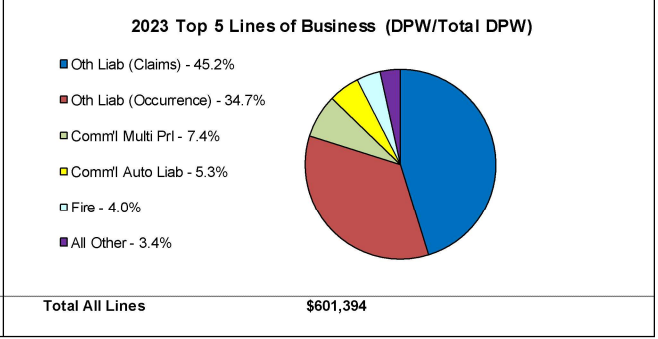
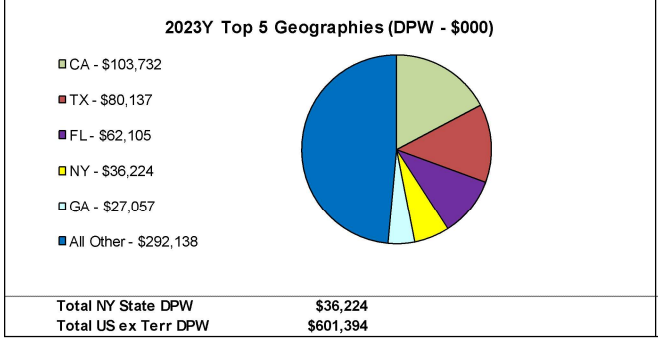
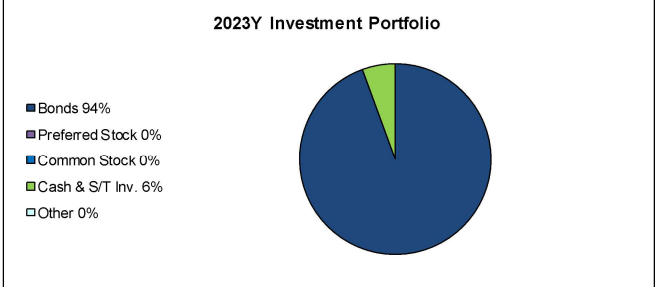
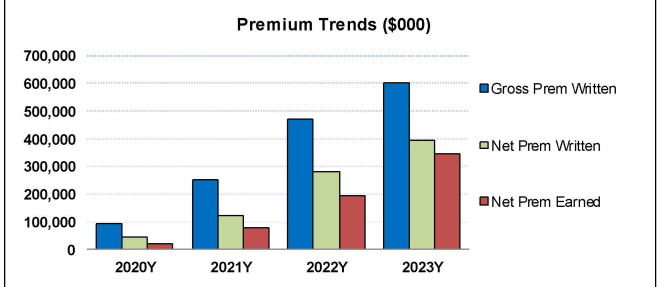
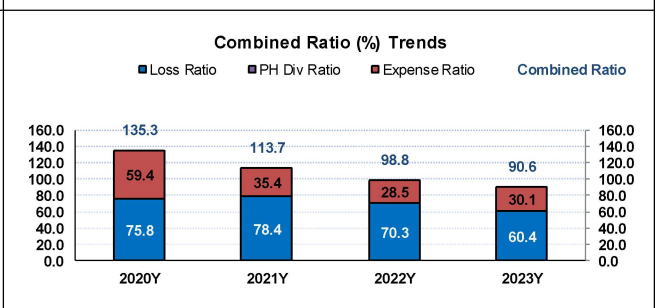
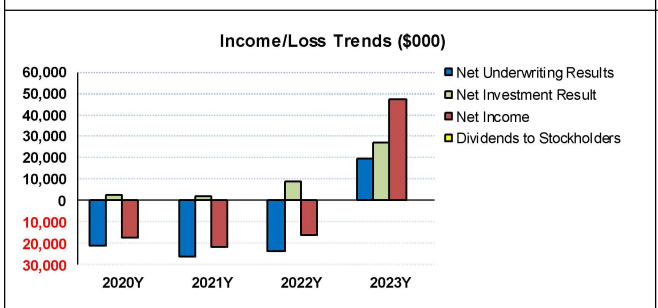




ASCOT SPECIALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, NAIC #45055
PARENT – Canada Pension Plan Investment Board

Dollars in 000

	2020Y	2021Y	2022Y	2023Y		2020Y	2021Y	2022Y	2023Y
Total Assets	132,928	404,012	685,665	1,069,504	RBC Ratio (%)	576.3	893.0	569.3	550.4
Total Liabilities	66,159	195,304	405,769	624,761	2yr Res Development	0	-461	734	1,854
Policyholder Surplus	66,769	208,709	279,896	444,743	2yr Dev / Surplus	0.0%	-71.9%	109.9%	88.8%
Cash & Invested Assets	121,315	369,040	618,557	985,203	Affiliated Common Stock	0	0	0	0
Cash & Invested Assets / Total Assets	91.3%	91.3%	90.2%	92.1%	Affiliated CS / Surplus	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Net Cash from Operations	18,733	83,404	159,151	250,887	Net Reins Recoverable	38,093	123,221	222,358	310,900
Loss & LAE Reserves	18,425	69,430	175,543	338,955	Net Reins Rec / Surplus	57.1%	59.0%	79.4%	69.9%
Loss & LAE Reserves/Surplus	27.6%	33.3%	62.7%	76.2%	AMB / S&P Ratings	A / NR	A / NR	A / NR	A / NR



TOP 5 REINSURERS FOR ASCOT SPECIALTY INSURANCE CO. BY GROSS RECOVERABLES

PERIOD: 2023Y

Dollars in 000

Reinsurer	Reinsurance Class	Reins Authorized Status	Gross Recov	Over 120 Days Overdue
1 - Partner Reinsurance Company of the U.S.	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	41,968	0
2 - Renaissance Reinsurance U.S. Inc.	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	30,207	0
3 - ACE Property and Casualty Insurance Company	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	29,275	0
4 - Munich Reinsurance America, Inc.	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	27,400	0
5 - Odyssey Reinsurance Company	US Unaffiliated	Authorized	23,058	0

Important Information Regarding Financial Summaries

This financial summary contains information helpful to New York excess lines brokers in meeting their non-delegable duty to use "due care" in the selection of a financially secure excess line insurer. Definitions of the financial terms used in the summaries appear as pop-up boxes when hovering your mouse over the corresponding text. For additional guidance on assessing insurance company financial statements, please reference "ELANY COMPLIANCE ADVISOR: FUNDAMENTALS OF INSURANCE COMPANY FINANCIAL ANALYSIS".

The Excess Line Association of New York has compiled the insurance company financial information from the Annual Statutory Financial Statements. All ratios, charts, and graphs are based on the compiled information. We have made every effort to ensure all information transcribed for these pages is correct. However, the Excess Line Association of New York cannot attest to the accuracy of data provided by its sources, nor do we make any warranties, either expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or completeness of information presented in this document. We assume no responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the use of this information.

HISTORY

Ascot Specialty Insurance Company (Ascot Specialty) was incorporated in 1974, in Rhode Island, as Frontier Insurance Company. The company was renamed Coventry Insurance Company in 1986 and went dormant in 1989. In 2017, the company was acquired by Greyhawk Insurance Company (GIC) and renamed Greyhawk Specialty Insurance Company (GSIC). In October 2018, GIC and GSIC were acquired by Ascot US Holding Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Ascot Group, Ltd (Ascot) (Bermuda), itself wholly owned by the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB). The company was re-activated and recapitalized in 2018 to expand Ascot United States business writing in; Environmental Liability, Professional Lines, Mergers and Acquisition, and Property, as facilitated through its Lloyds syndicate 1414, and its programs and program business. Ascot Specialty became eligible in New York in May 2019. As of December 31, 2023, the company is licensed in Rhode Island and eligible to write surplus lines insurance in forty-nine (49) states and the District of Columbia.

REINSURANCE

Ascot Specialty started writing new business in 2019 after having been dormant for many years, as such has limited historical reported claims experience. The Company cedes to various unaffiliated named reinsurers. The Company benefits from a contractual indemnity from the former owner of the Company, Atlas General Holdings, LLC, whereby all insurance and non- insurance obligations, liabilities, and contingencies not otherwise disclosed to the Company as at October 4, 2018, date of Acquisition by AGL, are fully indemnified by Atlas.

HOLDING COMPANY

Founded in 1997 with headquarters in Toronto, Canada, The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CCP Investment Board) invests pension investments and maintains and pays pensions on behalf of over 20 million Canadians. The CCP Investment Board is a Canadian Crown Corporation and recognized as a private equity company. Founded in 2001, the Ascot Group is a Bermuda domiciled specialty insurance and reinsurance business with four (4) operating divisions: Ascot Underwriting, the Managing Agency for Lloyd's Syndicate 1414; Ascot Bermuda, which writes excess insurance and reinsurance; Ascot U.S., a specialty insurance provider to middle market customers and Ethos Specialty, a New York headquartered Managing General Underwriter (MGU). Ascot specializes in global reinsurance, property, marine hull & liability, cargo, terrorism and political risk, energy, specie & fine art, casualty, personal accident, renewable energy and healthcare. AM Best collectively rates the seven (7) insurance subsidiaries of Ascot Group, including Ascot Specialty Insurance Company. For the years 2020 through 2023, AM Best rated the group 'A', and its ultimate parent, CPPIB, was rated 'AAA' by S&P. The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) does not file publicly available financial information.

SUBSEQUENT NOTEWORTHY OBSERVATIONS

Last revised: May 2024

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Financial Term	Definition
2y Dev/Surplus (IRIS #12)	Reflects the magnitude of two years of loss reserve development in relation to prior reported surplus. A positive ratio indicates the portion of reserves that may have been underestimated in prior years in relation to prior year's surplus. A negative ratio indicates the portion of reserves that may have been overestimated in prior years in relation to prior year's surplus.
2yr Res Development	The two-year increase or decrease in loss and loss adjustment expenses as a result of the re-estimation of reserves. A positive number indicates that reserves may have been underestimated in prior years. A negative number indicates that reserves may have been overestimated in prior years.
Affiliated Common Stock	The amount of common stock owned by the insurer that represents investments in affiliates or subsidiaries.
Affiliated CS / Surplus	The percentage of surplus that is comprised of investments in affiliates or subsidiaries.
AMB / S&P Ratings	Financial strength ratings from AM Best Company and Standard & Poor's. ¹
Cash & Invested Assets	Bonds, stocks, mortgage loans on real estate, real estate, cash related investments, contract loans, invested assets, write-ins and receivable for securities.
Cash & Invested Assets/Total Assets	A measure of liquidity that indicates the portion of assets held in cash or marketable securities.
Combined Ratio	A measure of overall underwriting profitability. It is the sum of the loss and expense ratios. A combined ratio of less than 100% indicates an underwriting profit.
Dividends to Stockholders	Distribution of earnings to stockholders paid in the form of money, stock, scrip, etc. The amount is decided by the board of directors.
DPW – Direct Premiums Written	Premiums written including gross premiums booked, adjusted for additional or return premiums, on policies where the company is the primary or direct carrier, as it relates to a specific line of business.
Expense Ratio	The ratio of underwriting expenses to net premiums written. The ratio represents the percentage of net premiums written that went toward underwriting expenses, such as commissions to agents and brokers, state and municipal taxes, salaries, employee benefits and other operating costs.
Gross Premiums	The total premium written and assumed by an insurer before deductions for reinsurance.
Loss & LAE Reserves	The estimated liability for unpaid insurance claims that have occurred as of a given evaluation date. Usually includes losses incurred but not reported (IBNR), losses due but not yet paid, and amounts not yet due. For individual claims, the loss reserve is the estimate of what will ultimately be paid out on that claim.
Loss & LAE Reserves/Surplus	Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves as a percentage of policyholders' surplus. The higher the value, the greater the insurer's reserve leverage and the greater the financial pressure on surplus.
Loss Ratio	The ratio of incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses to net premiums earned. A measure of the underlying profitability, or loss experience, of a total book of business.
Net Cash from Operations	Indicates net cash generated from insurance operations, including underwriting and investment activities, after accounting for dividends and taxes paid.
Net Income	The total after-tax earnings generated from operations as reported in the insurance company's statutory annual statement.
Net Investment Result	The return received by insurers from their investment portfolios including interest, dividends and realized capital gains/losses on stocks.
Net Premiums Earned	The portion of net premiums written that the policyholder has already paid and for which the insurance company has already afforded coverage.
Net Premiums Written	Represents gross premium written less reinsurance ceded.

Financial Term	Definition
Net Reins Rec / Surplus	Measures the dependence on reinsurers and potential exposure to adjustments on such reinsurance as a percentage of surplus.
Net Reins Recoverable	The total ceded reinsurance recoverables due for paid losses, unpaid losses, losses incurred but not reported (IBNR), unearned premiums and commissions less funds held from reinsurers.
Net Underwriting Results	Net premiums earned less incurred losses, loss adjustment expenses, and underwriting expenses incurred.
PH Div Ratio	A return of premium to policyholders based upon financial results of the company and lower-than-expected claims. Usually paid by mutual companies
Policyholder Surplus	The difference between total admitted assets and total liabilities. It also is the sum of paid in capital, paid in and contributed surplus, and net earned surplus, including voluntary contingency reserves. As of January 1, 2019, the minimum policyholder surplus requirement for eligible insurers in New York is \$47 million.
RBC Ratio (%)	<p>This ratio identifies the insurers that are inadequately capitalized by dividing total adjusted capital by the minimum amount of capital that regulatory authorities feel is necessary to support their operations and investments.</p> <p>A ratio of 200% or more results in “no action” from regulators. However, insurers whose ratio is between 200% and 300% may be subject to the Property/Casualty trend test, which will trigger a “Company Action Level” event if the insurer’s combined ratio is greater than 120%.</p> <p>A ratio of 150% to 200% results in a “Company Action Level”, under which the insurer must prepare a report to the regulator outlining a comprehensive action plan that identifies the conditions that contributed to their current financial condition as well as remediation plans.</p> <p>A ratio of 100% to 150% results in a “Regulatory Action Level”. In addition to the insurer filing an action plan, the state insurance commissioner is required to perform any examinations or analyses that he or she deems necessary and issue appropriate corrective orders to address the insurer’s financial problems.</p> <p>A ratio below 100% triggers an “Authorized Control Level” or “Mandatory Control Level”, under which the regulator can take steps to place the insurer under its control.</p>
Total Assets	Assets that are permitted by state law to be included in the company’s financial statements. Admitted assets generally include assets that are liquid and whose value can be objectively assessed, or receivables that can reasonably be expected to be paid.
Total Liabilities	A summation of all company obligations recognized on the balance sheet. This includes provisions for loss and unearned premium reserves, commissions payable and other balances due.

¹ AM Best - A Best’s Financial Strength Rating is an independent opinion of an insurer’s financial strength and ability to meet its ongoing insurance policy and contract obligations. It is not a warranty of a company’s financial strength and ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. “View our “Guide Best’s Credit Ratings” for rating disclosures related to the use and limitations of Best’s Credit Rating, and for additional information regarding the development of a Best’s Credit Rating, and other rating-related information and definitions. <https://web.ambest.com/home>

¹S&P - Please see “Intro to Credit Ratings” at <http://www.spglobal.com/understandingratings> to learn more.