	539,568	462,915	532,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,094,068
Seven years later		559,589	543,222	458,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,561,385
Eight years later		560,137	540,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,101,127
Nine years later	2,665,617	556,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556,561
	2,665,617	556,561	540,990	458,574	532,530	695,200	785,848	1,000,325	845,893	552,242	277,606	8,911,386
Cumulative payments	(2,536,067)	(519,068)	(480,282)	(422,786)	(467,745)	(554,796)	(608,342)	(778,796)	(473,579)	(208,274)	(38,718)	(7,088,453)
Estimated balance to pay	129,550	37,493	60,708	35,788	64,785	140,404	177,506	221,529	372,314	343,968	238,888	1,822,933

At 31 December 2020	***2010 & prior***	***2011***	***2012***	***2013***	***2014***	***2015***	***2016***	***2017***	***2018***	***2019***	***2020***	***Total***
Net of reinsurance	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***	***£'000***
Estimate of cumulative claims												
At end of underwriting year		269,173	285,852	197,962	198,632	234,268	254,940	374,268	281,536	211,746	215,547	2,523,924
One year later		463,488	443,143	396,163	397,163	474,644	567,306	701,156	575,078	479,029	-	4,497,170
Two years later		461,085	466,116	414,680	430,651	533,382	629,647	747,664	660,364	-	-	4,343,589
Three years later		459,373	446,061	421,446	453,431	537,435	627,597	761,048	-	-	-	3,706,391
Four years later		448,818	441,569	437,431	460,042	541,247	643,983	-	-	-	-	2,973,090
Five years later		444,392	440,297	434,132	455,535	549,412	-	-	-	-	-	2,323,768
Six years later		440,801	438,053	425,341	452,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,756,986
Seven years later		441,323	440,541	421,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303,492
Eight years later		443,146	435,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	879,001
Nine years later	2,092,313	439,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439,831
	2,092,313	439,831	435,855	421,628	452,791	549,412	643,983	761,048	660,364	479,029	215,547	7,151,801
Cumulative payments	(1,993,721)	(404,697)	(390,154)	(391,657)	(403,685)	(436,878)	(523,994)	(609,372)	(432,561)	(199,700)	(37,598)	(5,824,017)
Estimated balance to pay	98,592	35,134	45,701	29,971	49,106	112,534	119,989	151,676	227,803	279,329	177,949	1,327,784

5. Management of risk (continued)

b. *Financial risk*

The Syndicate is exposed to a wide range of financial risks, the key financial risk being that the proceeds from its assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. An analysis of the Syndicate's exposure to the significant components of financial risk is given below split between:

(i) Market risk (including interest rate risk and equity price risk);
(ii) Credit risk (including Fair Value Hierarchy);
(iii) Currency risk; and
(iv) Liquidity risk.

(i) Market risk

Market risk arises from fluctuations in values of, or income from, assets or in interest or exchange rates and is derived primarily from the Syndicate's investment of trust fund monies and from currency exposures. The Board has agreed an investment strategy commensurate with the Syndicate's risk appetite.

Interest rate risk

CMA manages sensitivity to market conditions by reference to interest rate risk and equity price risk. Since the majority of the Syndicate's investments comprise cash, overseas deposits and fixed income securities, the fair value of the portfolio is inversely correlated to movements in interest rates. If interest rates fall, the fair value of the Syndicate's fixed income securities tends to rise and vice versa. The fair value of fixed income investments in the Syndicate's balance sheet at 31 December 2020 was £673.2m (2019: £530.8m) with an average duration of around 2.0 years (2019: 2.6 years). If interest rates were to rise/(fall) by 50 basis points at the balance sheet date, the fair value and therefore the profit for the financial year and members' balances would decrease/(increase) by approximately £6.8m (2019: £6.7m).

The Syndicate manages interest rate risk by investing in financial investments, cash and overseas deposits with an average duration of less than three years. The Investment Committee monitors the duration of these assets on a regular basis. The Syndicate also uses interest rate futures for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and market risk management.

Outstanding claims provisions are not sensitive to the level of interest rates as they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest bearing.

Equity price risk

At the balance sheet date the Syndicate's exposure to equity price risk was limited to a maximum allocation of £42.4m (2019: £58.4m). If the FTSE 100/S&P 500 were to rise/(fall) by 5% at the balance sheet date, the profit for the financial year and members' balances could increase/(decrease) by approximately £2.2m (2019: £2.9m).

Equity price risk is managed through a well diversified portfolio which is complemented by non-correlated assets.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Syndicate becomes exposed to loss if a counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations. Credit risk could, therefore, impact upon the Syndicate's ability to meet its claims as they fall due. The Syndicate has in place policies and procedures designed to manage its credit risk exposures.

The primary sources of credit risk for the Syndicate are:

- amounts due from reinsurers,
- amounts due from insurance intermediaries, and
- counterparty risk with respect to investments including cash and cash equivalents.

5. Management of risk (continued)

b. Financial risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

The credit risk in respect of reinsurance debtors is primarily managed by review and approval of reinsurance security by CMA's Reinsurance Security Committee, prior to the purchase of reinsurance contracts. Guidelines are set and monitored, that limit the purchase of reinsurance based on Standard & Poor's or appropriate alternative ratings for each reinsurer. The credit risk in respect of reinsurers is primarily managed by CMA's reinsurance team. Provisions are made against the amounts due from certain reinsurers, depending on the current rating assigned to the reinsurer. Some reinsurers provide collateral, usually in the form of letters of credit, to protect the Syndicate in the event of non-payment of debt. As this collateral effectively guarantees the debt, these reinsurers are zero-rated for bad debt provisions. The recovery of debt from reinsurers is administered by the credit management team.

The credit risk in respect of insurance intermediaries is managed by the credit management function with the aid of the underwriting support team and a dedicated binder management team.

To transact business with the Syndicate the insurance intermediary must first comply with internal guidelines that include approval (where relevant) by both the PRA and Lloyd's, to have a satisfactory credit rating and to have in place a terms of business agreement or a binding authority agreement with the Syndicate. The position is then monitored through ongoing review of the amount of debt outstanding to terms, and by regular cover-holder audits.

Debts from insurance intermediaries fall due according to the terms of trade; debts from reinsurers crystallise in line with the reinsurance contract terms.

An analysis of amounts past due from insurance intermediaries and reinsurers by age is presented below.

At 31 December 2020	*Neither past due nor impaired*	*Up to 3 months*	*3 – 6 months*	*6 – 12 months*	*More than 12 months*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	342,061	2,554	751	422	232	346,020
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations:						
Due from intermediaries under reinsurance business	155,164	-	-	-	-	155,164
Reinsurance recoverables on paid claims	-	20,839	10,593	3,377	4,133	38,942
Total	497,225	23,393	11,344	3,799	4,365	540,126

Reinsurance recoverables on paid claims is net of bad debt provision of £1,113,000 (2019: £370,000).

Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations include future premiums due on inwards reinsurance that would previously have been included as arising from direct insurance operations. In 2019 £151.1m of accepted reinsurance pipeline debtors were included in debtors arising out of direct insurance operations in this regard. The comparatives have not been restated as we do not believe the reclassification would influence the economic decisions of users and is therefore not considered material.

5. Management of risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

At 31 December 2019	*Neither past due nor impaired*	*Up to 3 months*	*3 – 6 months*	*6 – 12 months*	*More than 12 months*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	513,304	3,619	322	35	12	517,292
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations:						
Due from intermediaries under reinsurance business	26,983	-	-	-	-	26,983
Reinsurance recoverables on paid claims	-	31,001	5,408	2,993	7,283	46,685
Total	540,287	34,620	5,730	3,028	7,295	590,960

Credit risk within the investment funds is managed through the credit research carried out by the investment managers. The investment guidelines are designed to mitigate credit risk by setting minimum credit worthiness of investments and ensuring diversification of the holdings. Fixed income investments are invested in government and corporate bonds.

An analysis of the Syndicate's major exposure to counterparty credit risk and credit risk with the investment funds and cash, based on Standard & Poor's or equivalent rating, is presented below. These assets are neither overdue nor impaired.

At 31 December 2020	*AAA*	*AA*	*A*	*BBB/ BB*	*Other/Not rated*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	-	158,944	256,311	575	79,319	495,149
Debt and other fixed income securities	457,168	87,292	112,218	16,491	-	673,169
Shares and other variable yield securities and Participations in investment pools	144,091	76,705	157,912	-	75,690	454,398
Loans with credit institutions	-	-	-	-	7,318	7,318
Overseas deposits	33,080	3,935	9,281	7,419	36	53,751
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	11,235	11,235
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	506	-	-	506
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	-	-	271	271
Cash	5,744	-	21,130	-	-	26,874
Total	640,083	326,876	557,358	24,485	173,869	1,722,671

5. Management of risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk (continued)

At 31 December 2019	***AAA***	***AA***	***A***	***BBB/ BB***	***Other/Not rated***	***Total***
	£000	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	-	128,533	190,090	-	48,131	366,754
Debt and other fixed income securities	348,522	81,376	87,495	13,361	-	530,754
Shares and other variable yield securities and Participations in investment pools	58,020	106,538	183,306	6	155,280	503,150
Loans with credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas deposits	29,812	4,253	8,014	9,267	49	51,395
Derivative assets	-	-	-	-	16,172	16,172
Deposits with credit institutions	-	-	1,368	-	-	1,368
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	-	-	529	529
Cash	-	-	26,555	-	-	26,555
Total	436,354	320,700	496,828	22,634	220,161	1,496,677

The carrying values represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date in respect of the above assets. The analysis above does not include insurance debtors from direct insurance operations as the majority of these assets are in respect of premiums for which the information is not readily available.

The underlying investments in 'other/not rated' are shown below. These investments comprise of unlisted equities and managed funds which form part of the Syndicate's investment strategy and risk appetite.

Underlying investments in 'other/not rated'	***2020 £000***	*2019 £000*
Shares and other variable yield securities and participation in investment pools:		
Equities	57,726	62,051
Hedge funds	9,084	92,918
Open-end funds	8,880	-
Absolute Return Funds	-	43
Money Market Funds	-	268
Total	75,690	155,280

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for the year ended 31 December 2020

5. Management of risk (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Syndicate has classified its financial instruments in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 34.42 to the March 2018 amendment to FRS102 and has adopted an approach consistent with IFRS13, Fair Value Measurement. The fair value hierarchy classifies financial instruments into Level 1 to 3 based on the significance of the inputs used in measuring their fair value.

The levels within the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1	-	Based on unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement.
Level 2	-	Based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	-	Where inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

At 31 December 2020	***Level 1***	***Level 2***	***Level 3***	***Total***
	£000	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***
Shares and other variable yield securities	386,533	52,513	15,352	454,398
Debt and other fixed income securities	297,537	375,632	-	673,169
Derivative assets	10	11,225	-	11,235
Participations in investment pools	-	-	-	-
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	506	-	7,318	7,824
Other financial investments	684,586	439,370	22,670	1,146,626
Overseas Deposits	16,536	37,215	-	53,751
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	701,122	476,585	22,670	1,200,377

At 31 December 2019	***Level 1***	***Level 2***	***Level 3***	***Total***
	£000	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***
Shares and other variable yield securities	406,568	92,967	3,615	503,150
Debt and other fixed income securities	268,467	262,287	-	530,754
Derivative assets	87	16,085	-	16,172
Participations in investment pools	-	7,722	-	7,722
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	1,368	-	-	1,368
Other financial investments	676,490	379,061	3,615	1,059,166
Overseas Deposits	14,747	36,648	-	51,395
Derivative liabilities	(14)	-	-	(14)
Total	691,223	415,709	3,615	1,110,547

5. Management of risk (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The level within the hierarchy that a financial instrument is placed is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to its fair value measurement. Quoted prices for corporate bonds are based on a limited number of transactions for those securities and as such are considered to meet the definition of level 2 assets.

Values for assets which have no observable market value have been valued at cost and are considered level 3 assets. The exception is the loan to the central fund where a fair value adjustment has been applied. The fair value of the loan at year end is £15.4m (2019: £3.6m). No further level 3 disclosure is provided on the grounds of materiality.

(iii) Currency risk

Policyholders' assets are held in the four principal Lloyd's settlement currencies (Sterling, Euros, US dollars and Canadian dollars) which represent the vast majority of the Syndicate's liabilities by currency. A significant proportion of the Syndicate's business is transacted in US dollars. Its presentation currency is Sterling and, therefore, foreign exchange risk also arises when non-Sterling profits are converted into Sterling.

CMA has a group policy to mitigate foreign exchange risk and this policy is managed by the Finance team and overseen by the Finance Committee.

The Syndicate is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily with respect to the Sterling, Euro and Canadian dollar. The Syndicate mitigates this risk by endeavouring to match assets and liabilities in currency. Moreover, Syndicate 4444 enters into conventional foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposures to foreign exchange rate volatility.

In certain circumstances, the Syndicate is exposed to a subsidiary foreign exchange risk where regulators demand that the Syndicate holds US dollar and Canadian dollar currency assets to match liabilities measured on a regulatory basis, rather than best estimate.

The Syndicate is not positioned to take speculative currency positions to make gains; the purpose of its foreign exchange risk policy is to protect against the downside.

The profile of the Syndicate's assets and liabilities, categorised by currency, was as follows:

At 31 December 2020	***Sterling & Other***	***US dollar***	***Euro***	***CAD***	***Total***
	£000	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***
Financial investments	256,762	732,019	113,259	44,586	1,146,626
Overseas deposits	31,294	11,221	-	11,236	53,751
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	106,792	437,794	33,105	2,349	580,040
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	93,309	385,099	58,394	3,324	540,126
Cash and cash equivalents	10,342	14,401	1,940	191	26,874
Other assets	76,469	209,700	54,024	3,018	343,211
Total assets	574,968	1,790,234	260,722	64,704	2,690,628
Technical provisions	679,723	1,455,004	284,563	52,623	2,471,913
Insurance and reinsurance payables	33,096	140,416	18,965	1,930	194,407
Other creditors	3,123	119,976	1,099	32	124,230
Total liabilities	715,942	1,715,396	304,627	54,585	2,790,550

5. Management of risk (continued)

(iii) Currency risk (continued)

At 31 December 2019	*Sterling & Other*	*US dollar*	*Euro*	*CAD*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Financial investments	144,817	795,561	73,422	45,366	1,059,166
Overseas deposits	30,737	10,958	-	9,700	51,395
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	83,490	320,966	30,904	1,626	436,986
Insurance and reinsurance receivables	124,242	412,454	52,266	1,998	590,960
Cash and cash equivalents	18,421	5,968	2,109	57	26,555
Other assets	106,342	115,083	58,727	3,012	283,164
Total assets	508,049	1,660,990	217,428	61,759	2,448,226
Technical provisions	689,133	1,377,027	286,726	47,752	2,400,638
Insurance and reinsurance payables	50,036	137,456	11,956	650	200,098
Other creditors	14,594	10,642	1,510	-	26,746
Total liabilities	753,763	1,525,125	300,192	48,402	2,627,482

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where insufficient financial resources are maintained to meet liabilities as they fall due.

All valid claims must be paid as they fall due and, therefore, it is essential that the Syndicate maintains an appropriate level of liquidity at all times. As a consequence, cash is managed closely by the Treasury team. The Syndicate is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources, principally from claims arising from its insurance activities.

The Syndicate's policy is to manage its liquidity position so that it can reasonably meet a significant individual or market loss event. This means that the Syndicate maintains sufficient liquid assets, or assets that can be quickly converted into liquid assets, without any significant capital loss, to meet estimated cash flow requirements.

The availability of liquidity in the event of a major disaster is regularly tested using internal cash flow forecasts and realistic disaster scenarios.

The majority of the Syndicate's investments are in highly liquid assets which could be converted into cash in a promptly and at minimal expense. The Syndicate has a small residual balance of hedge fund assets which are not readily convertible, a relatively low balance of illiquid property backed loans and some public equity holdings which tend to have low market liquidity. Cash and overseas deposits are generally bank deposits and money market funds.

In addition, the duration of assets is maintained at a level to manage liability durations and in recognition of the Syndicate's catastrophe exposures. Greater levels of cash and/or liquid assets may be held when determined by market conditions and is considered appropriate by the Chief Investment Officer and the Board.

5. Management of risk (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

The tables below show the maturity profile of the Syndicate's financial liabilities.

At 31 December 2020	*No stated maturity*	*0-1 year*	*1-3 years*	*3-5 years*	*>5 years*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creditors	-	312,171	225	-	-	312,396
Claims outstanding	-	602,734	721,987	263,234	239,174	1,827,129
Total	-	914,905	722,212	263,234	239,174	2,139,525

Claims outstanding is reported gross of discounting credit on non-life annuities liability business of £4.2m (2019 £5.4m)

At 31 December 2019	*No stated maturity*	*0-1 year*	*1-3 years*	*3-5 years*	*>5 years*	*Total*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Derivative liabilities	-	14	-	-	-	14
Creditors	-	220,986	17	-	-	221,003
Claims outstanding	-	600,940	586,423	235,708	266,039	1,689,110
Total	-	821,940	586,440	235,708	266,039	1,910,127

c. Group risk

Group risk arises from the potential impact of risk events, of any nature, arising in or from membership of a corporate group. CMA is part of the Canopius Group Limited ("CGL"), a global underwriter of insurance and reinsurance business transacted both through direct channels and via delegated underwriting. CGL has established a risk management framework to protect the Group's stakeholders, including Syndicate members from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

A clear organisational structure is in place with delegated authorities and clear responsibilities. A Group policy framework is in place which sets out the risk management, internal control and business conduct standards for the Group's operations. Group risk management policies set out the identification of risk and its interpretation, limit its structure to ensure the appropriate quality and diversification of assets, align underwriting and reinsurance strategy to the corporate goals, and specify reporting requirements. Each policy has a member of senior management charged with overseeing compliance throughout the Group and the CGL Board meet regularly to approve any commercial, regulatory and organisational requirements of such policies

d. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or external events that have an adverse impact on the business. The Syndicate manages these risks through a framework of robust systems and controls. CMA's objective for operational risk management is to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report risks and to prevent or reduce any failures or inadequacies in systems and controls. To this end, CMA has established key policies and controls that include:

5. Management of risk (continued)

- regular meetings of the Board of directors at which key aspects of the managing agent's and Syndicate's businesses are reviewed, including review of reports from various sub-committees of the Board
- underwriting procedures guidelines
- claims management policies and guidelines
- risk registers which are reviewed and signed off by the risk and control owners on a regular basis
- a suite of risk policies for major risk categories relating to the activities of the Syndicate
- an internal audit function whose audit plan is aligned with CMA's risk framework
- human resources policies and guidelines designed to ensure that the operations are adequately resourced by sufficiently skilled and trained people, who are appropriately remunerated
- financial policies and controls that cover:
  - maintaining segregated funds for the Syndicate's assets
  - investment of funds
  - expense management
  - establishing adequate provisions for unpaid claims
  - credit risk, including debt collection and managing counter-party exposures
  - cash flow and other financial projections
  - regular review and reconciliation of the entity's financial records.

In addition, the managing agent has an established and integrated capital and planning cycle. This provides an assessment of the significant financial and non-financial risks, as identified by the managing agent's risk management framework. The capital requirement is assessed in accordance with applicable requirements through the use of deterministic and stochastic modelling and further challenged using a comprehensive validation process which includes the use of stress and scenario tests. This process assesses the capital required to meet a 1 in 200 year extreme outcome from the aggregation of all recognised sources of risk.

e. Regulatory risk

Regulatory risk is the risk that the Syndicate fails to meet the regulatory requirements of the Prudential Regulatory Authority ("PRA"), the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), Lloyd's and those of overseas regulators in jurisdictions where Lloyd's syndicates are licensed to trade.

Regulatory risk is a key area of focus for the Risk and Compliance teams to ensure legislative and regulatory changes are understood and observed.

6. Capital setting, capital management policies and objectives

The Syndicate's objectives in managing its capital are to:

- satisfy the requirements of its policyholders and regulators; and
- allocate capital efficiently to support strategic objectives.

The Society of Lloyd's applies capital requirements at member level and in aggregate to ensure that Lloyd's complies with all regulatory requirements such as Solvency II, whilst meeting its own financial strength, licence and ratings objectives.

Although Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only respectively, not at syndicate level. Accordingly the capital requirement in respect of Syndicate 4444 is not disclosed in these financial statements.

The PRA and Lloyd's oversee the capital setting regime that requires syndicates to calculate their own capital requirements through a Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR"). The SCR must be sufficient to cover a 1 in 200 year loss, reflecting uncertainty in the ultimate run-off of underwriting liabilities (SCR 'to ultimate'). The syndicate must also calculate its SCR at the same confidence level but reflecting uncertainty over a one year time horizon (one year SCR) for Lloyd's to use in meeting Solvency II requirements. The SCRs of each syndicate are subject to review by Lloyd's and approval by the Lloyd's Capital and Planning Group.

A syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd's. Each member is liable for its share of underwriting liabilities on the syndicate(s) on which it participates but not other members' shares. Accordingly, the capital requirement that Lloyd's sets for each member, operates on a similar basis. Each member's SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member's share of the syndicate SCR 'to ultimate'. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining a SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 year loss 'to ultimate' for that member.

The SCR represents the equivalent of minimum regulatory capital, as is required by the PRA and Lloyd's, and does not represent the amount of economic capital required to support and maintain Lloyd's financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The SCR process produces a result that is then uplifted by Lloyd's (by 35% in 2020) of the member's SCR 'to ultimate'.

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

Accordingly all of the assets less liabilities of the syndicate, as represented in the members' balances reported on the statement of financial position on page 17, are included in resources available to meet members' and Lloyd's capital requirements.

The Syndicate maintains models in accordance with this regime, and also operates an Own Risk & Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process which it reports on at least annually.

Key elements of CMA's capital methodology include:

- risk identification;
- the articulation of risk bearing capacity and establishment of risk appetite;
- identification of capital requirement for all significant risks;
- sensitivity analysis and 'reasonableness checks';
- aggregation and correlation of risks;
- comparison with other benchmarks e.g. prior years' internal SCRs; standard formula SCR results, the PRA published calculations based on industry SCR submissions and market surveys/studies; and
- Board review and challenge.

6. Capital setting, capital management policies and objectives (continued)

To improve the risk management capability, and the assessment of capital requirements, CMA has developed a stochastic model to analyse the potential performance of its main underwriting operations. Stress and scenario analysis is also performed for those risks that cannot be easily modelled quantitatively and where more subjective judgement is required (for example, operational risk) as well as to challenge the output of the stochastic model.

Using its detailed measurement of risk exposures, the Syndicate allocates capital to support the business according to the risk appetite and expected returns. The syndicate has complied with all capital requirements during the year.

CMA regularly reviews and enhances its risk management processes and their enabling governance structures to ensure that CMA can demonstrate continuous compliance with regulatory and Lloyd's requirements.

7. Segmental analysis

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

2020	***Gross written premiums***	***Gross premiums earned***	***Gross claims incurred***	***Net operating expenses***	***Reinsurance Balance***	***Total***
	£000	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***
Direct Insurance:						
Accident and health	62,402	54,977	(35,753)	(25,281)	(1,809)	(7,866)
Motor (third party liability)	14,370	23,861	(17,483)	(7,232)	(944)	(1,798)
Motor (other classes)	33,024	77,251	(26,583)	(35,105)	(8,112)	7,451
Marine & Energy	83,702	91,377	(78,552)	(26,149)	(1,336)	(14,660)
Marine, aviation and transport	64,468	66,306	(44,348)	(21,648)	(2,104)	(1,794)
Fire & other damage to property	239,896	247,693	(274,282)	(88,615)	75,786	(39,418)
Third party liability	185,178	170,663	(117,973)	(73,671)	6,183	(14,798)
Pecuniary Loss	38,448	28,702	(25,971)	(10,345)	(1,574)	(9,188)
Total Direct	721,488	760,830	(620,945)	(288,046)	66,090	(82,071)
Reinsurance inwards	288,103	311,970	(222,690)	(84,731)	(29,743)	(25,194)
Total	1,009,591	1,072,800	(843,635)	(372,777)	36,347	(107,265)

Current year underwriting results for those policies transferred to Lloyd's Brussels via Part VII transfer and subsequently reinsured back to the Syndicate have been reported in the same classes of business in which they were originally underwritten, as the effective date of the transfer was 30 December 2020, and in line with Society of Lloyd's guidance no movements were processed on these policies on 31 December 2020. In future years, results relating to these risks will be reported under the Inwards Reinsurance class of business, reflecting the new contractual arrangement with Lloyd's Brussels.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7. Segmental analysis (continued)

2019	***Gross written premiums***	***Gross premiums earned***	***Gross claims incurred***	***Net operating expenses***	***Reinsurance Balance***	***Total***
	£000	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***	***£000***
Direct Insurance:						
Accident and health	47,958	34,851	(19,105)	(16,984)	(718)	(1,956)
Motor (third party liability)	39,788	37,385	(28,703)	(13,130)	(107)	(4,555)
Motor (other classes)	117,849	124,579	(60,010)	(53,566)	(6,841)	4,162
Marine & Energy	93,337	76,709	(51,577)	(24,701)	(6,395)	(5,964)
Marine, aviation and transport	70,819	78,190	(33,514)	(28,100)	(4,570)	12,006
Fire & other damage to property	271,913	292,178	(130,618)	(112,464)	(41,861)	7,235
Third party liability	218,157	105,105	(71,793)	(65,681)	(8,626)	(40,995)
Pecuniary Loss	49,372	32,690	(3,240)	(14,409)	(8,514)	6,527
Total Direct	909,193	781,687	(398,560)	(329,035)	(77,632)	(23,540)
Reinsurance inwards	454,618	378,367	(218,421)	(109,985)	(51,940)	(1,979)
Total	1,363,811	1,160,054	(616,981)	(439,020)	(129,572)	(25,519)

The reinsurance balance represents the (charge)/credit to the technical account from the aggregate of all items relating to reinsurance outwards. All premiums were concluded in the United Kingdom.

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

	2020 £000	*2019 £000*
UK	232,028	393,894
EU countries	106,843	162,451
US	403,855	550,510
Other	266,865	256,956
Total	1,009,591	1,363,811

8. Currency rates of exchange

	31 Dec 20	***Average for 2020***	*31 Dec 19*	*Average for 2019*
US $	1.37	1.28	1.32	1.28
Euro	1.12	1.13	1.18	1.14
Canadian $	1.74	1.72	1.72	1.69

9. Net claims outstanding

An (adverse)/ favourable run-off deviation was experienced during the year in respect of the following classes of business:

	2020 £000	*2019 £000*
Accident & health	(195)	524
Motor (third party liability)	(2,392)	(3,403)
Motor (other classes)	3,183	3,321
Marine & Energy	(7,159)	1,244
Marine, aviation and transport	1,664	13,969
Fire & other damage to property	(2,206)	(2,856)
Third party liability	(12,400)	(38,637)
Pecuniary loss	4,281	7,220
Total Direct	(15,224)	(18,618)
Reinsurance inwards	(4,835)	(30,845)
Total	(20,059)	(49,463)

10. Net operating expenses

	2020 £000	*2019 £000*
Commissions on direct business	182,450	268,701
Commissions on inwards reinsurance business	50,133	99,856
Other acquisition costs	54,406	56,425
Change in deferred acquisition costs	35,657	(65,481)
Administrative expenses	39,431	67,890
Personal expenses (see note 11)	10,700	11,629
Total expenses – technical account	372,777	439,020
(Profit)/loss on exchange – non technical account	(5,681)	10,077
Total expenses	367,096	449,097

Administrative expenses include:

	2020 £000	*2019 £000*
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit of syndicate accounts	471	376
Other services pursuant to Regulations and Lloyd's Byelaws	155	146
Other non-audit services	205	205
Total audit and non-audit fees	831	727

11. Personal Expenses

	2020	*2019*
	£000	*£000*
Members' standard personal expenses	8,817	9,431
Managing Agent's fee	1,883	2,198
Total	10,700	11,629

12. Staff numbers and costs

All staff are employed by a service company, Canopius Services Limited ("CSL"). The following amounts were recharged to the Syndicate in respect of salary costs:

	2020	*2019*
	£000	*£000*
Wages and salaries	33,898	46,856
Social security costs	4,141	5,743
Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	2,384	2,851
Total	40,423	55,450

The average number of employees employed by CSL working on the Syndicate's affairs during the year was as follows:

	2020	*2019*
Underwriting	134	136
Insurance Services	83	79
Other	94	101
Total	311	316

13. Emoluments of the directors of Canopius Managing Agents Limited

The directors of CMA, excluding the Active Underwriters, received the following aggregate remuneration charged to the Syndicate and included within net operating expenses:

	2020	*2019*
	£000	*£000*
Emoluments	3,051	2,807
Pension contributions to money purchase schemes	135	38
Total	3,186	2,845

Retirement benefits are accruing to 6 directors (2019: 5) under money purchase schemes.

The Active Underwriters received the following remuneration charged as a syndicate expense:

	2020	*2019*
	£000	*£000*
Emoluments	1,228	447
Total	1,228	447

Pension contributions amounting to £46.0k were charged to Syndicate 4444 on behalf of the active underwriters in 2020. (2019: £7.0k).

14. Net investment income recognised in profit or loss

	2020 ***£000***	*2019* *£000*
Interest and similar income		
From financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	14,609	16,995
Dividend income	2,589	3,316
Interest on cash at bank	1,427	2,286
Investment expenses	(1,085)	(1,311)
Total interest and similar income	17,540	21,286
Other income from investments designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Realised gains on investments	20,123	2,787
Unrealised (losses)/gains on investments	(14,209)	17,016
Total gains	5,914	19,803
Net investment return	23,454	41,089

	2020 ***£000***	*2019* *£000*
Average amount of syndicate funds available for investment during the year	1,182,184	1,129,041
Gross aggregate investment return for the calendar year in Sterling	24,538	42,400
Gross calendar year investment yield	2.1%	3.8%

The Syndicate classifies its investments at fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets classified into this category form a portfolio of financial assets which may be sold to meet the cash flow requirements of the syndicate or as investment conditions change.

15. Other financial investments

	Fair value		Cost		Listed	
	2020	*2019*	***2020***	*2019*	***2020***	*2019*
	£000	*£000*	***£000***	*£000*	***£000***	*£000*
Shares and other variable yield securities	454,398	503,150	460,868	491,729	265,785	223,569
Debt and other fixed income securities	673,169	530,754	659,813	520,247	673,169	530,754
Participation in investment pools	-	7,722	-	7,722	-	7,722
Derivative assets	11,235	16,172	-	-	11,235	16,172
Deposits with credit institutions	506	1,368	507	1,368	-	-
Loans secured by mortgages	7,318	-	7,269		-	
Total	1,146,626	1,059,166	1,128,457	1,021,066	950,189	778,217

The Syndicate uses exchange traded derivatives and forward foreign exchange derivatives in order to hedge its exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk.

The following derivative assets and liabilities were held at 31 December.

	Notional amount		Fair value	
	2020	*2019*	***2020***	*2019*
	£000	*£000*	***£000***	*£000*
Foreign exchange forward contracts	544,450	731,997	11,225	16,085
Interest rate future contracts	4,715	10,537	10	(14)
Rights under derivative contracts	-	258,904	-	87
Total	549,165	1,001,438	11,235	16,158

16. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2020	*2019*
	£000	*£000*
Due within one year		
Intermediaries	345,939	517,183
	345,939	517,183
Due after more than one year and within five years		
Intermediaries	81	109
Total	346,020	517,292

17. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Due within one year		
Ceding insurers and intermediaries under reinsurance business	154,839	26,774
Reinsurance recoverable on paid claims net of bad debt provision	38,942	46,685
	193,781	73,459
Due after more than one year and within five years		
Ceding insurers and intermediaries under reinsurance business	325	209
Total	194,106	73,668

In 2019 £151.1m of accepted reinsurance pipeline debtors were included in debtors arising out of direct insurance operations which have been presented appropriately within debtors arising out of reinsurance operations in the current year. The comparatives have not been restated as we do not believe the reclassification would influence the economic decisions of users and is therefore not considered material.

18. Other debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Due within one year		
Amounts due from group undertakings	39,592	45,052
Unsettled investment trades	101,835	-
Other	2,310	1,394
Total	143,737	46,446

19. Overseas deposits

Other assets include overseas deposits which are lodged as a condition of conducting underwriting business in certain countries.

20. Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Due within one year		
Intermediaries	60,297	101,878
	60,297	101,878
Due after one year		
Intermediaries	41	-
Total	60,338	101,878

21. Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2020 **£000**	2019 £000
Due within one year		
Reinsurance accepted	6,625	1,013
Reinsurance ceded	127,260	97,190
	133,885	98,203
Due after one year		
Reinsurance ceded	184	17
Total	134,069	98,220

22. Other creditors

	2020 **£000**	2019 £000
Due within one year		
Amounts due to group undertakings	15,368	15,916
Derivative liabilities	-	14
Unsettled investment trades	101,876	287
Other	745	4,702
	117,989	20,919
Due after more than one year and within five years		
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-
Total	117,989	20,919

23. Deferred acquisition costs

The reconciliation of opening and closing deferred acquisition costs is as follows:

	2020 **£000**	2019 £000
At 1 January	234,774	174,689
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(35,657)	65,481
Foreign exchange	(264)	(5,396)
At 31 December	198,853	234,774

24. Reconciliation of insurance balances

The reconciliation of opening and closing unearned premium provision is as follows:

	Gross		Reinsurers' share	
	2020	*2019*	**2020**	*2019*
	£000	*£000*	**£000**	*£000*
At 1 January	716,899	532,608	70,232	62,622
Change in provision	(63,209)	203,757	17,012	9,862
Foreign exchange	(4,710)	(19,466)	(2,353)	(2,252)
At 31 December	648,980	716,899	84,891	70,232

The reconciliation of opening and closing provision for claims is as follows:

	Gross		Reinsurers' share	
	2020	*2019*	**2020**	*2019*
	£000	*£000*	**£000**	*£000*
At 1 January	1,683,739	1,949,255	366,754	503,889
Change in provision	177,398	(213,519)	145,082	(123,595)
Foreign exchange	(38,204)	(52,297)	(16,687)	(13,840)
At 31 December	1,822,933	1,683,739	495,149	366,754

25. Post balance sheet events

On the 4th January 2021, the Syndicate advanced funds of £10.1m to Lloyd's Brussels under the reinsurance agreement into segregated Part VII settlement bank accounts. These accounts remain an asset of the Syndicate and will be reported in future periods as deposits with ceding undertakings. The accounts will be managed by CMA on behalf of Lloyd's Brussels to settle Part VII claims.

26. Pensions

CSL operates defined contribution pension schemes for the employees of CSL, including those working on the Syndicate's affairs during the year. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of CSL in independently administered funds. The amounts recharged to the Syndicate from CSL in respect of pensions are disclosed in Note 12.

27. Related parties

Transactions between the Managing Agent/Service Company and the Syndicate

CMA is the managing agent of Syndicate 4444. Managing agency fees of £1,883,000 were charged to the Syndicate by CMA during 2020 (2019: £2,931,000). At 31 December 2020, an amount of £3,917,000 was due from CMA to the Syndicate (2019: £9,132,000 due from CMA to the Syndicate).

Employment of staff, provision of accommodation and related services are provided at cost by CSL, which is owned by Canopius Holdings UK Ltd ("CHUKL"). Expenses during 2020 totalling £80,448,000 (2019: £88,576,000) were recharged to the Syndicate by CSL. At 31 December 2020 an amount of £2,897,000 was due from CSL to the Syndicate (2019: £2,347,000).

At 31 December 2020, Syndicate 4444 was owed £6,966,000 from CGL (2019: £7,824,000) in respect of margin funding for hedging and overlay positions shared by CGL and its affiliated entities. Syndicate 4444 shares in the profits and losses associated with these arrangements.

27. Related parties (continued)

Canopius Underwriting Bermuda Limited ("CUBL")

Canopius Underwriting Bermuda Limited ("CUBL") is an insurance service company that underwrites property reinsurance business on behalf of the Syndicate. Premiums written during 2020 totalled £8,510,000 (2019: £12,761,000). At 31 December 2020, an amount of £227,000 was due from the Syndicate to CUBL (2019: £843,000).

Canopius Asia Pte. Ltd ("CAPL")

Canopius Asia Pte. Ltd ("CAPL") trades as part of the Lloyd's Asia platform, and also through an Australian branch. CAPL underwrites Insurance and reinsurance lines, including and most notably, property, marine, energy and engineering, accident & health and treaty reinsurance business, on behalf of the Syndicate. Premiums written during 2020 totalled £69,522,000 (2019: 84,516,000). At 31 December 2020, an amount of £715,000 was due from the Syndicate to CAPL (2019: £3,109,000).

Canopius Underwriting Agency Inc. ("CUAI")

Canopius Underwriting Agency Inc. ("CUAI") is a New York based coverholder that underwrites direct and facultative property, marine, financial and professional insurance. It also underwrites property treaty reinsurance business on behalf of the Syndicate. Premiums written during 2020 totalled £62,454,000 (2019: £99,347,000). At 31 December 2020, an amount of £1,045,000 was due from Syndicate to CUAI (2019: £1,363,000).

Canopius B.V. Nederland ("CBVN")

Canopius Nederland B.V. ("CBVN") is an insurance service company that underwrites energy and Dutch domestic property insurance business on behalf of the Syndicate. Premiums written on behalf of the Syndicate during 2020 totalled £7,699,000 (2019: £15,322,000). CBVN was sold from the Canopius Group in October 2020 and therefore won't be considered a related party in future. At 31 December 2020, an amount of £nil was due from the Syndicate to CBVN (2019: £343,000).

Canopius Ireland Limited ("CIL")

Canopius Ireland Limited ("CIL") is an insurance service company that underwrites structured reinsurance business on behalf of the Syndicate. Premiums written on behalf of the Syndicate during 2020 totalled £364,000 (2019: £4,725,000). At 31 December 2020, an amount of £304,000 was due from the Syndicate to CIL (2019: £329,300).

Canopius Europe Limited ("CEL")

Canopius Europe Limited ("CEL") is an insurance service company that predominantly underwrites renewable energy and treaty reinsurance business on behalf of the Syndicate. Premiums written on behalf of the Syndicate during 2020 totalled (£8,030,000) (2019: £7,837,000). At 31 December 2020, an amount of £14,192,000 was due to the Syndicate from CEL (2019: £11,755,600).

Canopius Underwriting Limited ("CUL")

Canopius Underwriting Limited ("CUL") was an insurance service company that underwrites principally UK accident and health and professional indemnity business on behalf of the Syndicate. Premiums written during 2020 was £nil (2019: £nil). At 31 December 2020, an amount of £48,000 was due from CUL to the Syndicate (2019: £48,000).

Other group companies

The Syndicate held creditor balances with the following group companies as at 31 December 2020: Canopius UK Specialty Limited £95,000 (2019: £88,000). Trenwick Underwriting Ltd £18,000 (2019: £10,000).

In addition, the Syndicate held debtor balances with the following group companies as at 31 December 2020; Canopius Reinsurance Limited ("CRL") of £3,591,000 (2019: £3,828,000).

27. Related parties (continued)

Capital

Canopius Capital Seven Limited ("CC7L"), Canopius Capital Ten Limited ("CC10L"), Canopius Capital Twelve Limited ("CC12L") and Flectat Limited ("Flectat"), also subsidiaries of CHUKL, provided capacity to the 2018 to 2021 underwriting years as follows:

	2018		**2019**		**2020**		**2021**	
	£m		£m	£m		£m	£m	
CC7L	-	-	-	-	31.4	3.0%	31.4	1.85%
CC10L	6.0	0.57%	-	-	-	-	-	-
CC12L	-	-	-	-	15.0	1.43%	16.0	0.94%
Flectat	811.5	77.43%	913.2	87.14%	930.9	88.82%	1,597.9	93.99%

2020 Year of Account "split stamp"

The 2020 year of account of the Syndicate was written on a split stamp basis with Syndicate 1861, another syndicate managed by CMA. Under this arrangement Syndicate 4444 underwrote 65% of each risk. The Syndicates similarly share the reinsurance programme protecting the 2020 year of account. No commissions or fees are payable between the Syndicates under this arrangement.

28. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

As at 31 December 2020, Syndicate 4444 was managed by CMA and CMA's immediate UK parent is CHUKL, which is registered in England and Wales. CHUKL is part of CGL which is registered in Jersey. CMA's registered office is Gallery 9, One Lime Street, London EC3M 7HA.

The ultimate controlling parties of CGL are CCP GP Investors Holdings (Cayman) LP, CCP III Cayman GP Limited and CCP III SBS Cayman GP Limited.

29. Funds at Lloyd's

Every member is required to hold capital at Lloyd's which is held in trust and known as 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 a member is required to maintain is determined by CMA and Lloyd's based on compliance with PRA requirements. The determination of the FAL requirement has regard to a number of factors including the nature and amount of insurance contracts to be underwritten by the member and the assessment of the reserving risk in respect of business that has been underwritten. Since the assets in FAL are not owned by the syndicate, 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 members' FAL to meet liquidity requirements or to settle losses.