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SIRIUS INTERNATIONAL MANAGING AGENCY LIMITED – SYNDICATE 1945 REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

31 December 2023

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS 2023

Contents

Directors and Administration

MANAGING AGENT:

Sirius International Managing Agency Limited (‘SIMA’).

The ultimate parent company of SIMA is SiriusPoint Limited domiciled in Bermuda.

Directors of SIMA:

K Caddick (Chief Human Resources Officer, appointed 26 September 2023)
D Foster (Chief Financial Officer and Chair of the Reserving Committee)
P Gage (Independent Non-Executive and Chair of the Strategic Underwriting Committee) *
R Gibbs (President and CEO SiriusPoint International, appointed 21 September 2023)
R Harman (Chief Executive Officer)
J Haynes (Independent Non-Executive, Chair of the Audit Committee, Chair of Risk and Capital Committee) *
M Hudson (Independent Non–Executive Director, Chairman of the Board and Chair of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee) *

*Non-Executive Directors

None of the directors have any participation in the Syndicate's premium income capacity.

Managing Agent's registered office

Floor 4
20 Fenchurch Street
London EC3M 3BY

Managing Agent's registered number 08536887

SYNDICATE:

Active Underwriter

Bobby Heerasing (1 September 2022 to 31 March 2023)

Robert Harman (1 April 2023 to current)

Directors and administration (continued)

Bankers

Citibank NA
RBC Dexia

Investment Managers

Amundi (UK) Ltd

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside
London
United Kingdom
SE1 2RT

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent

The directors of the Managing Agent present their managing agent's report and the audited accounts of Syndicate 1945 ('the Syndicate') for the year ended 31 December 2023. This annual report is prepared using the annual basis of accounting as required by Statutory Instrument No 1950 of 2008, the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102: the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103: Insurance Contracts (FRS103). The Syndicate continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual accounts ('Report and Accounts').

Principal Activities

The principal activity of Syndicate 1945 continues to be the transaction of general insurance and reinsurance business in the United Kingdom at Lloyd's.

Business Review

The Syndicate underwrote the following classes of business in 2023: Accident and Health, Marine, Energy and Casualty. During the year, the Syndicate reallocated income from Casualty to Energy to allow for a large MGA that would increase the Syndicate's footprint in that market rebalancing the portfolio away from long tail classes in line with the SiriusPoint International's Group strategy. Estimated income is expected to be in line with plan, after adjusting the plan for exchange rate movements.

2023 claims inflation continued to be materially higher than pre-Covid albeit lessened as the year went on, impacted by higher energy prices and supply chain issues. The Syndicate implemented a structure to explicitly consider price inflation in business being bound, which has continued through 2023.

We expected rates to slow down for long tail classes and be negative for shorter tail classes in 2023. For Accident & Health, we saw an increase in rates over what was planned due to the Health portfolio being resilient to the high inflationary environment. Energy also outperformed expectations due to restricted capacity particularly in the Energy & Marine Liability markets. Casualty however, was lower than plan as rate increases slowed more than anticipated. This was mainly driven by inflation being higher than planned, adjusted for within the 2023 pricing. The following risk adjusted rate changes were achieved on the 2023 underwriting year; Accident & Health 3.2% (4.6% above plan), Energy 4.7% (4.7% above plan), Casualty 2.7% (1.2% below plan) and Space -1.6% (5.6% above plan). Overall, the Syndicate renewal movement was slightly better than Plan.

On March 2, 2023, the Company agreed, subject to applicable regulatory approvals and other closing conditions, to enter into a loss portfolio transfer transaction ("2023 LPT"), on a funds withheld basis, with Pallas Reinsurance Company Ltd., a subsidiary of the Compre Group, an insurance and reinsurance legacy specialist. The transaction covered loss reserves ceded initially estimated at $190 million as of the valuation date of September 30, 2022, which were reduced to $144 million as of June 30, 2023, as a result of paid losses and favourable prior accident year reserve development recognised during the interim period. All regulatory approvals and closing conditions were met and the transaction closed and incepted on June 30, 2023. The 2023 LPT covered approximately $147 million of loss reserves. The premium payable to Pallas Reinsurance of $127 million is on a funds withheld basis and has been recognised as a liability on the balance sheet. The resulting gain has been recognised in the income statement for the period to December 31, 2023. The 2023 LPT comprises of several classes of business from 2021 and prior underwriting years. The aggregate limit under the 2023 LPT is 130% of the booked reserves as of the inception of the contract.

Results

The result for the 2023 calendar year is a profit of £33.8m (2022: £10.1m); and the total comprehensive income for the calendar year 2023 is £33.3m (2022: £10.6m). The total recognised result on open years is a profit of £22.4m (2022: loss of £13.6m). This is calculated as the sum of the 2021 year of account at 36 months, the 2022 year of account at 24 months and the 2023 year of account at 12 months. The balance due to the Member's of the Syndicate was £26.1 at 31 December 2023 (2022: £7.1m was owed to Syndicate from the Member's).

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Key Performance Indicators

The directors consider the information in the following tables to be the key performance indicators for the Syndicate.

Key performance indicators	2023 Excluding LPT £000	2023 £000	2022 £000
Gross written premium	**159,823**	**159,823**	109,666
Net earned premium	**118,603**	**19,003**	105,105
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**19,355**	**33,331**	10,641
Net claims ratio	**59.2%**	**(238.9)%**	56.7%
Expense ratio	**32.0%**	**199.9%**	33.0%
Combined ratio	**91.2%**	**(39.0)%**	89.7%

The net claims ratio is net claims incurred as a percentage of the net premium earned. The expense ratio is the net operational expense (including foreign exchange losses/profits) as a percentage of net premium earned. The combined ratio is the combination of the two.

The aforementioned 2023 LPT contract creates a distorting effect on the combined ratio and its components as it results in low net premium earned and positive net claims (recoveries) for the year. The combined ratio excluding the impact of the LPT shown in the first column of the table above provides a more meaningful analysis of the performance and comparison to prior year.

Gross written premium by class of business	2023 £000	2022 £000
Accident and health	**43,591**	37,669
Casualty	**84,104**	50,610
Energy	**29,137**	18,998
Marine	**2,867**	2,290
Discontinued*	**124**	99
Total	**159,823**	109,666

* The classes of businesses disclosed have been restated to more accurately mirror the management of the business and the underlying risks. The previously disclosed ' Contingency' and 'Property' has been combined and restated as 'Discontinued'. Total amounts disclosed remain unchanged.

These are the classes of business that management uses to review the business.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Investment Policy

It is the policy of the Syndicate that it only invests in assets and instruments the risks of which they can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage and control as well as appropriately take into account in the assessment of their overall solvency needs. The investment objectives are to maintain sufficient credit risk spread within the portfolio and to invest in easily realisable, highly rated securities.

SIMA has an investment committee to recommend investment strategy and guidelines. During the year the Syndicate's appointed investment manager was actively managing the USD Credit for Reinsurance Trust Fund (CRTF) and USD Lloyd's Dollar Trust Fund (LDTF). Other Syndicate Trust Funds are currently too small to be actively managed but these are kept under management review. In the interim, these funds are invested in high quality, highly liquid Money Market Funds, available for utilisation immediately as required.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

SIMA sets the risk appetite for the Syndicate annually, which is approved by the Board as part of the Syndicate's business planning and Solvency Capital Requirement (`SCR') process. The SIMA Risk and Capital Committee meets quarterly to oversee the risk management framework. This committee reviews the risk profile and monitors performance against risk appetite using a series of key risk indicators. The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Syndicate are as follows:

Insurance Risk

Insurance risk includes the risks that a policy will be written for too low a premium or provide inappropriate cover (underwriting risk), that the frequency or severity of insured events will be higher than expected (claims risk), or that estimates of claims subsequently prove to be insufficient (reserving risk). The Board manages insurance risk by agreeing its appetite for these risks annually through the business plan, which sets out targets for volumes, pricing, line sizes and retention by class of business. The Strategic Underwriting Committee then monitors performance against the business plan regularly through the year. Reserve adequacy is monitored through quarterly review by the Reserving Committee. It is also reviewed annually by an independent firm of actuaries, as part of the Statement of Actuarial Opinion (SAO) process.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of default by one of the direct debtors of the Company being unable to pay their debts when due.

The key aspect of credit risk is the risk of default by one or more of the Syndicate's reinsurers. The Board's policy is that the Syndicate will normally only reinsure with businesses rated in the A range (S & P or AM Best) or higher or otherwise may require collateral. SIMA participates in the Sirius Group Security Committee which assesses and is required to approve all new reinsurers before business is placed with them.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Syndicate's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the Syndicate remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis periodically by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract. In addition, management assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by periodically reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information. The recent payment history of reinsurers is also used to update the reinsurance purchasing strategy. Where ratings are lower than the A range (S & P or AM Best) and in certain other circumstances, deposits from reinsurers may be held as collateral. Concentration risk is reviewed through monitoring aggregations of credit risk by reinsurer. The approval of reinsurers includes establishing limits on exposure to individual counterparties, so that the total credit risk the Syndicate can be exposed to is limited and management monitor the counterparty exposure on an ongoing basis.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk arising from uncertainty of asset prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and other factors related to all financial markets and investment asset management.

The key aspect of market risk for the Syndicate is that it may incur losses on foreign exchange movements as a result of mismatches between the currencies in which assets and liabilities are denominated. SIMA's policy is to maintain received income or incurred expenditure in the currencies in which they were received or paid. Currency asset and liability matching is explicitly reported to the Investment Committee on a quarterly basis. Any significant surplus or deficit in a currency would be subject to review by the Investment Committee, and depending on the magnitude of the surplus or deficit, to escalation to the Board.

Liquidity and Cash Flow Risk

This is the risk that the Syndicate will not be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, owing to a shortfall in cash. To mitigate this risk, the Investment Committee reviews cash flow projections regularly and the investment portfolio is held in cash and readily realisable securities. In addition, the Syndicate has a credit facility with SINT as disclosed in Note 19. Where appropriate, the Investment Committee escalates liquidity risk issues to the Board. The capital framework at Lloyd’s is documented in Note 4.

Operational Risk

This is the risk that errors caused by people, processes, systems and external events lead to losses to the Syndicate. SIMA seeks to manage this risk through the use of detailed procedures manuals and a structured programme of testing of processes and systems by internal audit. Business continuity and disaster recovery plans are in place and are regularly updated and tested.

The Managing Agency has adopted a hybrid working model which allows staff to utilise available technology to work remotely with efficiency, thus optimising the twin benefits of flexibility and workplace interaction.

Regulatory Risk

Regulatory risk is the risk of loss owing to a breach of regulatory requirements or failure to respond to regulatory change. SIMA is required to comply with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and Lloyd's. Lloyd's requirements include those imposed on the Lloyd's market by overseas regulators, particularly in respect of US Situs business. SIMA monitors regulatory developments and assesses the impact on agency policy.

Climate Change

In response to the PRA Supervisory Statement SS3/19 “Enhancing bank’s and insurer’s approaches to managing financial risks from climate change” and a subsequent “Dear Chief Executive Officer” letter in 2020, SIMA is implementing changes to address and quantify the financial risks of climate change where possible and relevant, in order to meet the PRA’s and Lloyd’s requirements. We expect our approach to managing the financial risks from climate change to develop over time.

The SIMA Board has considered all aspects of the business of the Managing Agency and Syndicate, including an assessment of the classes of business underwritten, investment portfolio and operational activities. In undertaking this assessment, a range of factors have been considered; including weather-related natural catastrophes, transition risks and SIMA’s environmental responsibilities (i.e. reducing its carbon footprint). As a result of the assessment, climate risk is not deemed a material risk to the Syndicate albeit the position will be kept under review.

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Climate Change (continued)

The Board approved ESG Policy is in line with Lloyd's requirements and ensures that sustainability is embedded across the Syndicate's underwriting and investments and that the risk management system responds to the financial risks of climate change. Within the ESG Policy a series of key policy statements are set out in order to demonstrate that SIMA is committed to the Lloyd's ambition of working towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

During 2023 SIMA has made progress on all four pillars of its ESG policy

- Governance – SIMA has Board level engagement and accountability with the PRA's requirement. The ESG policy approved by the Board clearly defines roles and responsibilities for the Board and its relevant sub-committees.
- Risk Framework – financial risk from climate change has been integrated into SIMA's Risk Management Framework,
- Scenario Analysis- financial impact from natural catastrophes RDS's are performed twice yearly as part of SIMAs underwriting risk exposure assessment.
- Disclosure – SIMA's works closely with its ultimate parent's Group Sustainability team who produce an annual sustainability report in line with Climatewise principles.

Climate change risk continues to be monitored within the governance structure of SIMA including by the Risk and Capital Committee and Board.

Future Developments

The Syndicate's business plan for the 2024 underwriting year of account includes a new class of business, Credit, along with the expansion of additional lines within the Marine class. We will also continue to transact the current classes of general insurance and reinsurance business.

The Syndicate's 2024 Business Forecast was submitted to Lloyd's with a planned gross written premium of £184.5m (Gross net written premium: £163.6m). The capacity for the 2024 year of account is £144.0m.

Other than the above-mentioned new classes of business, there are no changes expected to the Syndicate's planned activities over the next twelve months.

Directors Serving in the Year

The directors of the Managing Agent during the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of this report were as follows:

K Caddick (Chief Human Resources Officer, appointed 26 September 2023)
D Foster (Chief Financial Officer and Chair of Reserving Committee)
P Gage (Independent Non-Executive and chair of the Strategic Underwriting Committee) *
R Gibbs (President and CEO SiriusPoint International, appointed 21 September 2023)
R Harman (Chief Executive Officer)
J Haynes (Independent Non-Executive, Chair of the Audit Committee, Chair of Risk and Capital Committee) *
M Hudson (Independent Non–Executive Director, Chairman of the Board and Chair of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee) *

Former directors who served during the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of this report were as follows:

M Cramér Manhem (Group Non-Executive, resigned 22 February 2023) *
A Smith (Chief Risk Officer, resigned 10 November 2023)
E Zerka (Head of Regulation and Compliance, resigned on 30 April 2023)

Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (continued)

Directors Serving in the Year (continued)

*Non-Executive Directors

The directors of the Managing Agent are covered by the Sirius Group indemnity provision policy, which was in force during the financial year and at the date of signing the Report and Accounts.

Statement of disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who are a director of the Managing Agent at the date of this report confirms that:

- So far as each of them is aware, there is no information relevant to the audit of the Syndicate's Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 of which the auditors are unaware; and
- The director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken in his/her duty as a director in order to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Syndicate's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditors

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 (IAD) require that the auditors of the Syndicate’s Report and Accounts be appointed by the Managing Agent on behalf of the member of the Syndicate.

In accordance with section 14(2) of Schedule 1 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd’s Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 (IAD), the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed reappointed by the Managing agency on behalf of the member of the Syndicate. They have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Board Approval

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board.

R Harman

Chief Executive Officer

22 February 2024

Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities

The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 ("the 2008 Regulations") require the Managing Agent to prepare syndicate Report and Accounts as at 31 December each year in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"), and Financial Reporting Standard 103 Insurance Contracts ("FRS 103"). The Report and Accounts are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Syndicate as at that date and of its profit or loss for that year.

In preparing the Syndicate's Report and Accounts, the Managing Agent is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRSs 102 and 103 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Report and Accounts;
- notify the members in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 and FRS 103 used in preparation of the Report and Accounts; and
- prepare the Report and Accounts on the basis that the Syndicate will continue to write future business unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Syndicate will do so.

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

The Managing Agent is also 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 Report and Accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the Board,

R Harman

Chief Executive Officer

22 February 2024

Independent Auditors' Report to the Member of Syndicate 1945

Report on the audit of the Syndicate Report and Accounts

Opinion

In our opinion, Syndicate 1945's syndicate annual accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Syndicate's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the syndicate annual accounts included within the Report and Accounts (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position – Assets and the Statement of Financial Position - Member's balance and Liabilities as at 31 December 2023; the Income Statement: Technical Account – General Business, the Income Statement: Non-Technical Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Member's Balance and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and the notes to the syndicate annual accounts, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)"), and The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and other applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the syndicate in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the syndicate annual accounts in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, as applicable to other entities of public interest, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided.

Other than those disclosed in note 7, we have provided no non-audit services to the syndicate in the period under audit.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Member of Syndicate 1945 (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the syndicate's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the syndicate annual accounts and our auditors' report thereon. The Managing Agent is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the syndicate annual accounts does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the syndicate annual accounts, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the syndicate annual accounts or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Report of the Directors of the Managing Agent (the "Managing Agent's Report"), we also considered whether the disclosures required by The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Managing Agent's Report

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 year ended 31 December 2023 is consistent with the syndicate annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Member of Syndicate 1945 (continued)

Managing Agent's Report (continued)
In light of the knowledge and understanding of the syndicate and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Managing Agent's Report.

Responsibilities for the syndicate annual accounts and the audit

Responsibilities of the Managing Agent for the syndicate annual accounts
As explained more fully in the Statement of Managing Agent's Responsibilities the Managing Agent is responsible for the preparation of the syndicate annual accounts in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Managing Agent is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended for the syndicate to cease operations, or it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the syndicate and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of regulatory principles, such as those governed by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority, and those regulations set by the Council of Lloyd's, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the syndicate annual accounts.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Member of Syndicate 1945 (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the syndicate annual accounts (continued)
We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the syndicate annual accounts such as The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the syndicate annual accounts (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journals and management bias in significant accounting estimates, including the valuation of the incurred but not reported element of claims outstanding and estimates within gross premiums written. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, internal audit and the syndicate's compliance function, including consideration of known or suspected instances of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulation;
- Testing and challenging assumptions made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to the valuation of claims incurred but not reported and estimates within gross premiums written;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unexpected account combinations or unusual words;
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing; and
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Risk and Capital Committee, Strategic Underwriting Committee, Strategic Executive Committee, Reserving Committee and Audit Committee; and correspondence with regulatory authorities, including Lloyd's of London, the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the syndicate annual accounts. Also, 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.

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

Use of this report
This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the syndicate's member in accordance with part 2 of The Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Member of Syndicate 1945 (continued)

Other required reporting

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

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Managing Agent in respect of the syndicate; or
- certain disclosures of Managing Agent remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the syndicate annual accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

John Hawley (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
22 February 2024

Income Statement: Technical Account – General Business

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	£000	2022 £000	£000
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance					
Gross premiums written	*5*	**159,823**		109,666	
Outwards reinsurance premiums		**(119,686)**		(12,388)	
			40,137		97,278
Change in the provision for unearned premiums	*16*				
Gross amount		**(21,600)**		5,236	
Reinsurers share		**466**		2,591	
			(21,134)		7,827
			19,003		105,105
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	*9*		**7,249**		(595)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	*6*				
Claims paid					
Gross amount		**(52,234)**		(47,009)	
Reinsurers' share		**20,360**		4,443	
			(31,874)		(42,566)
Change in the provision for claims	*6, 16*				
Gross amount		**(32,573)**		(13,723)	
Reinsurers' share		**109,843**		(3,350)	
			77,270		(17,073)
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			**45,396**		(59,639)
Net operating expenses	*7*		**(37,899)**		(34,785)
Balance on the technical account for general business			**33,749**		10,086

Income Statement: Non-Technical Account

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Balance on the technical account for general business		**33,749**	10,086
Investment result:			
Investment income	*9*	**4,857**	632
Unrealised gains on investments	*9*	**3,130**	-
Investment expenses and charges	*9*	**(108)**	(91)
Unrealised losses on investments	*9*	**(630)**	(1,136)
Allocated investment return transferred to technical account		**(7,249)**	595
Investment surplus on funds in syndicate		**152**	7
(Loss)/gain on foreign exchange		**(88)**	10
Profit for the financial year		**33,813**	10,103

All operations relate to continuing activities.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Profit for the financial year	**33,813**	10,103
Currency translation differences	**(482)**	538
Total comprehensive profit for the year	**33,331**	10,641

Statement of Financial Position – Assets

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	£000	2022 £000	£000
Investments					
Financial investments	*10*		**190,045**		168,103
Deposits with ceding undertakings			**3,445**		3,110
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	*16*				
Provision for unearned premiums		**6,629**		6,546	
Claims outstanding		**122,172**		13,027	
			128,801		19,573
Debtors					
Within one year					
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	*11*	**25,802**		15,190	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	*12*	**43,791**		35,125	
Other debtors	20	**4,351**		5,399	
			73,944		55,714
Debtors					
After one year					
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	*12*	**-**		14	
			-		14
Other assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		**29,634**		21,867	
Overseas deposits		**6,908**		5,918	
			36,542		27,785
Prepayments and accrued income					
Deferred acquisition costs	*13*	**19,755**		14,429	
Other prepayments and accrued income		**41**		35	
			19,796		14,464
Total assets			**452,573**		288,763

Statement of Financial Position – Member's balance and Liabilities

As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	£000	2022 £000	£000
Capital and reserves					
Member's balance			**26,074**		(7,066)
Technical provisions	*16*				
Provision for unearned premiums		**76,568**		58,528	
Claims outstanding		**220,243**		197,926	
			296,811		256,454
Deposits received from reinsurers		**83,775**		-	
			83,775		-
Creditors	*17*				
Within one year					
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations		**1,551**		1,279	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		**17,850**		12,422	
Other creditors		**237**		524	
			19,638		14,225
After one year					
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations		**-**		12	
			-		12
Accruals and deferred income			**26,275**		25,138
Total Member's balance and liabilities			**452,573**		288,763

The notes on pages 22 to 54 form an integral part of these Report and Accounts.

The Syndicate Report and Accounts on pages 16 to 21 were approved by the Board of Sirius International Managing Agency Limited on 20 February 2024 and were signed on its behalf by

D Foster

Chief Financial Officer

22 February 2024

Statement of Changes in Member's Balance

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Member's balance as at 1 January	**(7,066)**	(18,389)
Profit for the year	**33,813**	10,103
Other comprehensive (expense)/income	**(482)**	538
As at 31 December	**26,265**	(7,748)
Collection from Member	**2,868**	995
Exchange rate movement	**(190)**	700
Net balance as at 31 December	**28,943**	(6,053)
Withdrawal of Funds in Syndicate Trust Funds	**(2,869)**	(1,013)
Member's balance as at 31 December	**26,074**	(7,066)

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

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	£000	(Restated) 2022 £000	£000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the financial year		**33,813**		10,103	
Adjustments:					
Net unrealised foreign exchange gains/(losses)		**16,684**		(26,833)	
Net interest (payable)/receivable		**(7,401)**		589	
Interest received		**4,875**		566	
Movements in operating assets and liabilities:					
(Increase)/decrease in reinsurers' share of technical provisions		**(108,304)**		55,471	
Increase in prepayments and accrued income		**(5,332)**		(1,032)	
Increase in debtors		**(15,104)**		(5,476)	
Increase/(decrease) in gross technical provisions		**27,954**		(3,204)	
Increase in creditors		**89,149**		4,191	
Increase in accruals and deferred income		**1,138**		3,580	
Cash flows from operating activities			**37,472**		37,955
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisitions of other financial instruments		**(112,809)**		(75,569)	
Proceeds from sale of other financial instruments		**115,948**		62,643	
Cash flows from investing activities			**3,139**		(12,926)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Transfer from members in respect of underwriting participations			**2,869**		995
Withdrawal of funds at Lloyd's in Syndicate Trust Fund			**(2,869)**		(1,013)
Cash flows from financing activities			-		(18)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent			**40,611**		25,011
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year			**63,972**		36,428
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			**(2,543)**		2,533
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	*18*		**102,040**		63,972

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023

1. Basis of preparation

The Syndicate underwrites insurance and reinsurance business in the London Market at the Society of Lloyd's on behalf of its corporate member, Sirius International Corporate Member Limited ('SICM'). The address of the Syndicate's managing agent is Floor 4, 20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 3BY.

The Report and Accounts have been prepared in accordance with regulation 5 of the Insurance Accounts Directive (Lloyd's Syndicate and Aggregate Accounts) Regulations 2008 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and Financial Reporting Standard 103 Insurance Contracts ("FRS 103"). These Report and Accounts are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. In assessing going concern the directors have considered the syndicate's current and forecast solvency and liquidity position for the next twelve months and beyond using scenario analysis and by considering the mitigating recovery actions that can be undertaken. It is the intention for the Syndicate to participate on the 2024 year of account and its ability to meet the capital requirements set by Lloyd's associated with this participation, including the continued financial support from the parent company, SiriusPoint International Insurance Corporation (publ) (SINT) has been considered. Please refer to Note 4 for further information of the capital framework at Lloyd's.

The Report and Accounts are presented in Pound Sterling (GBP), consistent with the presentational currency for reporting to Lloyd's following the introduction of FRS 102, with effect from 1 January 2015. The functional currency of the Syndicate is US Dollars (USD) which is the major currency in which business is written and costs incurred. Amounts are presented rounded to the nearest thousands, except where stated.

2. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these Report and Accounts, the directors of the Managing Agent have made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Syndicate's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. The material judgements and estimates made in preparing these Report and Accounts are described below.

Claims provisions

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

The provision for claims outstanding comprises the estimated cost of settling all claims incurred but unpaid at the balance sheet date, whether reported or not. This is a judgemental and complex area due to the subjectivity inherent in estimating the impact of claims events that have occurred but for which the eventual outcome remains uncertain. In particular, judgement is applied when estimating the value of amounts that should be provided for claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported (IBNR) to the Syndicate.

The amount included in respect of IBNR is based on statistical techniques of estimation applied by the Syndicate Managing Agent's in-house actuaries. These techniques generally involve projecting from past experience the development of claims over time in view of the likely ultimate claims to be experienced and for more recent underwriting years, having regard to variations in business accepted and the underlying terms and conditions. For the most recent years, where a high degree of volatility arises from projections, estimates may be based in part from considerations of market benchmarks (especially where the account is relatively new), output from rating and other models of business accepted and assessments of underwriting conditions. On specific losses/events a more bespoke approach is undertaken, involving inputs from Underwriting, Claims and Exposure Management. The provision for claims also includes amounts in respect of internal and external claims handling costs.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2. Use of judgements and estimates (continued)

Claims provisions (continued)

Areas where there is a relatively higher level of uncertainty at Q4 2023:

Casualty lines of business

Casualty has been underwritten since 2018 (International Casualty from 2020) and the reserves have become more dominant as Casualty has become the largest class of business, in terms of gross written premium, of the syndicate. On a gross of reinsurance basis, Casualty loss reserves are £133m, or 61% of total Syndicate loss reserves. On a net of reinsurance basis, Casualty loss reserves are £57m or 60% of total Syndicate loss reserves. As at prior year end the equivalent figures were £99m or 54% on a gross of reinsurance basis and £98m or 57% on a net of reinsurance basis.

The key assumption underlying the Casualty reserves is the Initial Expected Loss Ratios ("IELRs"). The IELRs are calibrated by considering planning and pricing loss ratios, premium rate change assumptions, claims inflation assumptions and external benchmarks.

Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT)

The Loss Portfolio Transfer ("LPT"), a reserve reinsurance, became effective at 30th June 2023. This resulted in all 2021 & prior underwriting year business (excluding Space policies and a single Casualty policy called Themis) being reinsured to a limit of 130% of the ceded reserves. There is an uncertainty relating to the possible exhaustion of the LPT, although we consider this a remote possibility.

COVID-19

In the current year, our remaining exposure to COVID has reduced significantly due to the LPT. The remaining net reserves amount to £0.9m, almost all of which relate to the outbreak of Covid in Japan during 2022. We no longer consider COVID a significant uncertainty.

Margin

In arriving at the level of claims provisions a margin is applied over and above the actuarial best estimate, which reduces the possibility of adverse claims development during run-off.

Margin is calibrated based on the attritional reserve distribution from the Internal Model. The level of the margin is set to maintain the booked reserves in line with the Syndicate's Reserve Risk Appetite. Margin of £8.1m is held within the Syndicate loss reserves, representing 3.7% of total Syndicate loss reserves. As at prior year end, margin of £9.1m was held, representing 5% of total Syndicate loss reserves.

Further information about the risk that the provision for claims outstanding could be materially different from the ultimate cost of claims settlement is included in Note 4 and further information about the amounts of claims outstanding is contained in Note 16.

Claims Inflation

In light of the elevated level of general inflation seen since late 2021, the Syndicate has considered whether this may lead to an increase in claims inflation. This has the potential to increase claims costs beyond those envisaged at the time risks were priced.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

2. Use of judgements and estimates (continued)

Claims provisions (continued)

Claims inflation (continued)

The Syndicate has performed a full analysis of claims inflation drivers for each class and has assessed that additional IBNR should be held in respect of the risk posed by excess claims inflation. As at year end on a net of reinsurance (including net of LPT) basis, a loading of £1.5m is being held in respect of excess claims inflation within the Syndicate loss reserves. As at prior year end, a net of reinsurance loading of £5.2m was held.

Pipeline premium

The Syndicate makes an estimate of premiums written during the year that have not yet been notified by the end of the financial year ("pipeline premiums"), based on business written but not yet signed. For certain insurance contracts, written premium is initially recognised based on estimates of ultimate premiums. These estimates are derived based on a combination of underwriting information (e.g. contractual terms, coverholder/broker estimates on expected premium etc.) and statistical/projection methods. Where statistical methods are used, the main assumption underlying these estimates is that past premium development can be used to project future premium development. The estimates are judgemental and could result in misstatements of revenue recorded in the Report and Accounts, and are therefore subject to a quarterly review and control process. The pipeline premium included in gross written premium is £58.3 million (2022: £42.7 million).

3. Significant accounting policies

The following principal accounting policies that have been applied consistently in the preparation of these Syndicate's Report and Accounts, are listed below.

Premiums written

Gross premiums written reflect direct and inwards reinsurance business written during the period, gross of commission payable to intermediaries, and exclude any taxes or duties based on premiums. Premiums written include estimates for 'pipeline' premiums representing amounts due to the Syndicate not yet notified and adjustments to estimates of premiums written in previous periods.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant risk.

Unearned premiums

The provision for unearned premiums comprises the proportion of gross premiums written which is estimated to be earned in the following or subsequent financial periods, computed separately for each insurance contract. Premiums are earned from the date of attachment of risk over the indemnity period based on the pattern of the risks underwritten. Outwards reinsurance premiums on quota share policies are accounted for in the same accounting period as the premiums for the related direct or inwards business being reinsured. Excess of loss reinsurance policies are accounted for over their term. The earned proportion of premiums is recognised as income and, for reinsurance ceded, an expense.

Acquisition costs

Costs incurred in acquiring general insurance contracts are recognised over the period of the insurance contracts to which they relate on the same basis as the earning pattern of the premium. At the balance sheet date, acquisition costs are deferred to the extent that they are attributable to unearned premiums. Acquisition costs include direct costs such as brokerage and commission, and indirect costs such as administrative expenses connected with the processing of proposals and the issuing of policies.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Claims incurred

Claims incurred comprise claims and claims handling expenses (both internal and external) paid in the year and the movement in provision for outstanding claims and settlement expenses. Where applicable, deductions are made for salvage and other recoveries.

Claims outstanding

Outstanding claims include an allowance for the cost of claims incurred by the balance sheet date but not reported until after the year end (IBNR). The estimated cost of claims includes expenses to be incurred in settling claims.

Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessments for individual cases reported and making allowance for claims incurred but not reported using statistical techniques of estimation, generally involving projecting from past experience of the development of claims over time, or market benchmarks where there is limited own data. On specific losses/events a more bespoke approach is undertaken, involving inputs from Underwriting, Claims and Exposure management.

The Syndicate does not discount its liabilities for unpaid claims.

Claims recoveries

The reinsurers' share of incurred claims comprise recoveries on paid gross claims that have been processed and movement in the reinsurers' share of gross claims outstanding. Recoveries are calculated based on the reinsurance programmes in place and gross outstanding claims having due regard to collectability. Where applicable, collectability is assessed using the current security rating of the reinsurance companies involved. A number of statistical techniques are used to assist in estimating reinsurance recoveries on gross IBNR claims.

Unexpired risks provision

Provision is made for unexpired risks arising from general insurance contracts where the expected value of claims and expenses attributable to the unexpired periods of policies in force at the balance sheet date exceeds the unearned premiums provision in relation to such policies (after the deduction of any deferred acquisition costs). A review is performed by Lloyd's reporting class of business and underwriting year and a provision for unexpired risks is calculated taking into account the expected loss ratio on unexpired premium.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. The Syndicate's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic cost are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. For the purposes of foreign currency translation, unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs are treated as if they are monetary items.

Differences arising on translation of foreign currency amounts relating to the insurance operations of the Syndicate are included in the non-technical account.

Transactions in functional currency are translated to the presentational currency using average exchange rates for the period. Assets and liabilities are translated from functional currency to presentational currency at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

In applying FRS 102, the Syndicate has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of FRS 102 chapters 11 and 12.

Recognition

The Syndicate does not hold financial assets or financial liabilities for trading purposes. Financial instruments are recognised when the Syndicate becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price.

Financial assets are derecognised if the Syndicate's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Syndicate transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control of substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. A financial liability is derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Syndicate commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

Classification and measurement

Investments in debt and other fixed income securities are subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value changes are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss includes foreign exchange gains/losses arising on their translation to the functional currency, but excludes interest and dividend income.

Debtors including debtors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations, cash at bank and in hand, and creditors including creditors arising out of direct insurance and reinsurance operations are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Syndicate assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of an asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Syndicate about any significant financial difficulty of the issuer, or significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

An impairment loss recognised reduces directly the carrying amount of the impaired asset. All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Off-setting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Syndicate currently has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Investment return

Financial investments comprise of US Government Stocks, US Corporate Bonds and funds held in money market funds. Investment income in respect of financial investments consists of interest income and realised investment gains. Investment return comprises of investment income and movements in unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, less investment management expenses, interest payable, realised losses and impairment losses.

For investments at fair value through profit or loss, realised gains and losses represent the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the purchase price.

Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and their purchase price. Movements in unrealised investment gains and losses comprise changes during the reporting period in the value of the investments held.

Unrealised gains and losses on investments represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and their purchase price. Movements in unrealised investment gains and losses comprise changes during the reporting period in the value of the investments held.

Investment return is initially recorded in the non-technical account. The return is transferred in full to the general business technical account to reflect the investment return on funds supporting underwriting business.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances at bank, Letter of Credit (LOC) collateralisation accounts and funds held in overnight "sweep" accounts with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value, and are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short term commitments. Cash at bank and in hand per the balance sheet comprises solely of cash at bank.

Deposits with Ceding Undertakings

Deposits with ceding undertakings are measured at cost less allowance for impairment.

Taxation

Managing agents are not required to deduct corporation tax from trading income. In addition, all UK corporation tax, currently charged at 25% on Syndicate investment income is recoverable by managing agents and consequently the distribution made to members or their members' agents is gross of tax. Capital appreciation falls within trading income and is also distributed gross of tax.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

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.

Pension costs

SIMA does not employ any staff directly and does not operate a pension scheme. No pension contributions are charged directly to the Syndicate.

Profit commission

There is no provision in SIMA's managing agency agreement for profit commission.

Related party transactions

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Syndicate. The Syndicate discloses transactions with related parties including parties not wholly owned within the Group.

4. Risk and capital management

Introduction and overview

This note presents information about the nature and extent of insurance and financial risks to which the Syndicate is materially exposed, the Managing Agent's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing insurance and financial risks, and for managing the Syndicate's capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors of the Managing Agent has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Syndicate's risk management framework. The Board has established a Risk and Capital Committee to oversee the operation of the Syndicate's risk management framework and to review and monitor the management of the risks to which the Syndicate is exposed. Additionally, the Board of SIMA has delegated oversight aspects of insurance risks to the Strategic Underwriting and Reserving Committees, which are responsible for monitoring insurance and reserving risk management policies, and the management of aspects of financial risks to the Investment Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring financial risk management policies.

The Risk and Capital Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities. Similarly, the Strategic Underwriting, Reserving and Investment Committees report regularly to the Board on their areas of responsibility.

The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Syndicate, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Insurance Risk

The predominant risk to which the Syndicate is exposed is insurance risk which can be split into underwriting risk and reserving risk:

Management of underwriting risk

A key component of the management of underwriting risk for the Syndicate is a disciplined underwriting strategy that is focused on writing quality business and not writing for volume. Product pricing is designed to incorporate appropriate premiums for each type of assumed risk. The underwriting strategy includes underwriting limits on the Syndicate's total exposure to specific risks together with limits on geographical and industry exposures. The aim is to ensure a well-diversified book is maintained with no over exposure in any one geographical region. This is described further under Concentration of insurance risk below.

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

The Syndicate makes use of reinsurance to mitigate the risk of incurring significant losses linked to one event, including excess of loss, stop loss, quota share and catastrophe reinsurance. Where an individual exposure is deemed surplus to the Syndicate's appetite additional facultative reinsurance is also purchased.

Concentration of underwriting risk

The Syndicate's exposure to insurance risk is diversified. The following tables provide an analysis of the geographical breakdown and by class of business, which the directors consider to be the major types of insurance exposures.

Premium by class of business and geographic analysis is shown below:

Year 2023	Accident & Health £000	Casualty £000	Marine, aviation and transport £000	Discontinued £000	Reinsurance £000	Total £000
UK	6,587	12,979	8,006	2	35,689	63,263
EU	-	-	-	-	8,224	8,224
US	5,379	10,600	6,539	3	29,151	51,672
Canada	357	703	434	-	1,926	3,420
Other	3,462	6,821	4,207	1	18,753	33,244
Total	**15,785**	**31,103**	**19,186**	**6**	**93,743**	**159,823**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Insurance Risk (continued)

Concentration of underwriting risk (continued)

Restated Year 2022	Accident & Health £000	Casualty* £000	Marine, aviation and transport £000	Discontinued* £000	Reinsurance £000	Total £000
UK	4,931	4,105	5,530	12	24,597	39,175
EU	-	-	-	-	5,488	5,488
US	4,938	4,099	5,539	25	24,638	39,239
Canada	397	330	445	1	1,980	3,153
Other	2,846	2,365	3,192	11	14,197	22,611
Total	13,112	10,899	14,706	49	70,900	109,666

***** The classes of businesses disclosed have been restated to more accurately mirror the management of the business and the underlying risks. The previously disclosed ' Fire and other damage to property' has been split and restated as 'Casualty' and 'Discontinued'. Total amounts disclosed remain unchanged.

Claims liabilities by class of business are shown below: -

	2023			2022 (restated)*		
	Gross liabilities £000	**Reinsurance of liabilities £000**	**Net liabilities £000**	Gross liabilities £000	Reinsurance of liabilities £000	Net liabilities £000
Accident and health	**7,133**	**(2,363)**	**4,770**	8,413	-	8,413
Casualty	**21,141**	**(5,963)**	**15,178**	7,016	(398)	6,618
Marine, aviation and transport	**27,644**	**(16,147)**	**11,497**	21,776	(5,855)	15,921
Discontinued	**3,433**	**(2,890)**	**543**	6,409	(939)	5,470
Reinsurance	**160,892**	**(94,809)**	**66,083**	154,312	(5,835)	148,477
Total	**220,243**	**(122,172)**	**98,071**	197,926	(13,027)	184,899

* The classes of businesses disclosed have been restated to more accurately mirror the management of the business and the underlying risks. The previously disclosed ' Fire and other damage to property' has been split and restated as 'Casualty' and 'Discontinued'. Total amounts disclosed remain unchanged.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Insurance Risk (continued)

Concentration of underwriting risk (continued)

The geographical concentration of the outstanding claims liabilities is noted below. This is based on the location of the risk exposure: -

	2023			2022		
	Gross liabilities £000	Reinsurance of liabilities £000	Net claims outstanding liabilities £000	Gross liabilities £000	Reinsurance of liabilities £000	Net claims outstanding liabilities £000
UK	**20,876**	**(13,683)**	**7,193**	19,400	(1,541)	17,859
EU	**3,126**	**(1,935)**	**1,191**	2,712	(208)	2,504
US	**104,749**	**(56,421)**	**48,328**	92,364	(6,023)	86,341
Canada	**19,582**	**(8,147)**	**11,435**	21,697	(944)	20,753
Other	**71,910**	**(41,986)**	**29,924**	61,753	(4,311)	57,442
Total	**220,243**	**(122,172)**	**98,071**	197,926	(13,027)	184,899

The Syndicate's Realistic Disaster Scenarios (RDS) provide an estimate of the effect on the Syndicate's results on an aggregation of the claims arising from a large range of disasters. This includes those specified by Lloyd's. The table on the following page was taken from the July 2023 submission to Lloyd's, which included industry loss data that was provided by Lloyds'. It also illustrates the effect of the RDS on the underwriting result for the Syndicate.

Year 2023	Industry Loss £Bn	Syndicate Gross Loss £m	Syndicate Net loss £m
Event			
Florida Windstorm – Miami Dade	**102.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Florida Windstorm – Pinellas	**105.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Gulf of Mexico Windstorm	**92.7**	**1.0**	**0.6**
North East Windstorm	**63.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Carolinas Windstorm	**30.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**
California Earthquake – Los Angeles	**61.3**	**3.8**	**3.4**
California Earthquake – San Francisco	**62.8**	**4.0**	**3.5**
New Madrid Earthquake	**34.6**	**3.7**	**3.3**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Insurance Risk (continued)

Management of reserving risk

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

The Syndicate Managing Agent's in house actuaries perform a reserving analysis on a quarterly basis, liaising closely with underwriters and claims staff. The aim of this exercise is to produce a probability-weighted average of the expected future cash outflows arising from the settlement of incurred claims. These projections include an analysis of claims development compared to the previous 'best estimate' projections. The selected reserving best estimate is reviewed annually by external consulting actuaries.

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

In arriving at the level of claims provisions a margin for uncertainty is applied over and above the actuarial best estimate which reduces the possibility of adverse claims development during run-off.

Reserving risk key assumptions

The principal assumption underlying the liability estimates is that the future claims development will follow a similar pattern to past claims development. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claim handling costs, claim inflation factors and claim numbers for each underwriting year. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends can be applied in the future. The assumptions used to determine the sensitivity have not changed from the prior year on attritional losses and Cat losses.

Sensitivity to reserving risk

The liabilities established could be significantly lower or higher than the ultimate cost of settling the claims arising. This level of uncertainty varies between the classes of business and the nature of the risk being underwritten and can arise from developments in case reserving for large losses and catastrophes, or from changes in estimates of claims incurred but not reported (IBNR).

The provision for claims outstanding is the key insurance risk faced by the Syndicate. Consistent with last year, the directors consider that a 7.5% variation in the value of claims outstanding is a realistic spread of the uncertainty. Overall, a 7.5% variation in the value of total claims outstanding is considered, the effect this would have on profit and member's balance and hence the Syndicate is illustrated in the tables below:

	2023 Gross		2023 Net	
	7.5% increase £000	7.5% decrease £000	7.5% increase £000	7.5% decrease £000
Accident & Health	**(519)**	**519**	**(338)**	**338**
Casualty	**(1,578)**	**1,578**	**(1,131)**	**1,131**
Marine, aviation and transport	**(2,038)**	**2,038**	**(781)**	**781**
Discontinued	**(235)**	**235**	**(4)**	**4**
Reinsurance	**(11,887)**	**11,887**	**(4,776)**	**4,776**
Total	**(16,257)**	**16,257**	**(7,030)**	**7,030**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Sensitivity to reserving risk (continued)

	2022 Gross		2022 Net	
	7.5% increase	7.5% decrease	7.5% increase	7.5% decrease
Restated	£000	£000	£000	£000
Accident & Health	(615)	615	(615)	615
Casualty*	(518)	518	(489)	489
Marine, aviation and transport	(1,598)	1,598	(1,159)	1,159
Discontinued*	(458)	458	(387)	387
Reinsurance	(11,310)	11,310	(10,872)	10,872
Total	(14,499)	14,499	(13,522)	13,522

* The classes of businesses disclosed have been restated to more accurately mirror the management of the business and the underlying risks. The previously disclosed ' Fire and other damage to property' has been split and restated as 'Casualty' and 'Discontinued'. Total amounts disclosed remain unchanged.

Financial risk

The focus of financial risk management for the Syndicate is ensuring that the proceeds from its financial assets are sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The investment management objective is to invest conservatively in easily realisable, highly rated securities, whilst ensuring that the assets and liabilities are managed on a cash flow and duration basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Syndicate if a counterparty fails to discharge a contractual obligation.

The Syndicate is exposed to credit risk in respect of the following:

- Reinsurers' share of insurance liabilities
- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of settled claims
- Debt securities
- Amounts due from intermediaries
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Other debtors and accrued interest

Management of credit risk

The nature of the Syndicate's exposures to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing credit risk have not changed significantly from the prior year. The key aspect of credit risk is the risk of default by one or more of the Syndicate's reinsurers. Pallas Reinsurance Company Ltd is the largest of the Syndicate's reinsurers following the LPT transaction which was executed on 30 June 2023. At 31 December 2023 the reinsurance reserves recoverable amounted to $147m. To mitigate the risk of default, the transaction was conducted on a funds withheld basis and there is an amount of funds withheld of $127m plus collateral equal to 120% of the reinsured exposure, posted by Pallas Reinsurance Company Ltd into a trust account for the benefit of Syndicate 1945.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

The Board's policy in respect of credit risk exposure to reinsurers is that the Syndicate will normally only reinsure with businesses rated in the A range (S & P or AM Best) or higher. SIMA participates in the Sirius Group Security Committee which assesses and is required to approve all new reinsurers before business is placed with them.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Syndicate's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the Syndicate remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract. In addition, management assesses the creditworthiness of all reinsurers and intermediaries by reviewing credit grades provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information. The recent payment history of reinsurers is also used to update the reinsurance purchasing strategy. Where ratings are lower than A range (S & P or AM Best) and in certain other circumstances, deposits from reinsurers may be held as collateral.

Other elements of credit risk are managed by monitoring exposure to individual counterparties and participation in money market funds and collective investment schemes.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets and reinsurance assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The Syndicate does not purchase any credit enhancements (such as guarantees, credit derivatives and netting arrangements that do not qualify for offset). The following table analyses the credit rating by investment grade of financial investments of financial assets that are neither past due, nor impaired.

Credit rating for financial assets that are neither past due or impaired							
Year 2023	AAA £000	AA £000	A £000	BBB £000	BB or less £000	Not rated £000	Total £000
Financial investments							
Shares & other variable yield securities & Unit trusts	**7,421**	**55,124**	**21,708**	**521**	**-**	**1,663**	**86,437**
Debt Securities	**37,871**	**12,417**	**44,763**	**7,827**	**-**	**-**	**102,878**
Other assets							
Deposits with ceding undertakings	**-**	**-**	**3,445**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,445**
Overseas deposits	**4,065**	**704**	**538**	**486**	**620**	**495**	**6,908**
Other investments	**-**	**-**	**730**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**730**
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	**-**	**-**	**18,458**	**-**	**-**	**103,714**	**122,172**
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	**-**	**-**	**2,434**	**-**	**-**	**1,132**	**3,566**
Cash at bank and in hand	**-**	**-**	**29,634**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,634**
Total	**49,357**	**68,245**	**121,710**	**8,833**	**620**	**107,005**	**355,770**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Credit rating for financial assets that are neither past due or impaired							
Year 2022	AAA £000	AA £000	A £000	BBB £000	BB or less £000	Not rated £000	Total £000
Financial investments							
Shares & other variable yield securities & Unit trusts	2,202	37,350	9,674	111	-	1,882	51,219
Debt Securities	54,946	10,587	45,382	3,568	-	-	114,483
Other assets							
Deposits with ceding undertakings	-	-	3,110	-	-	-	3,110
Overseas deposits	3,324	763	465	434	588	344	5,918
Other investments	-	-	2,401	-	-	-	2,401
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	-	-	12,004	-	-	1,023	13,027
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	-	1,225	-	-	955	2,180
Cash at bank and in hand	-	-	21,867	-	-	-	21,867
Total	60,472	48,700	96,128	4,113	588	4,204	214,205

At the end of the year the largest concentration of credit risk to the Syndicate was Citibank NA £32.9m (2022: £27.1m) and to the United States Government £27.5m (2022 £37.5m). Cash held at Citibank NA at the end of the year was classified as A rated, in line with the treatment at 2022.

Financial assets that are past due or impaired

The Syndicate has some debtors arising from direct insurance and reinsurance operations that are past due but not impaired at the reporting date. The Syndicate has no financial assets that are impaired at the reporting date.

In preparation of this analysis debtors have been individually assessed for impairment by considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the counterparty's financial position, patterns of historical payment information and disputes with counterparties. An analysis of the carrying amounts of past due or impaired debtors is presented in the following page.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Year 2023	Neither past due nor impaired £000	Past due £000	Impaired £000	Total £000
Shares & other variable yield securities & unit trusts	**86,437**	**-**	**-**	**86,437**
Debt securities	**102,878**			**102,878**
Overseas deposits	**6,908**	**-**	**-**	**6,908**
Other Investments	**730**	**-**	**-**	**730**
Deposits with ceding undertakings	**3,445**	**-**	**-**	**3,445**
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	**122,172**	**-**	**-**	**122,172**
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	**3,565**	**1,115**	**-**	**4,680**
Cash at bank and in hand	**29,634**	**-**	**-**	**29,634**
Insurance debtors	**25,802**	**-**	**-**	**25,802**
Other debtors	**69,887**	**-**	**-**	**69,887**
Total credit risk	**451,458**	**1,115**	**-**	**452,573**

Year 2022	Neither past due nor impaired £000	Past due £000	Impaired £000	Total £000
Shares & other variable yield securities & unit trusts	51,219	-	-	51,219
Debt securities	114,483			114,483
Overseas deposits	5,918	-	-	5,918
Other Investments	2,401	-	-	2,401
Deposits with ceding undertakings	3,110	-	-	3,110
Reinsurers' share of claims outstanding	13,027	-	-	13,027
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	2,180	539	-	2,719
Cash at bank and in hand	21,867	-	-	21,867
Insurance debtors	15,190	-	-	15,190
Other debtors	58,829	-	-	58,829
Total credit risk	288,224	539	-	288,763

Reinsurance recovery amounts which are past due of £1,115k (2022: £539k) are considered to be fully recoverable. These amounts are not in dispute.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Syndicate will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations arising from its insurance contracts and financial liabilities. The Syndicate is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources mainly from claims arising from insurance contracts.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The nature of the Syndicate's exposures to liquidity risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing liquidity risk have not changed significantly from the prior year.

Management of liquidity risk

The Syndicate's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

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

- Forecasts are prepared and revised on a regular basis to predict cash outflows from insurance contracts over the short, medium and long term
- The Syndicate purchases assets with durations not greater than its estimated insurance contract outflows
- Assets purchased by the Syndicate are required to satisfy specified marketability requirements
- The Syndicate maintains cash and liquid assets to meet daily calls on its insurance contracts
- The Syndicate holds a working capital borrowing facility from Sirius International Insurance Corporation (publ) (SINT) to enable cash to be raised in a relatively short time-span
- The Syndicate regularly reviews its contingency funding plans to ensure that adequate liquid financial resources are in place to meet obligations as they fall due in the event of reasonably foreseeable abnormal circumstances.

The maturity analysis presented in the table below shows the remaining contractual maturities for the Syndicate's (re)insurance contracts and other liabilities. For (re)insurance contracts, the contractual maturity is the estimated date when the gross undiscounted contractually required cash flows will occur. Financial assets have a maturity profile of less than one year.

		Undiscounted net cash flows					
Year 2023	Carrying amount £000	Less than 1 year £000	1-3 years £000	3-5 years £000	5-10 years £000	More than 10 years £000	Total £000
Outstanding claim liabilities	**220,243**	**71,715**	**65,621**	**35,143**	**35,982**	**11,782**	**220,243**
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	**1,551**	**1,551**	-	-	-	-	**1,551**
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	**17,850**	**17,850**	-	-	-	-	**17,850**
Deposits received from reinsurers	**83,775**	**27,279**	**24,960**	**13,368**	**18,168**	-	**83,775**
Other creditors	**237**	**237**	-	-	-	-	**237**
Total	**323,656**	**118,632**	**90,581**	**48,511**	**54,150**	**11,782**	**323,656**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

	Undiscounted net cash flows						
Year 2022	Carrying amount £000	Less than 1 year £000	1-3 years £000	3-5 years £000	5-10 years £000	More than 10 years £000	Total £000
Outstanding claim liabilities	197,926	69,105	60,201	29,596	29,327	9697	197,926
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	1,279	1,279	-	-	-	-	1,279
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	12,434	12,422	12	-	-	-	12,434
Other creditors	524	524	-	-	-	-	524
Total	212,163	83,330	60,213	29,596	29,327	9,697	212,163

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The nature of the Syndicate exposures to market risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing market risk have not changed significantly from the prior year.

Management of market risk

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises primarily from the Syndicate's financial investments, cash and overseas deposits. The risk of changes in the fair value of these assets is managed by primarily investing in short-duration financial investments and cash and cash equivalents. The Investment Committee monitors the duration of these assets on a periodic basis.

Currency risk

The Syndicate writes business primarily in US Dollar, Australian Dollar, Sterling, Canadian Dollar and Euro, and is therefore exposed to currency risk arising from fluctuations in the exchange rates of Sterling against these currencies.

The foreign exchange policy is to maintain assets in the currency in which the cash flows from liabilities are to be settled in order to hedge the currency risk inherent in these contracts.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

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

Year 2023	UK £ £000	US $ £000	CAD $ £000	Euro £000	AUD $ £000	Other £000	Total £000
Total assets	**24,779**	**372,757**	**17,529**	**13,551**	**20,021**	**3,936**	**452,573**
Total liabilities	**(44,850)**	**(347,516)**	**(7,047)**	**(12,515)**	**(11,724)**	**(2,847)**	**(426,499)**
Net (liabilities)/assets	**(20,071)**	**25,241**	**10,482**	**1,036**	**8,297**	**1,089**	**26,074**

Year 2022	UK £ £000	US $ £000	CAD $ £000	Euro £000	AUD $ £000	Other £000	Total £000
Total assets	17,149	228,806	14,617	10,423	15,919	1,849	288,763
Total liabilities	(44,157)	(213,022)	(6,267)	(9,591)	(12,967)	(9,825)	(295,829)
Net (liabilities)/assets	(27,008)	15,784	8,350	832	2,952	(7,976)	(7,066)

The most significant net liability position arises in sterling, due to the need to fund operating expenses in sterling. This may be managed by a sale of currencies that have a surplus or by utilisation of the Working Capital Facility mentioned in Note 19.

The currency translation differences are found in the statement of comprehensive income, a loss for 2023 of £0.4m (2022: gain of £0.5m).

Sensitivity analysis to market risks for financial instruments

An analysis of the Syndicate's sensitivity to interest rate, currency and other price risk is presented in the table below. The table shows the effect on profit or loss of reasonably possible changes in the relevant risk variable, assuming that all other variables remain constant, if that change had occurred at the end of the reporting year and had been applied to the risk exposures at that date.

	2023 Impact on net assets £000	2022 Impact on net assets £000
Interest rate risk		
+ 50 basis points shift in interest rates	**(995)**	(733)
- 50 basis points shift in interest rates	**995**	733
Currency risk		
10 percent increase in USD/GBP exchange rate	**(4,195)**	(1,813)
10 percent decrease in USD/GBP exchange rate	**4,195**	1,813
10 percent increase in USD/Euro exchange rate	**104**	83
10 percent decrease in USD/Euro exchange rate	**(104)**	(83)
10 percent increase in USD/AUD exchange rate	**830**	295
10 percent decrease in USD /AUD exchange rate	**(830)**	(295)

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The impact of the reasonably possible changes in the risk variables on Members' balances would be the same, since the Syndicate recognises all changes in recognised assets and liabilities in profit or loss.

A 10% increase (or decrease) in exchange rates, a 50 basis point increase in yield curves and a 50 basis point decrease in yield curves have been selected on the basis that these are considered to be reasonably possible changes in these risk variables over the following year. Should yields increase or decrease by more or less than 50 basis points the impact on net assets would increase or decrease proportionally.

The sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect of a change in a key variable while other assumptions remain unchanged. However, the occurrence of a change in a single market factor may lead to changes in other market factors as a result of correlations.

The sensitivity analysis is based on the Syndicate's financial position at the reporting date and may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs.

Capital management

Capital framework at Lloyd's

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

Capital framework at Lloyd's (continued)

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

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

Although, as described below, Lloyd's capital setting processes use a capital requirement set at syndicate level as a starting point, the requirement to meet Solvency II and Lloyd's capital requirements apply at overall and member level only respectively, not at syndicate level. Accordingly, the capital requirement in respect of Syndicate 1945 is not disclosed in these Report and Accounts.

Lloyd's capital setting process

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

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

4. Risk and capital management (continued)

Lloyd’s capital setting process (continued)

A syndicate may be comprised of one or more underwriting members of Lloyd’s. Each member is liable for its own share of underwriting liabilities on the syndicates on which it is participating but not other members’ shares. Accordingly, the capital requirements that Lloyd’s sets for each member operates on a similar basis. Each member’s SCR shall thus be determined by the sum of the member’s share of the syndicate SCR ‘to ultimate’. Where a member participates on more than one syndicate, a credit for diversification is provided to reflect the spread of risk, but consistent with determining an SCR which reflects the capital requirement to cover a 1 in 200 loss ‘to ultimate’ for that member. Over and above this, Lloyd’s applies a capital uplift to the member’s capital requirement, known as the Economic Capital Assessment (ECA).

The purpose of this uplift, which is a Lloyd’s not a Solvency II requirement, is to meet Lloyd’s financial strength, licence and ratings objectives. The capital uplift applied for 2023 was 35% of the member’s SCR ‘to ultimate’.

Provision of capital by members

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

Accordingly, all of the assets less liabilities of the Syndicate, as represented in the member’s balances reported on the Statement of Financial Position on page 19 represent resources available to meet or a deduction to a member’s and Lloyd’s capital requirements.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

5. Analysis of underwriting result

Year 2023	Gross premiums written £000	Gross premiums earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000
Direct insurance						
Accident a health	**15,785**	**14,732**	**(9,610)**	**(5,095)**	**4,426**	**4,453**
Casualty	**31,103**	**24,798**	**(14,475)**	**(7,376)**	**(4,090)**	**(1,143)**
Marine, aviation and transport	**19,186**	**15,439**	**(9,291)**	**(2,791)**	**589**	**3,946**
Discontinued	**6**	**7**	**755**	**161**	**261**	**1,184**
Reinsurance	**93,743**	**83,248**	**(52,187)**	**(22,798)**	**9,797**	**18,060**
Total	**159,823**	**138,224**	**(84,808)**	**(37,899)**	**10,983**	**26,500**

Restated Year 2022	Gross premiums written £000	Gross premiums earned £000	Gross claims incurred £000	Gross operating expenses £000	Reinsurance balance £000	Total £000
Direct insurance						
Accident and health	13,112	12,328	(7,832)	(4,167)	20	349
Casualty*	10,898	6,395	(4,138)	(3,127)	(165)	(1,035)
Marine, aviation and transport	14,706	15,093	(7,935)	(2,604)	(3,756)	798
Discontinued*	50	1,151	7,089	(358)	(2,326)	5,556
Reinsurance	70,900	79,935	(47,916)	(24,529)	(2,477)	5,013
Total	109,666	114,902	(60,732)	(34,785)	(8,704)	10,681

* The classes of businesses disclosed have been restated to more accurately mirror the management of the business and the underlying risks. The previously disclosed ' Fire and other damage to property' has been split and restated as 'Casualty' and 'Discontinued'. Total amounts disclosed remain unchanged.

Current year underwriting results for the Part VII transfer of EU business to Lloyd’s Insurance Company Limited (LIC) have been reported under the Inwards Reinsurance class of business which is consistent with the presentation in the Income Statement: Technical Account – General Business.

The Syndicate recognised a profit of £16.0m in the year relating to the purchase of outward reinsurance (2022: loss of £6.6m).

The gross premiums written for inward business by geographic origin is presented in the table below:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
United Kingdom	**63,263**	39,175
European Union Member States	**8,224**	5,488
US	**51,672**	39,239
Canada	**3,420**	3,153
Other countries	**33,244**	22,611
Total gross premiums written	**159,823**	109,666

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

6. Claims outstanding

The tables below show the movements on claims reserves brought forward.

2023	Gross £000	Reinsurers' share £000	Net £000
At 1 January 2023	**197,926**	**(13,027)**	**184,899**
Claims incurred in current underwriting year	**47,267**	**(8,472)**	**38,795**
Claims incurred in prior underwriting years	**37,541**	**(121,731)**	**(84,190)**
Claims paid during the year	**(52,234)**	**20,360**	**(31,874)**
Foreign exchange	**(10,257)**	**698**	**(9,559)**
At 31 December 2023	**220,243**	**(122,172)**	**98,071**

2022	Gross £000	Reinsurers' share £000	Net £000
At 1 January 2022	167,230	(14,918)	152,312
Claims incurred in current underwriting year	40,809	(2,096)	38,713
Claims incurred in prior underwriting years	19,923	1,003	20,926
Claims paid during the year	(47,009)	4,443	(42,566)
Foreign exchange	16,973	(1,459)	15,514
At 31 December 2022	197,926	(13,027)	184,899

7. Net operating expenses

The Syndicate is charged a managing agency fee at a rate of 0.61% of stamp capacity (2022: 0.73%). In addition, all necessary expenses incurred in the administration of the Syndicate were charged to the Syndicate.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Acquisition costs:		
Brokerage and commissions	**36,684**	24,622
Other acquisitions costs	**2,289**	2,199
	38,973	26,821
Change in deferred acquisition costs	**(6,140)**	318
Administrative expenses	**8,424**	8,309
Members' standard personal expenses	**1,681**	1,478
Reinsurance commissions and profit participation	**(5,039)**	(2,141)
Net operating expenses	**37,899**	34,785

Total commissions for direct insurance business for the year amounted to £18.0m (2022: £10.7m).

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

7. Net operating expenses (continued)

During the year the Syndicate obtained the following services from the auditors:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Auditors' remuneration:		
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditors for the audit of these Report and Accounts	**299**	277
Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditors in respect of other audit related assurance services	**83**	83
Total	**382**	360

Fees payable to the Syndicate's auditors in respect of other audit related assurance services include all audit services in relation to the audit of Lloyd's reporting at year end 2023 and half year 2023. No fees were charged in respect of non-audit services (2022 £nil).

8. Directors, employees and management personnel compensation

Staff costs on behalf of the Syndicate are borne by another group undertaking, SiriusPoint International Insurance Corporation (publ) (SINT). Costs in respect of work done on behalf of the Syndicate are part of the management fee charged by SINT to the Syndicate but are not separately identifiable.

Directors' costs on behalf of the Syndicate are also borne by SINT and similarly costs in respect of work done on behalf of the Syndicate are part of the management fee charged by SINT to the Syndicate but are not separately identifiable. The directors have estimated the emoluments received that relate to their services to the Syndicate, which are included in the tables below.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Aggregate emoluments and other benefits	**1,164**	**1,760**
Pension contributions	**22**	**28**
Total	**1,186**	**1,788**

The highest paid director and active underwriter received the following remuneration for services provided to the Syndicate.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Aggregate emoluments and other benefits	**408**	600
Pension contributions	**4**	3
Total	**412**	603

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

9. Investment return

The investment return transferred from the technical account to the non-technical account comprises the following:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Investment income		
Interest	**4,893**	2,466
Realised gains	**1,681**	769
Unrealised gains	**3,165**	-
Investment expenses and charges:		
Investment management expenses, including interest	**(108)**	(91)
Losses on the realisation of investments	**(1,591)**	(2,578)
Unrealised losses	**(639)**	(1,155)
Total investment return	**7,401**	(589)

The total income, expenses, net gains or losses, including changes in fair value, recognised on all financial assets and financial liabilities comprises the following:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**4,000**	(1,272)
Interest income	**3,509**	774
Investment management expenses, excluding interest	**(108)**	(91)
Total investment return	**7,401**	(589)

The balances in the above table are inclusive of Funds in Syndicate (FIS) provided by syndicate's Member.

The tables below and on the following page presents the average amounts of funds in the year per currency and analyses by major currency the average investment yields in the year.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Average amount of Syndicate funds available for investment during the year		
Sterling	**11,219**	6,994
Euro	**6,621**	4,565
US dollar	**166,543**	143,568
Canadian dollar	**13,474**	11,235
Other	**16,599**	11,827
Total funds available for investment, in sterling	**214,456**	178,189

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

9. Investment return (continued)

	2023	2022
Annual investment yield		
Sterling	**2.05%**	1.27%
Euro	**0.71%**	0.20%
US dollar	**3.84%**	(0.48)%
Canadian dollar	**4.47%**	1.74%
Other	**1.40%**	(0.84)%
Total annual investment yield, in sterling	**3.50%**	(0.28)%

10. Financial investments

	Carrying value 2023 £000	Cost 2023 £000	Market value 2023 £000
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**86,437**	**86,437**	**86,437**
Debt securities and other fixed income securities:			
Government and supranational securities	**102,878**	**100,953**	**102,878**
Deposits with credit institutions	**730**	**730**	**730**
Total financial investments	**190,045**	**188,120**	**190,045**

	Carrying value 2022 £000	Cost 2022 £000	Market value 2022 £000
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	51,219	51,219	51,219
Debt securities and other fixed income securities:			
Government and supranational securities	114,483	116,171	114,483
Deposits with credit institutions	2,401	2,401	2,401
Total financial investments	168,103	169,791	168,103

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

10. Financial investments (continued)

The Syndicate classifies its financial instruments held at fair value in its balance sheet using a fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1 – The fair value is based on the unadjusted quoted prices in an active market, for identical assets or liabilities that the Syndicate can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Level 2 financial instruments are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – Level 3 financial instruments are financial assets and liabilities for which the values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable, and significant, to the fair value measurement.

The table below analyses financial instruments held at fair value in the Syndicate's balance sheet at the reporting date by its level in the fair value hierarchy.

2023	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	**15,410**	**69,500**	**1,527**	**86,437**
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	**23,870**	**79,008**	**-**	**102,878**
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	**730**	**-**	**-**	**730**
Total	**40,010**	**148,508**	**1,527**	**190,045**

2022	Level 1 £000	Level 2 £000	Level 3 £000	Total £000
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	12,915	36,777	1,527	51,219
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	38,661	75,822	-	114,483
Loans and deposits with credit institutions	2,401	-	-	2,401
Total	53,977	112,599	1,527	168,103

Information on the methods and assumptions used to determine fair values for each major category of financial instrument measured at fair value are provided below.

Units in unit trusts and other variable yield securities are held in money market funds. These shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts are generally categorised as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy except where they are not actively traded, in which case they are generally measured on prices of recent transactions in the same instrument. The Syndicate has no exposure to hedge funds.

Debt securities comprise of United States Government Treasury Notes and corporate bonds. These are actively traded and are valued using quoted prices provided by external pricing vendor.

At the reporting date all debt instruments assets were valued using valuation techniques based on observable market data.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

11. Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Amounts due from intermediaries	**25,802**	15,190
Due within one year	**25,802**	15,190

12. Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Due from ceding insurers and intermediaries	**39,111**	32,406
Due from reinsurers and intermediaries	**4,680**	2,719
Due within one year	**43,791**	35,125
Due from ceding insurers and intermediaries	**-**	14
Due after one year	**-**	14

13. Deferred acquisition costs

The table below shows changes in gross deferred acquisition cost assets during the year.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Balance at 1 January	**14,429**	13,408
Incurred costs deferred	**38,973**	26,821
Amortisation	**(32,833)**	(27,139)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**(814)**	1,339
Balance at 31 December	**19,755**	14,429

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

14. Year of account development

The table below shows the development of each year of account to its closure at 36 months.

Year of account	2012 & PY £000	2013 £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	Total £000
2011	(2,508)	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,344)
2012	(5,037)	270	6,564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,797
2013	-	(4,514)	4,545	4,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,433
2014	-	-	(5,886)	419	14,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,834
2015	-	-	-	(8,762)	(4,181)	3,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,752)
2016	-	-	-	-	(21,207)	(4,784)	(3,217)	-	-	-	-	-	(29,208)
2017	-	-	-	-	-	(43,574)	1,109	1,038	-	-	-	-	(41,427)
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,265)	(10,518)	(26,180)	-	-	-	(48,963)
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,484)	(3,041)	7,530	-	-	(995)
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,549)	5,945	14,735	-	(2,869)
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,671)	10,097	27,073	30,499
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,197)	13,508	(689)
2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,396)	(7,396)
Calendar year result	**(7,545)**	**(4,080)**	**5,223**	**(3,941)**	**(11,087)**	**(45,167)**	**(14,373)**	**(14,964)**	**(52,770)**	**6,804**	**10,635**	**33,185**	**(98,080)**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15. Claims development tables

The claims development is shown in the tables on the next page, both gross and net of reinsurance ceded, on an underwriting year basis. Balances have been translated at exchange rates prevailing at 31 December 2023 in all cases.

Pure underwriting year - gross	2013&Prior £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	Total £000
Estimate of cumulative incurred claims												
At end of underwriting year	**47,184**	**27,788**	**32,445**	**53,050**	**73,235**	**35,137**	**25,837**	**47,679**	**34,036**	**38,826**	**47,022**	**462,239**
One year later	**79,443**	**53,077**	**71,198**	**102,512**	**102,288**	**87,376**	**68,782**	**82,570**	**65,893**	**80,605**	**-**	**793,744**
Two years later	**68,693**	**46,038**	**75,066**	**112,109**	**108,825**	**140,069**	**73,033**	**80,504**	**66,431**	**-**	**-**	**770,768**
Three years later	**64,495**	**42,827**	**73,166**	**108,858**	**106,775**	**133,123**	**67,331**	**73,968**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**670,543**
Four years later	**63,252**	**43,057**	**74,086**	**119,853**	**105,480**	**128,166**	**67,978**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**601,872**
Five years later	**63,348**	**43,124**	**73,620**	**120,592**	**104,969**	**128,720**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**534,373**
Six years later	**62,952**	**43,317**	**73,789**	**120,709**	**104,010**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**404,777**
Seven years later	**63,007**	**43,312**	**73,632**	**120,993**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**300,944**
Eight years later	**62,893**	**43,281**	**74,082**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**180,256**
Nine years later	**62,985**	**43,306**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**106,291**
Ten years later	**62,948**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**62,948**
Total cumulative incurred claims	**62,948**	**43,306**	**74,082**	**120,993**	**104,010**	**128,720**	**67,978**	**73,968**	**66,431**	**80,605**	**47,022**	**870,063**
Total cumulative claims paid	**62,397**	**43,267**	**73,164**	**111,214**	**102,288**	**118,423**	**47,443**	**48,637**	**23,570**	**16,933**	**2,484**	**649,820**
Claims Outstanding per the Balance Sheet	**551**	**39**	**918**	**9,779**	**1,722**	**10,297**	**20,535**	**25,331**	**42,861**	**63,672**	**44,538**	**220,243**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

15. Claims development tables (continued)

Pure underwriting year - net	2013&Prior £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2022 £000	2023 £000	Total £000
Estimate of cumulative incurred claims												
At end of underwriting year	47,184	26,634	31,019	49,696	63,088	33,502	24,386	45,560	31,919	36,826	38,596	428,410
One year later	79,443	49,746	65,230	91,449	93,534	82,053	66,379	76,017	62,566	71,621	-	738,038
Two years later	68,693	43,547	69,697	100,667	100,389	110,151	71,652	75,386	21,515	-	-	661,697
Three years later	64,495	40,770	67,320	97,538	98,595	104,339	64,507	42,980	-	-	-	580,544
Four years later	63,252	40,860	67,696	105,673	97,257	101,744	43,165	-	-	-	-	519,647
Five years later	63,348	40,925	67,263	106,172	96,768	88,331	-	-	-	-	-	462,807
Six years later	62,952	41,118	67,413	106,084	93,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,520
Seven years later	63,007	41,112	67,239	98,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,155
Eight years later	62,893	41,082	66,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,449
Nine years later	62,985	41,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,054
Ten years later	62,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,327
Total cumulative incurred claims	62,327	41,069	66,474	98,797	93,953	88,331	43,165	42,980	21,515	71,621	38,596	668,828
Total cumulative claims paid	62,284	41,066	66,414	98,769	93,875	88,107	42,820	42,363	17,320	15,325	2,414	570,757
Claims Outstanding per the Balance Sheet	**43**	**3**	**60**	**28**	**78**	**224**	**345**	**617**	**4,195**	**56,296**	**36,182**	**98,071**

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

16. Technical Provisions

The table below shows changes in the insurance contract liabilities and assets from the beginning of the year to the end of the year.

	2023 Gross provisions £000	2023 Reinsurance assets £000	2023 Net £000	2022 Gross provisions £000	2022 Reinsurance assets £000	2022 Net £000
Incurred claims outstanding:						
Claims notified	**61,247**	**(6,972)**	**54,275**	55,415	(5,134)	50,281
Claims incurred but not reported	**136,679**	**(6,055)**	**130,624**	111,815	(9,784)	102,031
Balance at 1 January	**197,926**	**(13,027)**	**184,899**	167,230	(14,918)	152,312
Change in prior year provisions	**(12,238)**	**(101,441)**	**(113,679)**	(23,620)	5,419	(18,201)
Expected cost of current year claims	**97,046**	**(28,763)**	**68,283**	84,351	(6,512)	77,839
Claims paid during the year	**(52,234)**	**20,360**	**(31,874)**	(47,009)	4,443	(42,566)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	**(10,257)**	**699**	**(9,558)**	16,974	(1,459)	15,515
Balance at 31 December	**220,243**	**(122,172)**	**98,071**	197,926	(13,027)	184,899
Claims notified	**75,714**	**(46,947)**	**28,767**	61,247	(6,972)	54,275
Claims incurred but not reported	**144,529**	**(75,225)**	**69,304**	136,679	(6,055)	130,624
Balance at 31 December	**220,243**	**(122,172)**	**98,071**	197,926	(13,027)	184,899
Unearned premiums						
Balance at 1 January	**58,528**	**(6,546)**	**51,981**	57,244	(3,500)	53,744
Premiums written during the year	**159,823**	**(119,686)**	**40,137**	109,666	(12,388)	97,278
Premiums earned during the year	**(138,224)**	**119,221**	**(19,003)**	(114,902)	9,797	(105,105)
Effect of movements in exchange rate	**(3,559)**	**382**	**(3,177)**	6,520	(455)	6,064
Balance at 31 December	**76,568**	**(6,629)**	**69,938**	58,528	(6,546)	51,981

There was a positive run-off deviation in the year of £12.2m made up £15.1m Accident and Health, £1.3m Marine and £0.9m Energy and £9.3m discontinued which was offset by an adverse deviation of £14.4m in Casualty.

During 2022, there was a positive run-off deviation in the year of £23.6m made up £17.7m Accident and Health, £8m Contingency, £0.5m Marine and Energy and £13m property which was offset by an adverse deviation of £15.6m in Casualty.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

17. Creditors

Within one year	2023 £000	2022 £000
Creditors arising out of direct insurance	**1,551**	1,279
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	**17,850**	12,422
Other creditors	**237**	524
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**19,638**	14,225

After one year	2023 £000	2022 £000
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	-	12
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	12

Other creditors include £2k (2022: £3k) due to Sirius International Managing Agency Limited.

18. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	**29,634**	21,867
Deposits with credit institutions	**72,406**	42,105
Total cash and cash equivalents	**102,040**	63,972

Only deposits with credit institutions with maturities of three months or less that are used by the Syndicate in the management of its short-term commitments are included in cash and cash equivalents.

19. Related parties

For the year to 31 December 2023 managing agent fees of £0.7m were paid to SIMA (2022: £0.7m). No service charges were paid to SIMA in the year (2022 £nil).

SiriusPoint International Insurance Corporation (publ) (SINT), the parent company of both SIMA and Sirius International Corporate Member Limited (SICM), provided management services to the Syndicate in 2023. The amount recharged in respect of this was £9.6m (2022: £9.2m). A balance of £24.4m was outstanding at the end of the year (2022: £23.2m). In addition, expenses of £0.3m were paid by SINT on behalf of the Syndicate and recovered (2022: £0.3m).

Copies of the audited Report and Accounts of the Managing Agency, the Corporate Member and SiriusPoint International Insurance Corporation (publ) (SINT) can be obtained by application to the Managing Agent's registered office listed on page 2. The smallest and largest entity that these Report and Accounts are consolidated into is SiriusPoint Limited.

Notes to the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

19. Related parties (continued)

The drawdown facility provided to the Syndicate by SINT remains in place, and permits drawdowns in any settlement currency. The Syndicate has not drawdown on this facility during 2023 and it remains fully unutilised.

The sole capital provider for the Syndicate is Sirius International Corporate Member Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of SINT.

SiriusPoint America, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SINT, cedes business to Syndicate 1945. During 2023, premium ceded amounted to £nil with related brokerage and commissions of £nil and claims incurred of £0.3m (2022 premium £0.1m, brokerage and commissions £nil and claims £0.5m). The underwriting balance is £nil payable (2022: £nil payable).

SiriusPoint International Insurance Corporation (publ) (SINT) reinsures Syndicate 1945. During 2023, premiums ceded under these reinsurance contracts amounted to £2.0m with related ceding commission of £0.5m and claims recoverable were £nil (2022 premiums £2.1m, ceding commission £0.5m and recoveries £0.1m). The outstanding underwriting balance is £2.2m payable. (2022: £3.7m payable).

All transactions with related parties were conducted on an arms length basis as if they were any other transactions conducted in the course of the Syndicate's business.

The ultimate parent company of SIMA is SiriusPoint Limited, whose registered office address is Point Building, 3 Waterloo Lane, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda.

20. Other debtors

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Claims Floats	**4,163**	5,067
Taxes	**45**	229
Premium Deposit	**90**	90
Intercompany balance	**53**	13
Total other debtors	**4,351**	5,399

21. Off-balance sheet items

The Syndicate has not been party to any arrangement, which is not reflected in its statement of financial position, where material risks and benefits arise for the Syndicate.

22. Post Balance Sheet events

There are no material post balance sheet events.