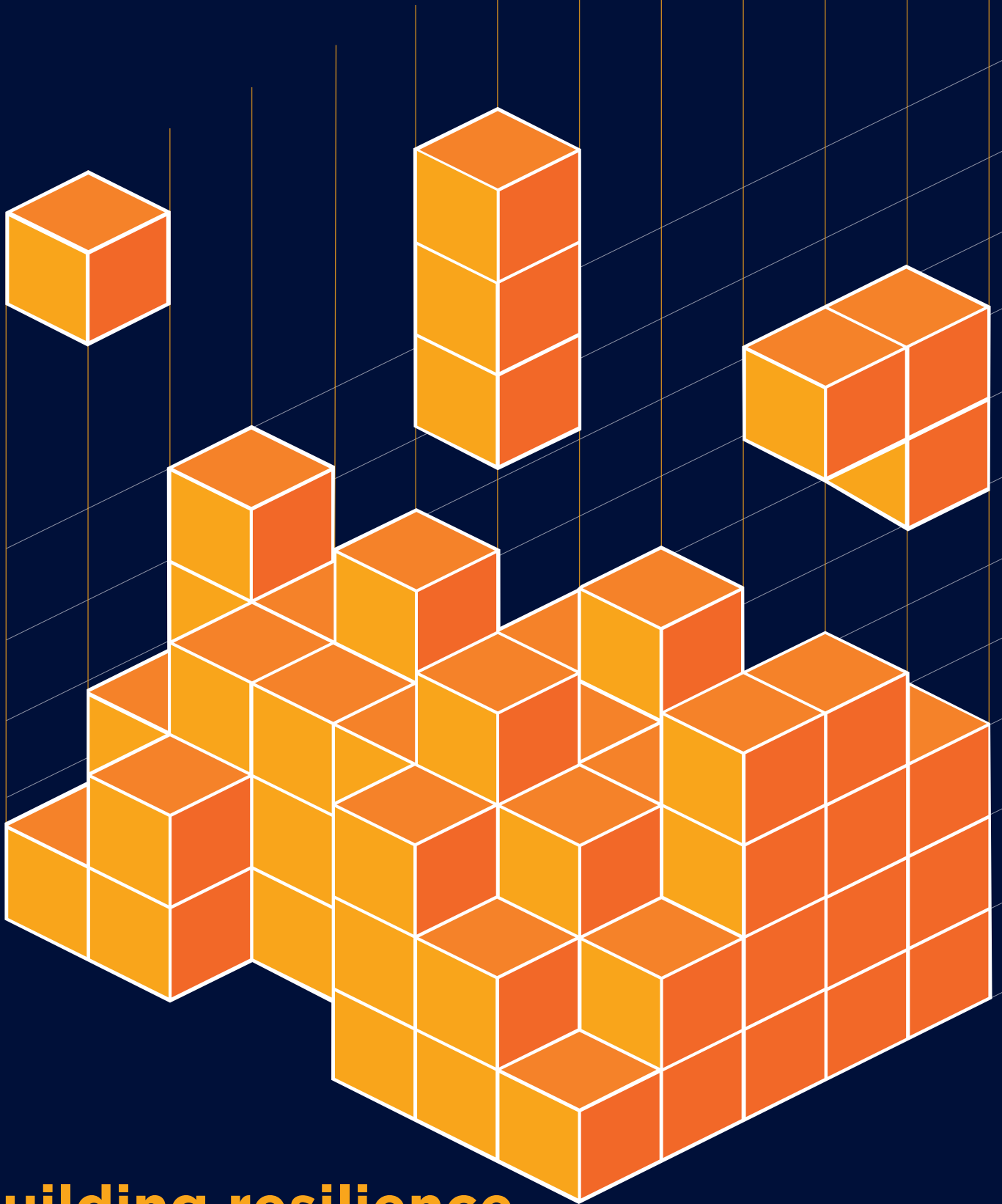




CONDUIT RE



Building resilience in a changing world

Conduit Reinsurance Limited
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder and Board of Directors of Conduit Reinsurance Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Conduit Reinsurance Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021, the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2021 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bermuda and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
29 April 2022

Statement of comprehensive loss

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$m	2020 \$m
Gross premiums written	4	378.8	-
Ceded reinsurance premiums	4	(32.6)	-
Net premiums written		346.2	-
Change in unearned premiums	4	(152.8)	-
Change in unearned premiums on premiums ceded	4	0.8	-
Net premiums earned		194.2	-
Net investment income	5	5.5	0.1
Net realised losses on investments	5	(1.0)	-
Net unrealised losses on investments	5	(7.6)	-
Other expenses	7, 18	(18.8)	-
Net foreign exchange losses		(0.2)	-
Total net revenue		172.1	0.1
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses	4, 13	191.0	-
Insurance losses and loss adjustment expenses recoverable	4, 13	(48.9)	-
Net insurance losses		142.1	-
Insurance acquisition expenses	4, 6	59.1	-
Other operating expenses	4, 7, 18	4.8	2.8
Total expenses		206.0	2.8
Results of operating activities		(33.9)	(2.7)
Financing costs	8	(0.4)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		(34.3)	(2.7)

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$m	2020 \$m
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10, 15	65.5	1,041.2
Accrued interest receivable		3.7	-
Investments	11, 12, 15	1,008.4	-
Inwards premiums receivable		155.0	-
Reinsurance assets			
- Unearned premiums on premiums ceded		0.8	-
- Reinsurance recoverable	13	48.9	-
- Other reinsurance receivables		0.3	-
Other assets		0.7	5.6
Deferred acquisition expenses		44.6	-
Intangible assets	14	1.1	0.2
Total assets		1,329.0	1,047.0
Liabilities			
Reinsurance contracts			
- Losses and loss adjustment expenses	13	171.6	-
- Unearned premiums		152.8	-
Amounts payable to reinsurers		7.3	-
Other payables		16.0	1.7
Total liabilities		347.7	1.7
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	16	1.0	1.0
Contributed surplus	16	1,017.3	1,047.0
Retained loss		(37.0)	(2.7)
Total shareholder's equity		981.3	1,045.3
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		1,329.0	1,047.0

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Trevor Carvey
Chief Executive Officer

Elaine Whelan
Chief Financial Officer

Statement of changes in shareholder's equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	Share capital \$m	Contributed surplus \$m	Retained loss \$m	Total shareholder's equity \$m
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(2.7)	(2.7)
Capital contribution	16	1.0	1,047.0	-	1,048.0
Balance as at 31 December 2020		1.0	1,047.0	(2.7)	1,045.3
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(34.3)	(34.3)
Return of capital	16	-	(29.7)	-	(29.7)
Balance as at 31 December 2021		1.0	1,017.3	(37.0)	981.3

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 \$m	2020 \$m
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities			
Comprehensive loss		(34.3)	(2.7)
Net investment income	5	(6.2)	(0.1)
Net realised losses on investments	5	1.0	-
Net unrealised losses on investments	5	7.6	-
Net foreign exchange losses (gains)		0.2	-
Equity-based incentives	7	0.1	0.1
Change in operational assets and liabilities			
- Reinsurance assets and liabilities		81.9	-
- Other assets and liabilities		8.8	1.0
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		59.1	(1.7)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of investments		(1,570.4)	-
Proceeds on sale and maturity of investments		558.9	-
Interest received		7.5	0.1
Purchase of intangible assets	14	(0.9)	(0.2)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(0.2)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,005.1)	(0.1)
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities			
Proceeds from capital contribution	16	-	1,048.0
Return of capital	16	(29.7)	-
Intercompany balance paid		-	(5.0)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		(29.7)	1,043.0
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,041.2	-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		65.5	1,041.2

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. General information

Conduit Reinsurance Limited (“CRL” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on 6 October 2020. The Company is registered as a Class 4 insurer under The Insurance Act 1978 of Bermuda, amendments thereto and related Regulations (“The Act”). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Conduit MIP Limited, the ultimate parent is Conduit Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda and publicly traded on the London Stock Exchange. The registered office is Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The basis of preparation, use of judgements and estimates, consolidation principles and significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. Excluding percentages, or where otherwise stated, all amounts in tables and narrative disclosures are in millions of US dollars.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the IASB, prepared on a historical cost basis, except for items measured at fair value as disclosed in the relevant accounting policies. In accordance with the requirements of IAS 1 the financial statements’ assets and liabilities have been presented in order of liquidity which provides information that is more reliable and relevant for a financial institution.

Where IFRS is silent, as it is in respect of certain aspects relating to the measurement of reinsurance contracts, the IFRS framework allows reference to another comprehensive body of accounting principles. In such instances, the Company’s management determines appropriate measurement bases, to provide the most useful information to users of these financial statements, using their judgement and considering US GAAP. In the course of preparing these financial statements, no judgements have been made in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, other than those involving estimations as noted in the ‘Use of judgements and estimates’ section, that have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in these financial statements.

Underwriting and investment related operations for the Company commenced during the year ended 31 December 2021. The financial statements for the period from 6 October 2020 to 31 December 2020 contain formation costs and other costs in connection with the set-up of the business, and these financial statements should be read in this context.

Going concern

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis. In assessing the Company’s going concern position as at 31 December 2021, the directors have considered a number of factors, including the current statement of financial position, the Company’s strategic and financial plan, taking account of possible changes in trading performance and funding retention, stress testing and scenario analysis, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company only commenced underwriting activities during the twelve months ended 31 December 2021 and, with COVID-19 exclusions included in policy wordings, the Company does not believe it has any exposure to reinsurance losses from COVID-19. The assessment therefore concluded that the Company has sufficient capital and liquidity for the next 12 months. The Company’s capital ratios and its capital resources are comfortably in excess of regulatory solvency requirements, and internal stress testing indicates the Company can withstand severe economic and competitive stresses.

As a result of the assessment, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Changes in accounting standards

While a number of amended IFRS standards have become effective during the year ended 31 December 2021, none of these standards have had a material impact on the Group.

Future accounting changes

Of the upcoming accounting standard changes, we anticipate that IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 will have the most material impact on the financial statements' presentation and disclosures. A brief overview of each of these standards is provided below:

IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts, issued in May 2017, specifies the financial reporting for insurance contracts. The new standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and will significantly change the accounting for insurance contracts. The standard includes a number of significant changes regarding the measurement and disclosure of insurance contracts both in terms of liability measurement and profit recognition. The Company is assessing the impact that IFRS 17 will have on its results of operations and disclosure requirements, and monitoring market practices while it develops the Company's accounting policy under IFRS 17. The Company currently anticipates that it will be eligible to apply the simplified model, the premium allocation approach, to its portfolios and groups of contracts. From our ongoing assessments we do not expect a material impact on profitability. Presentation and disclosure will change significantly.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The amendments to IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts, issued in 2016, provide a temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9. The Company qualifies for, and has elected to apply, the temporary exemption available to companies whose predominant activity is to issue insurance contracts. The activities of the Company are predominantly connected with insurance. The carrying value of the Company's liabilities connected with insurance activities comprised over 90% of the total liabilities. The Company therefore satisfies the criteria set out in IFRS 4 for the temporary exemption from IFRS 9. The exemption lasts until the implementation date of IFRS 17 and addresses the accounting consequences of applying IFRS 9 to insurers prior to the adoption of IFRS 17. IFRS 9 introduces new classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments. The Company currently anticipates that all investments held will be classified as at FVTPL, because they are managed on a fair value basis. As a result, the adoption of IFRS 9 is not expected to result in any changes to the measurement of the Company's investments, which will continue to be at FVTPL. The Company is assessing the impact that IFRS 9 will have on its results of operations and disclosure requirements. From our ongoing assessments we do not expect a material impact on profitability or presentation and disclosure.

Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company to make judgements and estimates that affect the reported and disclosed amounts at the balance sheet date, revenues and expenses during the reporting period and the associated financial statement disclosures. All estimates are based on management's knowledge of current facts and circumstances, assumptions based on that knowledge and their prediction of future events. Actual results may differ significantly from the estimates made.

The most significant estimates made by management are in relation to losses and loss adjustment expenses, both gross and net of ceded reinsurance, as discussed within the "Risk disclosures" section and in note 13.

Less significant estimates are made in determining the estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, as discussed in note 11.

In addition, some management judgement is exercised in determining the ultimate premiums expected from which to establish the recognition of gross premium written.

While not significant, estimates are also used in the valuation of intangible assets as discussed in note 14.

Foreign currency

The functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, is US dollars. Items included in the financial statements are measured using the functional currency. These financial statements are presented in US dollars.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at period end exchange rates. The resulting foreign exchange differences on revaluation are recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss within net foreign exchange losses. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are carried at historic rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at estimated fair value and denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined.

Reinsurance contracts

Classification

Contracts that transfer significant reinsurance risk at the inception of the contract are accounted for as reinsurance contracts. Contracts that do not transfer significant reinsurance risk are accounted for as investment contracts. Reinsurance risk is transferred when a reinsurer agrees to compensate a policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

Premiums

The Company writes both excess of loss and proportional (also known as quota share or pro-rata) reinsurance contracts.

Excess of loss contracts

For the majority of excess of loss contracts, premiums written are recorded based on the minimum and deposit or flat premium, as defined in the contract. Subsequent adjustments to the minimum and deposit premium are recognised in the period in which they are determined. For excess of loss contracts where no deposit is specified in the contract, premiums written are recognised based on estimates of ultimate premiums provided by the ceding company. Initial estimates of premiums written are recognised in the period in which the contract incepts, or the period in which the contract is bound, if later. Subsequent adjustments, based on reports of actual premium by ceding companies, or revisions in estimates, are recorded in the period in which they are determined. For multi-year policies that are payable in annual instalments generally only the initial annual instalment is included as premiums written at policy inception due to the ability of the reinsured to commute or cancel the policy. The remaining annual instalments are included as premiums written at each successive anniversary date within the multi-year term.

Premiums written are generally earned evenly over the term of the underlying risk period of the reinsurance contract, except where the period of risk differs significantly from the contract period. In these circumstances, premiums are recognised over the period of risk in proportion to the amount of reinsurance protection provided. The portion of the premium related to the unexpired portion of the risk period is reflected in unearned premiums. Where contract terms require the reinstatement of coverage after a ceding company's loss, the estimated mandatory reinstatement premiums are recorded as premiums written and earned when a specific loss event occurs. Reinstatement premiums are not recorded for losses included within the provision for IBNR that do not relate to a specific loss event.

Proportional contracts

Premiums written for proportional contracts are recognised based on estimates of ultimate premiums provided by the ceding company, supplemented by management's estimates of premiums based on its experience with the ceding company, familiarity with each market, the timing of the reported information and its understanding of the characteristics of each class of business. Initial estimates of premiums written are recognised in the period in which the contract incepts, or the period in which the contract is bound if later. Contracts written on a 'risks attaching' basis cover claims which attach to the underlying reinsurance policy written during the term of the respective policy. Premiums earned on such policies generally extend beyond the original term of the contract. Subsequent adjustments, based on reports of actual premium by the ceding company, or revisions in estimates, are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

Premiums receivable

Reinsurance premiums receivable from cedants are recorded net of commissions, brokerage, premium taxes and other levies on premiums, unless the contract specifies otherwise. A significant portion of amounts included as premiums receivable are not currently due based on the terms of the underlying contracts. These balances are regularly reviewed for impairment, with any impairment loss recognised as an expense in the period in which it is determined. Based on currently

available information, management believes that the premium estimates included in premiums receivable will be collectible and therefore no provision for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

Acquisition expenses

Acquisition expenses represent commissions, brokerage, profit commissions and other variable costs that relate directly to the successful securing of new contracts and renewing existing contracts. Generally, acquisition expenses are deferred over the period in which the related premiums are earned to the extent they are recoverable out of expected future revenue margins. All other acquisition expenses are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Ceded reinsurance premiums

Ceded reinsurance is purchased in the normal course of business to increase capital capacity, limit the impact of individual risk losses and loss events impacting multiple cedants (such as natural catastrophes), or both. The Company may purchase ceded reinsurance on both an excess of loss and proportional basis, and may in future supplement this with the purchase of catastrophe bonds or other capital market products. Ceded reinsurance premiums, being the cost of reinsurance contracts entered into, are accounted for in the period in which the contract incepts or is bound if that date is later. Ceded reinsurance premiums are generally earned in the same manner as the inwards contracts, depending on the terms of the contract. The provision for the reinsurers' share of unearned premiums represents the part of ceded reinsurance premiums which are estimated to be earned in future periods. Deferred ceded acquisition expenses are recognised as a liability using the same principles.

Net losses and loss adjustment expenses

Net losses and loss adjustment expenses in the statement of comprehensive loss include changes in the provision for outstanding losses and ACRs, changes in the provision for IBNR, plus related expenses and losses paid in the period. Amounts are net of any changes in the provision for reinsurance recoverable and related expenses for the period. Net losses and loss adjustment expenses are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Losses and loss adjustment expenses in the balance sheet represent the estimated ultimate cost of settling all reinsurance claims arising from events which have occurred up to the end of the reporting period, including a provision for IBNR. The Company does not discount its liabilities for unpaid losses. Outstanding losses are initially set on the basis of reported losses received from cedants. ACRs are determined where management's best estimate of the reported loss is greater than that reported. Estimated IBNR reserves may also consist of a provision for additional development in excess of losses reported by cedants, as well as a provision for losses which have occurred but have not yet been reported by cedants. IBNR reserves are estimated initially using expected loss and loss adjustment expense ratios which are selected based on information derived by the Company's underwriters and actuaries during the initial pricing of the business. These estimates are reviewed regularly and, as experience develops and new information is received, the reserves are adjusted as necessary. As actual loss information is reported, and the Company develops its own loss experience, management will use various actuarial methods as well as a combination of management's judgement and experience, historical reinsurance industry loss experience and estimates of pricing adequacy trends to estimate IBNR reserves. Any adjustments to initial expectations are reflected in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they are determined.

The estimation of the ultimate loss and loss adjustment expense liability is a complex process which incorporates a significant amount of judgement. It is reasonably possible that uncertainties in the reserving process, delays in cedants reporting losses to the Company, together with the potential for unforeseen adverse developments, could lead to a material change in estimated net losses and loss adjustment expenses.

Any amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated using the same methodology as for the underlying losses. Management monitors the creditworthiness of its reinsurers on an ongoing basis and assesses any reinsurance assets for impairment, with any impairment loss recognised as an expense in the period in which it is determined.

Liability adequacy tests

At each balance sheet date, the Company performs a liability adequacy test to determine if there is an overall excess of expected claims over unearned premiums for the period of unexpired risk by using current best estimates of future cash outflows generated by its reinsurance contracts, plus any investment income thereon. If, as a result of these tests, the carrying amount of the Company's reinsurance liabilities is found to be inadequate, the deficiency is charged to the

statement of comprehensive loss for the period, initially by writing off deferred acquisition costs and subsequently by establishing a provision.

Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held on call with banks, money market funds, and other short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase. Carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature and high liquidity of the instruments.

Investments

The Company's fixed maturity securities portfolio is classified as FVTPL and carried at estimated fair value in the balance sheet. The classification of the Company's financial assets is determined at the time of initial purchase. A financial asset is classified at FVTPL if it is managed and evaluated on a fair value basis or if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, or if it forms part of a portfolio of financial assets in which there is evidence of short-term profit taking. Presentation of these securities in the FVTPL category is consistent with how management monitors and evaluates the performance of these securities.

Regular way purchases and sales of investments are recognised at estimated fair value on the trade date, and are subsequently carried at estimated fair value. Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date with balances pending settlement reflected in the balance sheet in other assets or other payables. The estimated fair value of the Company's fixed maturity securities portfolio is determined based on bid prices from recognised exchanges, broker-dealers, recognised indices or pricing vendors. Changes in estimated fair value of investments classified at FVTPL are recognised in the statement of comprehensive loss within net unrealised gains and losses on investments.

Investments are derecognised when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. On derecognition of an investment held at FVTPL, previously recorded unrealised gains and losses are recycled from net unrealised gains and losses on investments to net realised gains and losses on investments.

Amortisation and accretion of premiums and discounts on fixed maturity securities are calculated using the effective interest rate method and are recognised in current period net investment income. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method and included in net investment income. The carrying value of accrued interest income approximates estimated fair value due to its short-term nature and high liquidity.

Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life. Computer software is a technological asset and subject to obsolescence, therefore management expects to utilise the asset over its useful life of 12 years. The useful life is reviewed annually to determine if any changes are required to the amortisation period.

Employee benefits

Equity-based incentives

CMIP, the Company's parent, currently operates a MIP under which shares are subscribed for or nil cost options are granted. The fair value of the instruments granted is estimated on the date of grant. The estimated fair value is recognised as an expense pro-rata over the vesting period of the instrument, adjusted for the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. No adjustment to vesting assumptions is made in respect of market vesting conditions.

3. Risk disclosures

Introduction

The Company commenced underwriting operations during the year ended 31 December 2021. There were no active underwriting operations for the period ended 31 December 2020, therefore the Company did not have any underwriting or investment risk in 2020. Comparable information has only been provided where applicable.

The Company is exposed to risks from several sources, classified into six primary risk categories. The primary risk categories are: (a) reinsurance risk; (b) market risk; (c) liquidity risk; (d) credit risk; (e) operational risk; and (f) strategic risk. These are discussed in detail on the following pages. The primary risk to the Company is reinsurance risk.

The Board is responsible for determining the nature and extent of the principal risks the Company is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and should maintain sound risk management and internal control systems. To this end, the Board has established various committees to support the execution of its responsibilities. The Board, and committees thereof, define the risk preferences and appetites within which management is authorised to operate.

As part of the immediate execution risk that existed at the start of the reporting period, various non-underwriting activities were subject to initial outsourced support. With the staff contingent growing during the year, much of the initial outsourcing has reduced with any remaining outsourcing, which is limited, being for narrowly defined services that the Company expects to remain in the medium to long term.

The risk function is responsible for supporting the CRL board, with the day-to-day oversight of the risks that the Company seeks or is exposed to in pursuit of its strategic objectives, and the satisfaction of certain regulatory risk management expectations relevant to CRL. The framework under which risks are managed contemplates risk appetite and tolerance constraints, prescribed by the Board and which are reviewed at least annually, with consideration of the financial and operational capacity of the Company. The use of financial capacity in this context relates to calculated or modelled capital requirements, based on residual unmitigated risk exposures. Current capital requirements are determined by reference to rating agency and regulatory capital requirements, with an internal capital model to be developed in due course.

Day-to-day management of risk is the responsibility of management, operating within the defined appetite and tolerances of the Board's approved delegations of authority. The risk framework prescribes a standardised approach to the management of risk, oversight and challenge by the risk function and independent assurance provided by the internal audit function. The risk framework also addresses the reporting of risks, emerging risks, risk events and compliance with risk appetite and tolerance statements to executive management and the Board, and relevant board sub-committees. To ensure transparency and accountability of the business across all independent non-executive directors, four independent non-executive directors from CHL's board have been appointed to the board of CRL. Furthermore, the CHL board is invited to attend CRL entity board level meetings and see all minutes and records of such CRL entity board and committee meetings.

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruption in global financial markets and to worldwide economies. The COVID-19 pandemic is an ongoing situation making it exceptionally difficult to predict what the ultimate impact for the reinsurance industry will be. The Company only commenced underwriting operations during the twelve months ended 31 December 2021 and, for any reinsurance business underwritten during that period, the Company had COVID-19 related exclusions in its reinsurance contracts and policy wordings. As a result, the Company does not believe it has any exposure to reinsurance losses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic during the period. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company are discussed throughout these financial statements.

Climate Change

The Company is exposed to risks associated with climate change and also potential opportunities arising from that risk. Risks from climate change can include physical risk and those associated with a changing economy. Physical risks are those relating to the physical impacts of climate change, which can be from increased frequency and/or severity of climate-related events, or structural, due to longer-term shifts in climate patterns. Economic risks are those relating to the transition

to a lower carbon economy and include risks such as policy and legal risk, technology risk, market risk and reputational risk. The potential financial impact from these risks is mitigated by the Company's strategic and risk management policies.

A. Reinsurance risk

The Company underwrites both short-tail and long-tail reinsurance contracts on a worldwide basis. These reinsurance contracts transfer insurance risk, including risks exposed to both natural and man-made catastrophes and risk and liability losses. The risk in connection with underwriting reinsurance contracts is, in the event of a covered loss, whether the premiums will be sufficient to meet the associated loss payments and expenses. The Company's underwriters evaluate and estimate the level of premiums sufficient to cover expected losses, expenses and profitability through a combination of sophisticated risk modelling tools, past experience and knowledge of loss events, current industry trends and broader economic indicators. In order to ensure appropriate reinsurance risk selection and limits on the concentration and diversification of the aggregate portfolio, the Company has established risk management and internal control systems to evaluate and assess the expected losses of each individual contract, class of business, geographic region and the aggregate portfolio. These controls, include, but are not limited to:

- A five-year strategic plan that defines the over-riding business goals that management and the Board aim to achieve;
- A detailed business plan is produced annually and considers current market conditions and the risk-adjusted profitability of the underwriting portfolio;
- Our internal capital requirements consider the probability and magnitude of reinsurance losses varying adversely from the expected losses considered during the underwriting and subsequent reserving processes;
- Forecasts are produced periodically to assess the Company's progress toward the business plan and the strategic plan;
- Each underwriter has a clearly defined limit of underwriting authority;
- Each contract underwritten is subject to a pre-bind peer review;
- An underwriting roundtable meeting, typically held daily, where deal flow, pricing and opportunities are discussed;
- Pricing models are used in all areas of the underwriting process;
- Risk appetite and tolerance statements have been established and the CRO reports quarterly on adherence;
- A number of modelling tools are used to model catastrophes and expected losses;
- Outwards reinsurance is purchased to mitigate both frequency and severity of losses, and to protect the Company's capital base.

Catastrophe management

Certain of the Company's classes of business provide coverage for natural catastrophes (e.g., earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and wildfires) and are subject to seasonal variation and the impacts of climate change. The Company's business has exposure to large catastrophe losses in North America, Europe and Japan as a result of windstorms. The level of windstorm activity, and landfall thereof, during the North American, European and Japanese wind seasons may materially impact the Company's loss experience. The North American and Japanese wind seasons are typically June to November and the European wind season November to March. The Company also has exposure to other natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, floods, hail and tornadoes, which can occur throughout the year. In addition, the Company is exposed to risk losses throughout the year from perils such as fire, explosion, war, terrorism, political risk and other events, including loss arising from legal liabilities rather than physical damage.

The Company has defined its appetite and tolerances for risk accumulations and uses models to determine the expected frequency and severity of aggregating exposures. As with all such models, there is a risk that modelled expectations may not reflect actual outcomes and the scope of the models are such that not all exposures are captured.

The Company has set tolerances around various scenarios. Of these, at the commonly reported 100 year and 250 year return periods, the most significant exposures to any single peril and region combination are to Florida windstorm and California earthquake perils, respectively. The table below shows the estimated net exposures to these peak zone perils on a first occurrence basis as at 31 December 2021. Net positions are calculated by applying relevant reinstatement premiums and outwards reinsurance to the respective modelled gross exposures.

Return period	Peril	Net \$m	% of tangible capital %
100 year	Florida windstorm	9.6	1.0
250 year	California earthquake	61.8	6.3

There can be no guarantee that the modelled assumptions and techniques deployed in calculating these figures are accurate. There could also be an unmodelled loss which exceeds these figures. The models also contain loss scenarios which could cause a larger loss to capital than the modelled expectation from the above return periods.

Operating segments

The Company's underwriting business is comprised of three principal divisions: property, casualty and specialty. These divisions are also considered to be the Company's operating segments. Details of each operating segment and gross premiums written by geographic region and operating segment are as follows:

	Property \$m	Casualty \$m	Specialty \$m	Total \$m	Total %
United States	105.4	118.7	3.9	228.0	60.2
Worldwide (excluding US)	62.3	7.1	62.3	131.7	34.8
Europe	6.0	2.8	-	8.8	2.3
Other	9.7	0.4	0.2	10.3	2.7
Gross premiums written	183.4	129.0	66.4	378.8	100.0

Property reinsurance

The Company is exposed to large natural catastrophe losses, such as windstorm and earthquake losses, primarily from assuming risks associated with property treaties. Exposure to natural catastrophe events is controlled and measured by managing to predefined limits within stochastic modelling and deterministic accumulations across classes per geographic zone and peril. The accuracy of these analyses are limited by the quality of data and the effectiveness of the modelling. It is possible that a catastrophic event significantly exceeds the expected modelled event loss.

Natural catastrophe risk is written across both the US and internationally on an excess of loss and capped quota share basis. Reinsurance structures are offered strategically, most notably in respect of peril, geography and probability of activation or exhaustion.

Property per risk treaties are offered with the strategy to minimise natural catastrophe exposure, focusing on fire risk. This is considered by both natural catastrophe specific metrics, treaty conditions and excess of loss structure.

Ceded reinsurance may be purchased to mitigate exposures to large natural catastrophe losses. Ceded reinsurance is typically purchased on an excess of loss basis, however industry loss warranties, catastrophe bonds, or proportional treaty arrangements may also be entered into.

Casualty reinsurance

The Company underwrites a balanced portfolio of casualty classes of business, comprised of both excess of loss and proportional contracts, on a worldwide basis.

Casualty claims tend to take longer to be reported and ultimately settled than physical damage risks. The Company typically maintains net reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses for casualty classes of business over a longer period of time than for the property and specialty classes of business where the costs of claims are generally known and settled within a shorter time frame.

The Company will purchase ceded reinsurance to protect against any 'clash' between losses arising in its casualty portfolio.

The Company's sub-classes of casualty business include directors and officers liability, financial institutions liability, general liability for multiple sub-classes and, on an excess and umbrella basis, medical malpractice, professional liability and

transactional liability. The Company has limited appetite for, and generally avoids, workers compensation, stand alone auto and cyber treaties.

Directors and officers liability

Directors and officers liability policies offer protection for company managers and directors and officers against claims that may arise in the normal course of operations. Coverage includes legal expenses and liability to shareholders, bondholders, creditors or others owing to actions or omissions by a director or officer of a private or public corporation, or not for profit organisation.

Financial institutions liability

Financial institutions coverage may cover risks such as computer and commercial crime, professional indemnity and civil liability.

General liability

General liability commonly provides cover for losses arising from the legal liability of an original insured and statutory liability in the case of employers' liability which result in bodily injury or disease to third parties or physical damage to third party property. The Company offers a wide range of general liability reinsurance products including contractors general liability, excess general liability, umbrella, energy and environmental.

Medical malpractice

Medical malpractice reinsurance generally covers professional liability and errors and omissions specifically in the healthcare industry, protecting physicians and other health care professionals against claims of negligent acts or injury of patients under their care. Medical malpractice reinsurance does not cover intentional or criminal acts.

Professional liability

Professional liability generally provides coverage for third party losses resulting from legal liability or civil liability or negligence, errors or omissions or wrongful acts arising from the provision of, or failure to provide, professional services by an original insured. Sub-classes of this business would include lawyers, accountants, architects and engineers, errors and omissions, plus miscellaneous professional liability.

Transactional liability

Transactional liability reinsurance is used by parties to various business transactions, such as mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, to transfer certain transaction-related risks to the reinsurance market. There can be a broad range of risks covered, including warranty, litigation, pension and tax uncertainties and employment matters.

Specialty reinsurance

The Company's specialty classes of business are written on both an excess of loss and proportional basis and can provide reinsurance coverage against physical damage (short-tail) or against legal liability (long-tail) losses. Although specialty classes of business are exposed to natural catastrophe risk, it is generally to a lesser extent than property classes of business. They are more likely to be affected by specific large loss events such as accidents, collisions, fires and similar man-made catastrophe events. Specialty classes of business are highly diverse in nature and require specific market expertise and experience. The Company's main specialty classes of business include aviation, energy, marine, renewables, political violence and terrorism offered on both a specific and a whole account basis.

The Company purchases ceded reinsurance protection to reduce the Company's exposure to both large risk losses and an accumulation of smaller losses. Ceded reinsurance is typically purchased on an excess of loss basis, but, from time to time, proportional arrangements may be entered into.

Aviation

The Company's aviation class of business provides cover to the insurers of the world's major airlines and aircraft manufacturers and includes cover for the aircraft themselves as well as losses arising from passenger and third-party liability claims against airlines and/or manufacturers.

Energy

The Company's energy class of business provides reinsurance cover for a global spread of accounts that can include primary risks such as downstream energy, upstream energy, energy liability, construction energy and Gulf of Mexico offshore energy programmes. Policies typically cover property for physical damage (including natural catastrophe) and machinery breakdown perils plus consequential business interruption exposure, often with loss limits set at a level commensurate with a modelled estimated maximum loss scenario.

Marine

Marine cargo is an international account and covers the reinsurance of commodities or goods in transit. Typically, transit cover is provided on an all-risks basis for marine perils for the full value of the goods concerned. Static cover is also provided for losses to cargo, from both elemental and non-elemental causes. In addition, the cargo account can include for example, fine art, vault risks, artwork on exhibition and marine war and terrorism business relating to cargo in the ordinary course of transit.

Marine liability is mostly the reinsurance of the International Group of Protection and Indemnity Clubs. Marine builders' risk covers the building of ocean-going vessels in specialised yards worldwide and their testing and commissioning.

The marine hull class generally consists of worldwide coverage spanning physical damage, hull and machinery breakdown, loss of hire and mortgagees' interests for a range of maritime vessels from cargo and passenger ships to private pleasure craft. Products typically cover both risk and catastrophe exposures.

Political violence and terrorism

Political violence and terrorism coverage is provided for US and worldwide property risks, but typically excluding nuclear, chemical, biological and cyber coverage in most territories.

Whole account

Coverage is generally provided on a worldwide basis and covers a broad spectrum of the cedants risks under a single policy. The classes of business covered under a whole account reinsurance policy can include traditional property and casualty classes of business including commercial and personal automobile, general liability, workers' compensation, employers' liability, excess casualty and umbrella, as well as selected professional liability coverage.

Ceded reinsurance

Ceded reinsurance is purchased in the normal course of business to increase capital capacity, limit the impact of individual risk losses and loss events impacting multiple cedants (such as natural catastrophes), or both. Ceded reinsurance may also be purchased from time to time to optimise the risk-adjusted return of the Company's aggregate underwriting portfolio. The Company may purchase ceded reinsurance on both an excess of loss and proportional basis, and may in future supplement this with the purchase of catastrophe bonds or other capital market products. The mix of ceded reinsurance coverage is dependent on specific loss mitigation requirements, market conditions and available capacity. In certain market conditions, the Company may deem it more economic to hold capital than purchase ceded reinsurance. Ceded reinsurance does not relieve the Company of its obligations to policyholders. The Company is exposed to reinsurance risk where ceded reinsurance contracts put in place to reduce gross reinsurance risk do not perform as anticipated, result in coverage disputes or prove inadequate in terms of the limits purchased. Failure of a ceded reinsurer to pay a valid claim is considered a credit risk which is detailed in the credit risk section below. Ceded reinsurance coverage is not intended to be available to meet all potential loss circumstances. The Company will retain certain losses, as the cover purchased is unlikely to transfer the totality of the Company's exposure. Any loss amount which exceeds the ceded reinsurance coverage purchased would be retained by the Company. Some ceded reinsurance policies have limited reinstatements, therefore the number of claims which may be recovered on second, and subsequent loss circumstances is limited.

Under the Company's ceded reinsurance security policy, the Company's ceded reinsurers are assessed and approved based on their financial strength ratings, amongst other factors. These decisions are regularly reviewed as an integral part of the business planning and performance monitoring process. The management Counterparty Security Committee examines and approves all the Company's ceded reinsurers to ensure that they possess suitable security.

Net losses and loss adjustment expenses

A significant and critical judgement and estimate made by management is the estimation of net losses and loss adjustment expenses. Management estimates net losses and loss adjustment expenses, and the associated reserves to cover its estimated liability for both reported and unreported claims on events that have occurred up to the latest valuation date. Management uses methodologies that calculate a point estimate for the ultimate losses, representing management's best estimate of ultimate net losses and loss adjustment expenses. The Company establishes its reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses by taking outstanding losses, adding an estimate for IBNR and, if deemed necessary, ACRs which represent the Company's estimate for losses related to specific contracts that the Company believes may not be adequately estimated by the client as of that date.

Loss reserves are not permitted until the occurrence of an event which may give rise to a claim. As a result, only loss reserves applicable to losses that have occurred up to the reporting date are established, with no allowance for the provision of a contingency reserve to account for expected future losses or for the emergence of new types of latent claims, other than an additional unexpired risk reserve (not currently applicable). Claims arising from future events can be expected to require the establishment of substantial reserves from time to time. All of the Company's reserves are currently reported on an undiscounted basis.

The reserving process is dependent on management's judgement and is subject to meaningful uncertainty due to both qualitative and quantitative factors, including, but not limited to: the nature of the business written, whether it is short-tail or long-tail, whether it is excess of loss or proportional, the magnitude and timing of loss events, the geographic areas impacted by loss events, time lags in the reporting process from the original claimant, limited claims data, policy coverage interpretations, case law, regulatory directives, demand surge and inflation, potential uncertainties related to reinsurance and ceding company reserving practices, and other factors inherent in the estimation process for net losses and loss adjustment expenses.

The judgements and estimates used in establishing loss reserve calculations may be revised as additional experience or other data becomes available. Loss reserves are also reviewed as new or improved methodologies are developed and as laws or regulations change. Furthermore, as a business operating within a broker market, management must rely on loss information reported to brokers by other insurers and their loss adjusters, who must estimate their own losses at the policy level, often based on incomplete and changing information. The information management receives varies by cedant and may include paid losses, estimated case reserves and an estimated provision for IBNR reserves. Additionally, reserving practices and the quality of data reporting may vary among ceding companies, which adds further uncertainty to management's estimates of the ultimate losses.

The Company's internal actuaries review the reserving assumptions and methodologies on a quarterly basis and develop an actuarial best estimate of the Company's net losses and loss adjustment expenses using the processes outlined above. The Management Reserving Committee reviews the estimate for net losses and loss adjustment expenses on a quarterly basis. The reserves are subject to a semi-annual independent review by the Company's external actuaries. The results of the internal and independent reserve reviews are presented to the Company's Audit Committee.

Short-tail versus long-tail

Claims relating to short-tail risks are generally reported more promptly than those relating to long-tail risks. The timeliness of reporting can be affected by such factors as the nature of the event causing the loss, the location of the loss and whether the losses are from policies in force with primary insurers or reinsurers.

Excess of loss versus proportional

For excess of loss contracts management is aided by the fact that each policy has a defined limit of liability arising from one event. Once that limit has been reached, there is no further exposure to additional losses from that policy for the same event. For proportional business, an initial estimated loss and loss expense ratio is generally used. This is based upon information provided by the ceding company and/or their broker and management's historical experience of that treaty, if any, and the estimate is adjusted as actual experience becomes known.

B. Market risk

The Company is at risk of loss due to movements in market factors. The main market risks the Company was exposed to include:

- Reinsurance risk;
- Investment risk;
- Currency risk.

i. Reinsurance risk

The Company was exposed to reinsurance market risk from several sources, including the following:

- The advent or continuation of a soft market, which may result in a stabilisation or decline in premium rates and/or terms and conditions for certain classes, or across all classes;
- The actions and reactions of key competitors, which may directly result in volatility in premium volumes and rates, fee levels and other input costs;
- Market events, including unusual inflation in rates, may result in a limit in the availability of cover, causing political intervention or national remedies;
- Failure to maintain broker and cedant relationships, leading to a limited or substandard choice of risks inconsistent with the Company's risk appetite;
- Changes in regulation including capital, governance or licensing requirements, and laws;
- Changes in the geopolitical environment.

The most important method to mitigate reinsurance market risk is to maintain strict underwriting standards. The Company manages reinsurance market risk in numerous ways, including the following:

- Reviews and amends underwriting plans and outlook as necessary;
- Reduces exposure to, or withdraws from, market sectors where conditions have reached unattractive levels;
- Purchases appropriate, cost-effective reinsurance cover to mitigate exposures;
- Closely monitors changes in rates, terms and conditions, and inflation;
- Ensures through rigorous underwriting criteria that surplus capital does not drive the Company's short-term risk appetite;
- Typically holds a daily underwriting briefing meeting to discuss deal flow, pricing and opportunities;
- Holds a quarterly CHL Underwriting Oversight Committee that considers matters that include underwriting performance for CRL;
- Holds an annual strategy review meeting;
- Holds a quarterly CHL Underwriting Committee meeting that considers matters including underwriting performance for CRL;
- Holds a quarterly CHL Risk, Capital and Compliance Committee meeting to review relevant risk and capital considerations for CRL;
- Holds regular meetings with regulators and rating agencies.

Reinsurance contract liabilities are not directly sensitive to the level of market interest rates, as they are undiscounted and contractually non-interest bearing.

ii. Investment risk

Movements in investments resulting from changes in interest and inflation rates, credit spreads, and currency exchange rates, among other factors, may lead to an adverse impact on the value of the Company's investment portfolio. The Company seeks to invest in issuers with stronger ESG practices on balance, as it believes that this will also help reduce risk in the portfolio.

During the period, investment guidelines and adjustments to the guidelines were reviewed by the FIOC with input from the CFO. They were then approved by the Executive Committee and reported to the Board. After the initial establishment of the investment guidelines, the FIOC transitioned to the Investment Committee, who are now responsible for all investment related decisions going forward. The investment guidelines set the parameters within which the Company's external managers must operate. Important parameters of these guidelines include permissible asset classes, duration ranges, credit quality, permitted currency, maturity, industry sectors, geographical, sovereign and issuer exposures. Guideline compliance

is monitored on a monthly basis. The Company's portfolio of fixed maturity securities is currently managed by three external managers. Their performance is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company projects the level of funds required to meet near term obligations and cash flow needs following extreme events in order to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. The Company also prioritises liquid asset classes with higher credit quality and shorter duration so that the Company can meet reinsurance and other near-term obligations. The Company has split the portfolio into a short-tail mandate, to better match the property and specialty classes of business, and a long-tail mandate, to better match the casualty classes of business and some aspects of the specialty classes of business. The short-tail mandate will be slightly shorter duration than the long-tail mandate.

The Company reviews the composition, duration and asset allocation of its investment portfolio on a regular basis to respond to changes in interest rates and other market conditions. If certain asset classes are anticipated to produce a higher return within management's risk tolerance, an adjustment in asset allocation may be made. Conversely, if the risk profile is expected to move outside of tolerance levels, adjustments may be made to reduce the risks in the portfolio.

The Company models various periods of significant stress in order to better understand the investment portfolio's risks and exposures. The scenarios represent what could, and most likely will, occur - albeit not in the exact form of the scenarios, which are based on historic periods of volatility. The Company also monitors the portfolio impact of more severe scenarios consisting of extreme shocks.

The Company focuses on the most significant risks in its investment portfolio which are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, and has built, or is building, stress testing and risk analytics around these risks to ensure they are within the Company's tolerances and preferences.

It is planned that, having deployed the investment strategy during the period, a strategic asset allocation will be undertaken on a bi-annual basis to assess the Company's overall investment strategy and to consider alternative asset allocations to achieve the best risk-adjusted return within the Company's risk appetite. Any resulting recommendations would be approved by the appropriate management committee(s) and reported to the Board. The FIOC met quarterly to ensure that the Company's strategic and tactical investment actions were consistent with investment risk preferences, appetite, risk and return objectives and tolerances. The FIOC also helped develop the risk tolerances to be incorporated into the ERM framework.

The investment mix by mandate and sector of the Company's portfolio of fixed maturity securities is as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	Estimated fair value short-tail \$m	Estimated fair value long-tail \$m	Estimated fair value total \$m
Short term investments	8.9	-	8.9
US treasuries	52.4	119.4	171.8
US agency debt	-	2.0	2.0
US municipals	11.0	2.2	13.2
Non-US government and agencies	2.2	-	2.2
Asset-backed	97.3	72.4	169.7
US government agency mortgage-backed	53.2	41.4	94.6
Non-agency mortgage-backed	13.6	5.6	19.2
Agency commercial mortgage-backed	3.2	-	3.2
Non-agency commercial mortgage-backed	24.3	34.1	58.4
Corporate	302.6	162.6	465.2
Total	568.7	439.7	1,008.4

There are no comparisons for the year ended 31 December 2020 as all capital contributions were held as cash and cash equivalents.

Corporate and non-US government and agencies bonds by country are as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	Financials \$m	Other industries \$m	Non-US government and agencies \$m	Total \$m
United States	153.5	214.8	-	368.3
United Kingdom	22.1	7.4	-	29.5
Canada	23.3	0.6	-	23.9
Other countries	37.6	5.9	2.2	45.7
Total	236.5	228.7	2.2	467.4

The sector allocation of corporate bonds is as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	\$m	%
Financials	236.5	50.9
Industrials	209.5	45.0
Utilities	19.2	4.1
Total	465.2	100.0

The Company's investment portfolio is comprised of fixed maturity securities and cash and cash equivalents. Fair values can be impacted by movements in interest rates, credit ratings, exchange rates, the current economic environment and outlook. The estimated fair value of the Company's portfolio of fixed maturity securities is generally inversely correlated to movements in market interest rates. If market interest rates fall, the estimated fair value of the Company's portfolio of fixed maturity securities would tend to rise and vice versa. The sensitivity of the price of fixed maturity securities to movements in interest rates is indicated by their duration. The greater a security's duration, the greater its price volatility to movements in interest rates. The sensitivity of the Company's portfolio of fixed maturity securities to interest rate movements is detailed below, assuming linear movements in interest rates.

As at 31 December 2021	\$m	%
Immediate shift in yield (basis points)		
100	(27.7)	(2.7)
75	(20.8)	(2.1)
50	(13.9)	(1.4)
25	(6.9)	(0.7)
0	-	-
-25	5.7	0.6
-50	11.5	1.1
-75	17.2	1.7
-100	22.9	2.3

The Company mitigates interest rate risk on the investment portfolio by establishing and monitoring duration ranges in its investment guidelines. The duration of the portfolio is matched to the modelled expected duration of the reinsurance reserves, within a permitted range. The permitted duration range for the portfolio is between 1.5 and 5 years. The overall duration for the fixed maturity securities, managed cash and cash equivalents is 2.4 years as at 31 December 2021.

In addition to duration management, the Company monitors VaR to measure potential losses in the estimated fair values of its cash and invested assets and to understand and monitor risk. The VaR calculation is performed using variance/covariance risk modelling. Securities are valued individually using standard market pricing models. These security valuations serve as the input to many risk analytics. The principal VaR measure that is produced is an annual VaR at the 99th percentile confidence level. Under normal conditions, the portfolio is not expected to lose more than the VaR metric

listed below, 99% of the time over a one-year time horizon. The appropriateness of this measure is considered by the FIOC periodically.

The Company's annual VaR calculation is as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	\$m	% of shareholder's equity
99 th percentile confidence level	30.2	3.1

iii. Currency risk

The Company is susceptible to fluctuations in rates of foreign exchange, principally between the US dollar and pound sterling and the US dollar and the euro. Even though risks are assumed on a worldwide basis, they are predominantly denominated in US dollars. The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent its assets are denominated in different currencies to its liabilities. The Company is also exposed to translation risk on non-monetary assets such as unearned premiums and deferred acquisition costs. Foreign currency gains and losses are recorded in the period they occur in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company hedges monetary non-US dollar liabilities primarily with non-US dollar assets but may also use derivatives, such as currency forwards, to mitigate foreign currency exposures. The Company's main foreign currency exposure relates to its reinsurance obligations, cash holdings, premiums receivable and dividend payable, if applicable.

The following table summarises the carrying value of total assets and total liabilities categorised by the Company's main currencies:

As at 31 December 2021	USD \$m	GBP \$m	EUR \$m	Other \$m	Total \$m
Total assets	1,317.6	1.1	9.2	1.1	1,329.0
Total liabilities	(326.3)	(2.5)	(17.0)	(1.9)	(347.7)
Net assets	991.3	(1.4)	(7.8)	(0.8)	981.3

The impact on profit from a proportional foreign exchange movement of a 10.0% appreciation and a 10.0% depreciation against the US dollar at year end spot rates would be an increase or decrease of \$0.6 million. There was no material currency risk for the year ended 31 December 2020 as all cash and cash equivalents were held in US dollars.

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when they are due without incurring unreasonable costs. The Company's main exposure to liquidity risk is with respect to its reinsurance and investment activities. The Company is exposed if proceeds from the sale of financial assets are not sufficient to fund obligations arising from reinsurance contracts and/or other liabilities. The Company can be exposed to fund daily calls on its available investment assets, principally to settle reinsurance claims and/or to fund trust accounts following a large catastrophe loss, or other collateral requirements.

Liquidity risk exposures related to reinsurance activities are as follows:

- Large catastrophic events, or multiple medium-sized events in quick succession, requiring the payment of high value claims within a short time frame or to fund trust accounts established to collateralise claims payment liabilities;
- Failure of cedants to meet their contractual obligations with respect to the timely payment of premiums;
- Failure of the Company's ceded reinsurers to meet their contractual obligations to pay claims within a timely manner.

Liquidity risk exposures related to investment activities are as follows:

- Adverse market movements and/or a duration mismatch to obligations, resulting in investments needing to be disposed of at a significant realised loss;
- An inability to liquidate investments due to market conditions.

The Company's investment strategy is to hold high quality, liquid securities sufficient to meet reinsurance liabilities and other near-term liquidity requirements. Portfolios are specifically designed to ensure funds are readily available in an extreme event.

The maturity dates of the Company's portfolio of fixed maturity securities are as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	Short-tail \$m	Long-tail \$m	Total \$m
Fixed maturity securities at FVTPL			
Less than one year	43.8	1.5	45.3
Between one and two years	145.7	70.6	216.3
Between two and three years	144.5	39.1	183.6
Between three and four years	21.3	9.5	30.8
Between four and five years	11.0	57.2	68.2
Over five years	10.8	108.3	119.1
Asset-backed and mortgage-backed	191.6	153.5	345.1
Total	568.7	439.7	1,008.4

The estimated maturity profile of the reinsurance contracts and financial liabilities of the Company is as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	Years until liability becomes due					Total \$m
	Carrying value \$m	Less than one \$m	One to three \$m	Three to five \$m	Over five \$m	
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	171.6	65.0	62.7	23.1	20.8	171.6
Amounts payable to reinsurers	7.3	7.3	-	-	-	7.3
Other payables	16.0	16.0	-	-	-	16.0
Total	194.9	88.3	62.7	23.1	20.8	194.9

Actual maturities of the above may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. The estimation of the ultimate liability for net losses and loss adjustment expenses is complex and incorporates a significant amount of judgement. The timing of payment of net losses and loss adjustment expenses is also uncertain and cannot be predicted as simply as for other financial liabilities. Actuarial and statistical techniques, past experience and management's judgement have been used to determine a likely settlement pattern.

As at 31 December 2021, cash and cash equivalents were \$65.5 million (31 December 2020 - \$1,041.2 million). The Company manages its liquidity risks via its investment strategy to hold high quality, liquid securities, sufficient to meet its reinsurance liabilities and other near-term liquidity requirements. In addition, the Company has established asset allocation and maturity parameters within the investment guidelines such that the majority of the investments are in high quality assets which could be converted into cash promptly and at minimal expense. The Company monitors market changes and outlook and reallocates assets as it deems necessary.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company considers it has more than adequate liquidity to pay its obligations as they fall due even if difficult investment market conditions were to prevail for a period of time.

D. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may fail to pay, or repay, a debt or obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its fixed maturity investment portfolio, its premiums receivable from cedants, and on any amounts recoverable from reinsurers. While the Company has not experienced any such collection issues, the COVID-19 pandemic increased the risk of defaults across many industries. The global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic continues and the risk that counterparties fail to meet their financial obligations as they fall due has decreased.

Credit risk on the Company's portfolio of fixed maturity securities is mitigated through the Company's investment policy to invest in instruments of high credit quality issuers and to limit the amounts of credit exposure with respect to particular ratings categories and any one issuer. Securities rated below an S&P or equivalent rating of BBB+ may comprise no more than 10.0% of the portfolio. The Company also limits exposure to individual issuers, with declining limits for less highly rated issuers. The Company therefore does not expect any significant credit concentration risk on its investment portfolio, except for fixed maturity securities issued by the US government.

The Company is potentially exposed to counterparty credit risk in relation to the premiums receivable from reinsurance brokers and cedants and on any amounts recoverable from the Company's ceded reinsurers. Given the dislocation in the market, the COVID-19 pandemic may adversely impact the Company's ability to collect amounts due to the Company.

Credit risk on inwards premiums receivable from cedants is managed by conducting business with reputable broking organisations, with whom the Company has established relationships, and by rigorous cash collection procedures. The Company also has a broker approval process in place. Credit risk from the Company's ceded reinsurance recoverable is primarily managed by the review and approval of reinsurer security, with ongoing monitoring in place.

The table below presents an analyses of the Company's major exposures to counterparty credit risk, based on their rating. Premiums receivable are not rated, however there is limited default risk associated with these amounts.

As at 31 December 2021	Cash and cash equivalents and fixed maturity securities \$m	Inwards premiums receivables \$m	Reinsurance recoverable \$m
AAA	542.4	-	-
AA+, AA, AA-	75.6	-	-
A+, A, A-	304.2	-	30.5
BBB+, BBB, BBB-	151.7	-	-
Other	-	155.0	18.4
Total	1,073.9	155.0	48.9

Reinsurance recoverable classified as other is fully collateralised.

As at 31 December 2021 the average credit quality of the Company's cash and cash equivalents and portfolio of fixed maturity securities was AA-. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk of defaults across many industries and the Company continually monitors credit risk, especially during this time of volatility. While current interest rates are at an all time low, they are expected to rise over the next few years. Given the Company's investment portfolio positioning, this is not expected to have a meaningful impact from a credit perspective, although credit spreads are likely to remain volatile in the near-term. Potential interest rate rises are similarly not expected to impact inwards premiums receivable.

The following table shows premiums receivable that are not yet due and those that are past due but not impaired:

As at 31 December 2021	\$m
Not yet due	123.0
Less than 90 days past due	22.2
Over 90 days	9.8
Total	155.0

For the year ended 31 December 2021 no provisions have been made for impaired or irrecoverable balances and no amount was charged to the statement of comprehensive loss in respect of bad debts.

E. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel, systems or external events. During the reporting period, which primarily involved the establishment of operations, various operational risks were identified, and steps were taken to manage or mitigate these risks.

The risk framework addresses the identification, assessment and management of operational risks. This process involves the use of risk registers to identify inherent risk and residual risk after the application of controls. The management of individual risks is the responsibility of management, with independent challenge and oversight provided by the risk function. The results of compliance reviews and independent internal audits provide an additional level of review and verification. The Audit Committee has selected a reputable provider to serve as outsourced internal auditors.

F. Strategic risk

The Company has identified several strategic risks, including:

- The risks that either the poor execution of the business plan or an inappropriate business plan in itself results in a strategy that fails to reflect adequately the trading environment, resulting in an inability to optimise performance, including reputational risk;
- The risks of the failure to maintain adequate capital, accessing capital at an inflated cost or the inability to access capital and unanticipated changes in vendor, regulatory and/or rating agency models that could result in an increase in capital requirements or a change in the type of capital required;
- The risks of succession planning, staff retention and key personnel risks.

Business plan risk

The Company's business plan, forms the basis of operations and provides strategic direction to management. Actual versus planned results are monitored regularly.

Capital management risk

The total tangible capital of the Company is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2021 \$m	As at 31 December 2020 \$m
Shareholder's equity	981.3	1,045.3
Intangible assets	(1.1)	(0.2)
Total tangible capital	980.2	1,045.1

Risks associated with the effectiveness of the Company's capital management are mitigated as follows:

- Regular monitoring of current and prospective regulatory and rating agency capital requirements;
- Oversight of capital requirements by the Board;
- Ability to purchase sufficient, cost-effective reinsurance;
- Maintaining contact with vendors, regulators and rating agencies in order to stay abreast of upcoming developments;
- Participation in industry groups such as the Association of Bermuda Insurers and Reinsurers, Reinsurance Association of America and the International Underwriting Association.

The Company reviews the level and composition of capital on an ongoing basis with a view of:

- Maintaining sufficient capital for underwriting opportunities and to meet obligations to policyholders;
- Maximising the risk-adjusted return to shareholders within the context of the defined risk appetite;
- Maintaining an adequate financial strength rating;
- Meeting all relevant capital requirements.

Capital is increased or returned as appropriate. The retention of earnings generated leads to an increase in capital. Capital raising can include debt or contributions, and returns of capital may be made through a return of capital, dividends, a

redemption of debt or any combination thereof. Other capital management tools and products available to the Company may also be utilised. All capital actions require approval by the Board.

The primary source of capital used by the Company is equity shareholders' funds provided by its parent. The ability of the Company to pay dividends and make capital distributions is subject to the legal and regulatory restrictions of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

The Company is regulated by the BMA and is required to monitor the ECR under the BMA's regulatory framework, which has been assessed as equivalent to the EU's Solvency II regime. The Company's regulatory capital requirement is calculated using the BSCR standard formula. The Company had sufficient capital at all times throughout the year to meet the BMA's requirements.

Retention risk

Risks associated with succession planning, staff retention and key man risks are mitigated through a combination of resource planning processes and controls, including:

- The identification of key personnel with appropriate succession plans;
- The identification of key team profit generators at the Company and function heads with targeted retention packages;
- Documented recruitment procedures, position descriptions and employment contracts;
- Resource monitoring and the provision of appropriate compensation, including equity-based incentives which vests over a defined time horizon, subject to achieving certain performance criteria;
- Training schemes.

4. Segmental reporting

The Company commenced underwriting operations during the year ended 31 December 2021. There were no active underwriting operations for the period ended 31 December 2020, therefore the Company did not have any reportable operating segments during that period and no comparative segmental reporting information has been provided.

Management and the Board review the Company's business and evaluates its performance primarily by three segments: Property, Casualty and Specialty. These are considered to be the Company's reportable segments for the purposes of segmental reporting. Further classes of business are underwritten within each reportable segment. The nature of these individual classes is discussed further in the "Risk disclosures" section.

<u>Reportable segments</u>	<u>Operations and classes of business</u>
Property	US and international property risk on an excess of loss and proportional contract basis.
Casualty	US and international casualty risk principally including directors and officers, financial institutions, general, medical malpractice, professional and transactional.
Specialty	Diverse portfolio of business, principally including aviation, energy, marine, political violence and terrorism and whole account.

Reportable segment performance is measured by the net underwriting profit or loss and the combined ratio. The chief operating decision maker does not manage the Company's assets by reportable segment, and, accordingly, investment income and other non-underwriting related items are not allocated to each reportable segment. Refer to the risk disclosures for more information.

All amounts reported are transactions with external parties and associates. There are no significant inter-segmental transactions.

As at 31 December 2021	Property \$m	Casualty \$m	Specialty \$m	Total \$m
Gross premiums written by geographic region				
US	105.4	118.7	3.9	228.0
Worldwide (excluding US)	62.3	7.1	62.3	131.7
Europe	6.0	2.8	-	8.8
Other	9.7	0.4	0.2	10.3
Total	183.4	129.0	66.4	378.8
Ceded reinsurance premium	(26.4)	(1.2)	(5.0)	(32.6)
Net premiums written	157.0	127.8	61.4	346.2
Change in unearned premiums	(60.0)	(67.9)	(24.9)	(152.8)
Change in unearned premiums on premiums ceded	-	0.8	-	0.8
Net premiums earned	97.0	60.7	36.5	194.2
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	(70.9)	(41.1)	(30.1)	(142.1)
Net acquisition expenses	(30.5)	(19.7)	(8.9)	(59.1)
Net underwriting loss	(4.4)	(0.1)	(2.5)	(7.0)
Other operating expenses				(23.5)
Net unallocated expenses				(3.8)
Total comprehensive loss				(34.3)
Net loss ratio	73.1%	67.7%	82.5%	73.2%
Net acquisition expense ratio	31.4%	32.5%	24.4%	30.4%
Other operating expense ratio				12.1%
Combined ratio	104.5%	100.2%	106.9%	115.7%

Included within the Casualty segment, Other geographic region, are premiums written with external parties in Bermuda for \$0.4 million (31 December 2020 - nil).

5. Investment return

As at 31 December 2021	Net investment income \$m	Net realised losses \$m	Net unrealised losses \$m	Total investment return \$m
Fixed maturity securities	5.3	(1.0)	(7.6)	(3.3)
Cash and cash equivalents	0.2	-	-	0.2
Total	5.5	(1.0)	(7.6)	(3.1)

Included in net investment income is \$0.7 million of investment management and custody fees for the year ended 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020 - nil).

With the formation of the Company towards the end of the 2020 financial year, the Company maintained cash on hand at 31 December 2020, generating net investment income of \$0.1 million.

6. Insurance acquisition expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2021 \$m	Period ended 31 December 2020 \$m
Insurance acquisition expenses	103.7	-
Change in deferred acquisition expenses	(44.6)	-
Total	59.1	-

7. Other expenses and other operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2021 \$m	Period ended 31 December 2020 \$m
Other expenses	18.8	-
Other operating expenses	4.8	2.8
Total	23.6	2.8

Other expenses

The Company entered into service agreements with other Group subsidiaries during 2021. The established service agreements allow various operating expenses incurred by the Group's service companies, CSL and CRSL, to be recharged on normal commercial terms to the Company in relation to the services provided. The services provided cover a wide array of functions, and include items such as, provision of personnel, finance and administration, risk management, compliance and regulatory reporting, IT services and maintenance, procurement of goods and services, real estate and facility management, legal and company secretarial services, and human resource functions such as payroll processing, training and compensation administration. Payments of the incurred fees for these services, or adjustment to the service fee agreements, are agreed by both parties.

Other expenses in the statement of comprehensive loss includes expenses of \$18.8 million (2020 - nil) in relation to such transactions.

8. Financing costs

	Year ended 31 December 2021 \$m	Period ended 31 December 2020 \$m
LOC and trust fees	0.4	-

Refer to note 15 for details of the Company's financing arrangements.

9. Tax

Bermuda

CRL has received an undertaking from the Bermuda government exempting them from all Bermuda local income, withholding and capital gains taxes until 31 March 2035. At the present time no such taxes are levied in Bermuda.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	Year ended 31 December 2021 \$m	Period ended 31 December 2020 \$m
Cash at bank and in hand	22.4	41.2
Cash equivalents	43.1	1,000.0
Total	65.5	1,041.2

Cash equivalents include money market funds and other short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value. Refer to note 15 for cash and cash equivalents provided as collateral under the Company's financing arrangements.

11. Investments

The Company funded its investment portfolio during year ended 31 December 2021 using cash and cash equivalents on hand received as a capital contribution from its parent. As a result, certain investment related disclosures and comparative information have not been provided for the period ended and as at 31 December 2020. Refer to note 15 for investments provided as collateral under the Company's financing arrangements.

As at 31 December 2021	Cost or amortised cost \$m	Unrealised gains \$m	Unrealised losses \$m	Estimated fair value \$m
Fixed maturity securities, at FVTPL				
Short term investments	8.9	-	-	8.9
US treasuries	172.9	-	(1.1)	171.8
US agency debt	2.0	-	-	2.0
US municipals	13.4	-	(0.2)	13.2
Non-US government and agencies	2.2	-	-	2.2
Asset-backed	170.3	0.1	(0.7)	169.7
US government agency mortgage-backed	95.5	-	(0.9)	94.6
Non-agency mortgage-backed	19.4	-	(0.2)	19.2
Agency commercial mortgage-backed	3.2	-	-	3.2
Non-agency commercial mortgage-backed	59.0	-	(0.6)	58.4
Corporate	469.2	0.2	(4.2)	465.2
Total	1,016.0	0.3	(7.9)	1,008.4

As at 31 December 2021 other assets and other payables included nil and \$10.6 million for investments sold and purchased, respectively (31 December 2020 - nil and nil, respectively).

The Company determines the estimated fair value of each individual security utilising the highest-level inputs available. Prices for the Company's investment portfolio are provided via a third-party investment accounting firm whose pricing processes and the controls thereon are subject to an annual audit on both the operation and the effectiveness of those controls. Various recognised reputable pricing sources are used including pricing vendors. The pricing sources use bid prices where available, otherwise indicative prices are quoted based on observable market trade data. The prices provided are compared to the investment managers' pricing.

The Company has not made any adjustments to any pricing provided by independent pricing services or its third-party investment managers for the year ended 31 December 2021. The fair value of securities in the Company's investment portfolio is estimated using the following techniques:

LEVEL (I) - Level (I) investments are securities with quoted prices in active markets. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Company, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

LEVEL (II) - Level (II) investments are securities with quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities or securities valued using other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Instruments included in Level (ii) are valued via independent external sources using directly observable inputs to models or other valuation methods. The valuation methods used are typically industry accepted standards and include broker-dealer quotes and pricing models including present values and future cash flows with inputs such as yield curves, credit spreads, interest rates, prepayment speeds and default rates.

LEVEL (III) - Level (III) investments are securities for which valuation techniques are not based on observable market data and require significant management judgement.

The Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels of the fair value hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation at the end of each reporting period. The Company funded its investment portfolio using cash and cash equivalents on hand during the year ended 31 December 2021. As a result, there were no transfers between Level (I) and (II), and no investments were included in Level (III) during the year ended 31 December 2021.

The fair value hierarchy of the Company's investment portfolio is as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	Level I \$m	Level II \$m	Total \$m
Fixed maturity securities, at FVTPL			
Short term investments	3.1	5.8	8.9
US treasuries	171.8	-	171.8
US agency debt	-	2.0	2.0
US municipals	-	13.2	13.2
Non-US government and agencies	-	2.2	2.2
Asset-backed	-	169.7	169.7
US government agency mortgage-backed	-	94.6	94.6
Non-agency mortgage-backed	-	19.2	19.2
Agency commercial mortgage-backed	-	3.2	3.2
Non-agency commercial mortgage-backed	-	58.4	58.4
Corporate	117.1	348.1	465.2
Total	292.0	716.4	1,008.4

12. Interests in structured entities

Unconsolidated structured entities in which the Company has an interest

As part of the Company's investment activities, it invests in unconsolidated structured entities. The Company does not sponsor any of the unconsolidated structured entities. The business relations of the Company with the structured entities set out below do not give rise to consolidation because the criteria for control pursuant to IFRS 10 are not met. The Company did not have any interests in unconsolidated structured entities as at 31 December 2020.

A summary of the Company's interests in unconsolidated structured entities is as follows:

As at 31 December 2021	\$m
Fixed maturity securities, at FVTPL	
Asset-backed	169.7
US government agency mortgage-backed	94.6
Non-agency mortgage-backed	19.2
Agency commercial mortgage-backed	3.2
Non-agency commercial mortgage-backed	58.4
Total	345.1

The fixed maturity structured entities are used to meet specific investment needs of borrowers and investors which cannot be met from standardised financial instruments available in the capital markets, providing liquidity and diversification. While individual securities may differ in structure, the principles of the instruments are similar and it is appropriate to aggregate the investments into the categories detailed above.

The risk that the Company faces in respect of the investments in structured entities is similar to the risk it faces in respect of other financial investments held on the balance sheet. Fair value is determined by market supply and demand, which is driven by investor evaluation of the credit risk of the structure and changes in the term structure of interest rates which can change the expectation of cash flows associated with the instrument and, therefore, its value in the market.

The maximum exposure to loss in respect of these structured entities would be the carrying value of the instruments that the Company holds. Generally, default rates would have to increase substantially before the Company would suffer a loss. This assessment is made prior to investing and regularly through the holding period for the security.

13. Losses and loss adjustment expenses

The Company commenced underwriting operations during the year ended 31 December 2021. There were no active underwriting operations for the period ended 31 December 2020. Consequently, the Company has not provided comparative information for net losses and loss adjustment expenses or associated claims development disclosures. Further information related to net losses and loss adjustment expenses is provided in the "Risk disclosures" section.

Losses and loss adjustment expenses

	Gross losses and loss adjustment expenses \$m	Reinsurance recoveries \$m	Net losses and loss adjustment expenses \$m
As at 31 December 2020	-	-	-
Incurring losses:			
Current year	191.0	(48.9)	142.1
Exchange adjustments	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Incurring losses and loss adjustment expenses	190.7	(48.9)	141.8
Paid losses:			
Current year	19.1	-	19.1
Paid losses and loss adjustment expenses	19.1	-	19.1
As at 31 December 2021	171.6	(48.9)	122.7

Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses

	2021 \$m	2021 %
Outstanding losses	26.0	15.2
Losses incurred but not reported	145.6	84.8
Total	171.6	100.0

The Company did not book any additional case reserves for the year ended 31 December 2021. Net losses and loss adjustment expenses as at 31 December 2021 had an estimated duration of 2.7 years.

Further information on the calculation of loss reserves and associated risks are provided in the risk disclosures section. The risks associated with reinsurance contracts are complex and the impact of an unreported event could lead to a significant increase in the Company's loss reserves. The Company believes that the loss reserves established are adequate, however a 20% increase in estimated losses would have a \$34.3 million adverse impact on profit.

As this was the first year in which the Company engaged in active underwriting operations, a reserving methodology was put in place which will be refined as the Company matures.

2021 delivered an active loss environment with higher-than-average catastrophe losses impacting the industry as a whole. The Company saw losses arise across all of its operating segments, the most significant being from Hurricane Ida and the European floods. The Company recorded \$15.0 million and \$12.1 million respectively for these events, net of outwards reinsurance and reinstatement premiums.

The estimation of the ultimate loss and loss adjustment expense liability is a complex process which incorporates a significant amount of judgement. It is reasonably possible that uncertainties inherent in the reserving process, delays in insureds or ceding companies reporting losses to the Company, together with the potential for unforeseen adverse developments, could lead to a material change in estimated losses and loss adjustment expenses.

14. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are comprised of computer software capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. There was no amortisation or impairment recognised for the year ended 31 December 2021 or the period ended 31 December 2020 on the basis that the asset was not yet ready for use.

Cost	\$m
Net book value as at 31 December 2020	0.2
Additions	0.9
Net book value as at 31 December 2021	1.1

15. Financing arrangements

Letters of credit and trust accounts

The Company is a non-admitted reinsurer in the US and Canada. Terms and conditions of certain reinsurance contracts with US and Canadian cedants require the Company to provide collateral for outstanding insurance contract liabilities, including unearned premiums and losses and loss adjustment expenses. The collateral can be provided by LOCs or by assets in trust accounts. Refer to note 9 for details of interest expense associated with these LOCs included in financing costs. Additional information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risk is included in the "Risk disclosures" section.

Standby letter of credit facility

During July 2021, the Company, as the borrower, entered into a \$125.0 million standby letter of credit facility led by Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets PLC. CHL will guarantee the obligations of CRL with respect to the standby letter of credit facility. Terms of the standby letter of credit facility contain standard qualitative representations and require certain standard financial covenants be adhered to, including: a maximum consolidated debt to capital ratio of CHL of 35.0%; a minimum consolidated tangible net worth of CHL; and a minimum A.M. Best rating of "B++" for CRL. CRL has the option to request an increase in the aggregate amount of the commitment under the facility up to \$150.0 million. As at 31 December 2021, \$18.9 million was outstanding under the standby letter of credit facility and is secured by cash and cash equivalents and investments of \$27.8 million.

Uncommitted letter of credit facility

During September 2021, CRL entered into a \$75.0 million uncommitted letter of credit facility with Citibank Europe PLC. Terms of the uncommitted letter of credit facility include standard qualitative representations. As at 31 December 2021, \$3.9 million was outstanding under the uncommitted letter of credit facility and is secured by cash and cash equivalents and investments of \$6.6 million.

Trust accounts

Several trust account arrangements were established during 2021 in favour of policyholders and ceding companies to provide collateral or comply with the security requirements of certain contracts. As at 31 December 2021, \$29.9 million of cash and cash equivalents and investments were restricted in favour of third parties.

Additional letter of credit and trust funding requirements

For the year ended 31 December 2021, \$62.6 million of collateral requests and collateral amendments in respect of the 2021 year were received in 2022. These collateral requests will be completed in the normal course of business and will be funded during 2022 using cash and cash equivalents and/or investments.

16. Share capital

Authorised common shares of \$1.00 each	Number	\$m
As at 31 December 2021 and 2020	1,000,000	1.0
Allocated, called up and fully paid	Number	\$m
As at 31 December 2021 and 2020	1,000,000	1.0
Contributed surplus		\$m
As at 31 December 2020		1,047.0
Capital returned to parent		(29.7)
As at 31 December 2021		1,017.3

During the year ended 31 December 2021 the Company returned capital to its parent to provide funding for the Group's interim dividend payment. For the year ended 31 December 2020 the contributed surplus was due to funding provided by the Company's parent on establishment of the Company in order to commence underwriting activities in 2021.

17. Contingencies and commitments

Legal proceedings and regulations

The Company operates in the reinsurance industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to estimate or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigation) will have a material effect on its results and financial position.

18. Related party disclosures

Key management compensation

Director's fees and expenses for the year ended 31 December 2021 was \$0.1 million (31 December 2020 - \$0.2 million). Non-Executive Directors do not receive any benefits in addition to their agreed fees and expenses and do not participate in any of the Company's incentive, performance, or pension plans.

Transactions with affiliates

The Company entered into service agreements with other Group subsidiaries during 2021. Other expenses in the statement of comprehensive loss includes expenses of \$18.8 million (2020 - nil) in relation to such transactions. Refer to note 7 for additional information.

19. Subsequent events

Capital distribution

On 22 February 2022, the CHL Board of Directors declared a final dividend for 2021 to be paid during the second quarter of 2022. As CHL does not generate its own cashflows and relies on dividends/distributions from its subsidiaries to meet its ongoing cashflow needs, the CRL Board of Directors approved a distribution of capital to CHL in the amount of \$35.0 million during March 2022.

Ukraine

On 24 February a military conflict arose in Ukraine. The Company does not have any direct exposure to Russian or Ukrainian assets in its investment portfolio. Investments in Russia, and Belarus, are specifically excluded from our investment portfolio. The Company does not underwrite direct insurance business and does not currently reinsure trade credit or political risk and has minimal cyber exposure. The Company has potential exposure across its property and specialty reinsurance books via classes such as war on land, marine war and aviation. There may be further exposure in other areas of the portfolio, although this is expected to be minimal. There is still significant uncertainty estimating losses emanating from the conflict, not least as it is an ongoing event and further losses could occur depending on the duration of the conflict. The Company continues to monitor developments.

Glossary

The following definitions apply throughout the Annual Report unless the context otherwise requires. All references to legislation in this document are to the legislation of England and Wales unless the contrary is indicated. Any reference to any provision of any legislation shall include any amendment, modification, re-enactment or extension thereof. Words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine or neutral gender.

100 year return period A 1% probability of a catastrophe loss event of a certain size (or greater) occurring in any given year.

250 year return period A 0.4% probability of a catastrophe loss event of a certain size (or greater) occurring in any given year.

ABIR The Association of Bermuda Insurers and Reinsurers represents the public policy interests of Bermuda's international insurers and reinsurers that protect consumers around the world.

Additional case reserves (ACRs) ACRs represent the Group's estimate for losses related to specific contracts which the Group believes may not be adequately estimated by the client as of a reporting date, or adequately covered in the application of IBNR.

Admission The admission of all of CHL's common shares (1) to the standard listing segment of the Official List of the UK Financial Conduct Authority, and (2) to trading on the London Stock Exchange's main market for listed securities which occurred on 7 December 2020.

Aggregate excess of loss (XoL) reinsurance A form of excess of loss reinsurance in which the excess and the limit of liability are expressed as annual aggregate amounts.

AGM Annual General Meeting.

A.M. Best A.M. Best is a full-service credit rating organisation dedicated to serving the financial services industries, focusing on the insurance sector.

A.M. Best rating A forward-looking, independent, and objective opinion issued by A.M. Best regarding an insurer's, issuer's, or financial obligation's relative creditworthiness.

Best Capital Adequacy Rating Depicts the quantitative relationship between a rating unit's balance sheet strength and key financial risks that could impact such strength.

BMA Bermuda Monetary Authority.

Board of Directors; Board Unless otherwise stated refers to the CHL Board of Directors.

Book value per share Calculated by dividing the value of the total shareholders' equity by the sum of all common voting shares outstanding.

Broker An intermediary who negotiates contracts of insurance or reinsurance, receiving a commission for placement and other services rendered, between (1) a policyholder and a primary insurer, on behalf of the policyholder, (2) a primary insurer and a reinsurer, on behalf of the primary insurer, or (3) a reinsurer and a retrocessionaire, on behalf of the reinsurer.

Brokerage The commission that is payable to a broker for placing an insurance or reinsurance contract with an insurer or a reinsurer.

BSCR Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement.

BI Business interruption: insurance coverage that replaces income lost in the event that business is halted due to direct physical loss or damage.

California earthquake A Californian earthquake catastrophe event.

Capacity The percentage of surplus that an insurer or reinsurer is willing or able to place at risk or the dollar amount of exposure it is willing to assume. Capacity may apply to a single risk, a programme, a line of business or an entire book of insurance or reinsurance business. Capacity may be constrained by legal restrictions, corporate restrictions, or indirect financial restrictions such as capital adequacy requirements.

Carrier An insurer or reinsurer.

Casualty or liability insurance The type of insurance that is primarily concerned with losses caused by injuries to persons and legal liability imposed upon the insured for such injury or for damage to property of others. This includes, but is not limited to, workers' compensation, automobile liability, and general liability.

Casualty - GTPL General Third Party Liability.

Casualty - PL/FI Professional Liability / Financial Institutions.

Casualty - Misc lines Miscellaneous Professional Liability includes professional services that don't fall into the other professional insurance classifications. It provides liability and defense costs for claims that allege errors or omissions, negligence, misstatements or misleading statements in performing, or failing to perform, professional services for others for a fee.

Cedant or customer or client A ceding insurer or a reinsurer. A ceding insurer is an insurer that writes and issues an original, primary policy to an insured and contractually transfers (cedes) a portion of the risk to a reinsurer. A ceding reinsurer is a reinsurer that

Glossary

transfers(cedes) a portion of the underlying reinsurance to a retrocessionnaire.

CD Communicable disease insurance.

Cede When a party reinsures its liability to another party, it “cedes” business to the reinsurer and is referred to as the “customer,” “ceding party” or “cedant.”

CEO Chief Executive Officer.

CFO Chief Financial Officer

CHL Conduit Holdings Limited.

Claim A request by an insured or reinsured for indemnification by an insurance or reinsurance company for loss incurred from an insured peril or event.

CML Conduit MIP Limited.

Combined ratio The ratio, in percent, of the sum of net insurance losses, net acquisition expenses and other operating expenses to net premiums earned

Company Conduit Holdings Limited.

Consortium underwriting Underwriting on the part of a group of either companies or insurers, where risks, premiums and costs are split proportionately between the participants. If a consortium member fails, losses do not fall back on the other capital providers.

Coverholder A coverholder is a company or partnership authorised by a managing agent to enter into a contract or contracts of insurance to be underwritten by the members of a syndicate managed by it in accordance with the terms of a binding authority.

Conduit The brand for Conduit Holdings Limited and all associated group companies.

Conduit Re The brand for all the group’s reinsurance business.

CRL Conduit Reinsurance Limited.

CRSL Conduit Reinsurance Services Limited (previously named Conduit Marketing Limited).

CSL Conduit Services Limited.

CRO Chief Risk Officer.

CUO Chief Underwriting Officer.

Cyber Cyber insurance (or cyber risk or cyber liability insurance) is a form of cover designed to protect businesses from digital threats, such as data breaches or malicious cyber hacks.

Deductible or excess or retention The amount of the loss which is retained net by the insured (i.e., prior to the inception of a reinsurance programme). Also known as an “excess” or “retention”. The amount that is deducted

from some or all claims arising under an insurance or reinsurance contract. The practical effect is the same as an excess: the insured or reassured must bear a proportion of the relevant loss. If that loss is less than the amount of deductible/excess then the insured or reassured must bear all of the loss (unless there is other insurance in place to cover the deductible). An increase in deductible should result in a reduction in premium.

Deferred acquisition costs Costs incurred for the acquisition or the renewal of insurance policies (e.g., brokerage and premium taxes) which are deferred and amortised over the term of the insurance contracts to which they relate.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share Calculated by dividing comprehensive profit (loss) for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares, plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued on the conversion of all potentially dilutive equity-based compensation awards.

Directors’ & Officers’ (D&O) A specialised form of professional liability coverage for legal expenses and liability to shareholders, bondholders, creditors or others owing to actions or omissions by a director or officer of a corporation or non-profit organisation.

Dividend yield Calculated by dividing the annual dividends per share by the share price on the last day of the given year.

Earnings (loss) per share (EPS) Calculated by dividing comprehensive profit (loss) for the year attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares.

ECR Enhanced capital requirement. Under the BSCR Model, the reinsurer’s minimum required statutory capital and surplus is referred to as the enhanced capital requirement (“ECR”). The ECR is the greater of the calculated BSCR and the minimum solvency margin (“MSM”).

ERM Enterprise risk management is the process of assessing the risk of an organisation’s activities in order to minimise the effects of those risks.

Errors and Omissions (E&O) A form of professional indemnity insurance. Errors and omissions insurance protects business professionals whose clients could claim damages as a result of the business professional’s faulty performance.

Glossary

European Economic Area or EEA The member states of the European Union plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

EU The European Union.

Excess of loss (XOL, XL) or non-proportional Reinsurance cover provided to an insured in excess of a specified deductible level. This business is usually written on a layer-by-layer basis. Reinsurance that indemnifies the reinsured against all or a specified portion of losses on an underlying insurance policy in excess of a specified currency value or percentage loss ratio amount.

Exclusion A provision in a policy that excludes the insurer's liability in certain circumstances or for specified types of loss. A term in an insurance or reinsurance contract that excludes the insurer or reinsurer from liability for specified types of loss. An exclusion may apply throughout a policy, or it may be limited to specific sections of it. In certain circumstances an exclusion may be limited or removed altogether following the payment of an additional premium.

Facultative A reinsurance risk that is placed by means of a separately negotiated contract as opposed to one that is ceded under a reinsurance treaty. In *pro rata* reinsurance, the reinsurance of part or all of the insurance provided by a single policy, with separate negotiation for each policy cession of insurance – for sharing liability, premium and loss. In excess of loss reinsurance, the reinsurance of each policy, with separate negotiation for each – for indemnity of loss in excess of the reinsured's loss retention. The word "facultative" connotes that both the primary insurer and the reinsurer usually have the faculty or option of accepting or rejecting the individual submission (as distinguished from the obligation to cede and accept, to which the parties agree in most treaty reinsurance).

FIOC The management Finance Investment and Oversight Committee.

Financial strength rating The opinion of rating agencies regarding the financial ability of an insurance or reinsurance company to meet its financial obligations under its policies.

Florida windstorm A Florida hurricane catastrophe event.

FVTPL Fair value through profit or loss.

GPW or gross premiums written Amounts payable by the insured, excluding any taxes or duties levied on the premium, including any brokerage and commission deducted by intermediaries.

GTPL – General Third Party Liability.

Gross claims Claims under contracts of insurance underwritten by a carrier plus internal and external claims settlement expenses less salvage or other recoveries, but before the deduction of reinsurance recoveries.

Hard market A period of rising premiums and decreased capacity.

IFRS International Financial Reporting Standard(s).

ILS Insurance Linked Securities Investment assets linked to insurance-related, non financial risks.

Incurred losses Claims under contracts of insurance underwritten a carrier plus internal and external claims settlement expenses less salvage or other recoveries, but before the deduction of reinsurance recoveries.

Incurred but not reported (IBNR) Anticipated or likely losses that may result from insured events which have taken place, but for which no losses have yet been reported. IBNR also includes a reserve for possible adverse development of previously reported losses.

International Accounting Standard(s) (IAS) Standards created by the IASB for the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) An international panel of accounting experts responsible for developing IAS and IFRS.

Incurred loss ratio Paid claims and known outstanding claims as a percentage of the premiums underwritten by the company. These can be on a gross or net basis, i.e., before or after reinsurance recoveries and costs.

IPO Initial public offering.

IRR Internal rate of return.

Invested equity Means the aggregate of initial equity invested in CHL on Admission and equity invested pursuant to any future equity raises by the Company, with the US dollar value of Invested Equity for the USD MIP Shares being calculated at the spot rate at the time the relevant proceeds of the equity raise were received by the Company.

LOC Letter of credit

Long-tail business A type of liability that carries a long settlement period. Long-tail liabilities are likely to result in high incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims, because it may take a long period of time for the claims to be settled.

Losses Demand by an insured for indemnity under an insurance

Glossary

Loss adjustment expenses The expenses of settling claims, including legal and other fees and the portion of general expenses allocated to claim settlement costs. Also known as claim adjustment expenses.

Losses occurring business Business where the wording stipulates that claims against liability policies can be notified to the company at any time following the issue of the policy.

Loss reserve development The difference between the amount of reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses initially estimated by an insurer or reinsurer and the amount re-estimated in an evaluation at a later date.

LSE London Stock Exchange.

Margin (reinsurance) As a pricing factor (along with expenses and losses), the profit the reinsurer expects to earn.

Market value Refers to (1) the market capitalisation of CHL calculated by reference to the six month average closing share price prior to the date of the relevant exchange of MIP Shares for common shares of CHL (adjusted to take into account any capital events or distributions during that period); or, (2) in the case of a takeover of CHL, the value of the consideration for the takeover, or (3) in the case of a sale of CHL, the net sale consideration, or (4) in the case of the liquidation of CHL, the amount available for distribution in the liquidation, in each case taking into account any prior dividends, returns of capital or other distributions. The Market Value for the USD MIP Shares will be calculated in US dollars based on the prevailing spot rate on the date of the relevant share price and in the case of a takeover of CHL, or sale or liquidation of CML the latest reasonably practicable spot rate prior to the date of the exchange of MIP Shares for common shares of CHL as determined by the Remuneration Committee of CHL.

MSM Minimum solvency margin. The minimum excess unimpaired surplus as a percent of outstanding loss reserve as set by regulators.

MIP Management incentive plan.

Net acquisition expense ratio Ratio, in percent, of net acquisition expenses charged by insurance brokers and other insurance intermediaries to the Group to net premiums earned.

Net loss ratio Ratio, in percent, of net losses and loss adjustment expenses to net premiums earned.

Net premiums earned Net premiums earned is equal to net premium written less the change in unearned premiums and change in unearned premiums on premiums ceded.

Net premiums written Net premiums written is equal to gross premiums written less ceded reinsurance premiums written.

Nat Cat Natural catastrophe.

OEP Occurrence exceedance probability is the probability that the largest loss in a year exceeds a certain amount (of loss).

Other operating expense ratio Ratio, in percent, of other operating expenses to net premiums earned.

Overriding commission A commission that is paid by a reinsurer to the reassured to cover the latter's overheads in administering the reinsurance.

Performance condition Is the compound annual growth rate achieved by CHL's shareholders on the date of the relevant exchange of MIP Shares for common shares of CHL is equal to or greater than ten per cent. per annum. The Performance Condition is measured by reference to (1) any growth in CHL's market capitalisation, (2) any dividends paid to common shareholders, and (3) any other returns of value to common shareholders. The Performance Condition is calculated from admission of its common shares to trading on the London Stock Exchange on 7 December 2020 on the initial capital raised then (and from the date of any future equity investment in the Company on that equity) to the date of the relevant exchange. It also takes into account the timing of any prior returns to common shareholders. The Performance Condition will be calculated separately in US dollars for the USD MIP Shares and sterling for the GBP MIP Shares.

PL/FI Professional Liability / Financial Institutions.

Premium earned The proportion of premium written that relates to a used period of cover.

Prior years or back years Earlier years of underwriting prior to the current year.

Probable maximum loss (PML) The anticipated modelled maximum loss that could result from a single given event, as opposed to MFL (Maximum Foreseeable Loss), which would be a similar valuation, but on a worst case basis.

Profit commission A commission that is payable according to a pre-determined formula as an incentive and reward for profitable underwriting.

Programme business A package of small to medium property and liability business favoured by some non-marine underwriters.

Glossary

Property reinsurance Reinsurance exposures that are exposed to losses from damage or theft to buildings and their contents – money and securities, records, inventory, furniture, machinery, supplies and even intangible assets such as trademarks.

Pro-rata reinsurance or proportional reinsurance All forms of reinsurance in which the reinsurer shares a proportional part of the original premiums and losses of the reinsured. Frequently referred to as quota share reinsurance.

Quota share reinsurance A form of proportional reinsurance in which the reinsurer assumes an agreed percentage of each underlying insurance contract being reinsured.

Reserves; claim reserves; loss reserves; loss adjustment expense reserves Liabilities established by insurers and reinsurers to reflect the estimated cost of claims payments and the related expenses that the insurer or reinsurer will ultimately be required to pay in respect of insurance or reinsurance contracts it has written. Reserves are established for claims, losses and for loss adjustment expenses, and consist of reserves established with respect to individual reported claims and incurred, but not reported losses.

Retrocession; retrocessional coverage A transaction in which a reinsurer transfers risks it has reinsured to another reinsurer, commonly referred to as the retrocessionaire. Retrocessional reinsurance does not legally discharge the ceding reinsurer from its liability with respect to its obligations to the reinsured.

ROE Return on equity. Profit for the period divided by the adjusted opening total equity.

RPI Renewal price index.

Risk transfer The transfer of all or a part of a risk to another party.

Risk adjusted return A concept that refines an investment's return by measuring how much risk is involved in producing that return, which is generally expressed as a number or rating.

Short-tail business This is business which normally settles during the three-year term of a Lloyd's year of account. Motor, property, aviation hull and short-term life are all examples of short-tail business.

Rate on line The ratio of premium paid to total limit in a reinsurance contract.

Soft market A period of increased competition, depressed premiums and excess capacity, which is followed by a hard market – a period of rising premiums and decreased capacity.

Specialty This is a generic term used by companies to indicate classes of business that fall outside the norm of property and casualty. However, it is open to interpretation with different companies using the term to describe different classes of business. For some it relates to marine, energy and aviation business whereas some describe casualty as speciality business.

Surplus The amount by which an insurer's assets exceed its liabilities. It is the equivalent of "owners' equity" in standard accounting terms. The ratio of an insurer's premiums written to its surplus is one of the key measures of its solvency.

The UK Code The UK Corporate Governance Code, monitored by the UK Financial Reporting Council.

Total shareholder return The percentage of the increase/(decrease) in share price over a period, stated in percentages, after adjustment for dividends.

Treaty reinsurance This is usually reinsurance business, which is written on a proportional or quota share basis. A form of reinsurance in which the ceding company makes an agreement to cede certain classes of business to a reinsurer. The reinsurer, in turn, agrees to accept all business qualifying under the agreement, known as the "treaty." Under a reinsurance treaty, the ceding company is assured that all of its risks falling within the terms of the treaty will be reinsured in accordance with treaty terms.

UK United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Ultimate premiums written Estimated premium reported by ceding companies, supplemented by management's judgement on the estimate provided.

Ultimate loss ratio The ratio of ultimate total paid claims to total premiums received for all policies written in a given period.

Unearned premium The portion of premium income that is attributable to periods after the balance sheet date that is deferred and amortised to future accounting periods.

Underwriting cycle Market-wide fluctuations in the prevailing level of insurance and reinsurance premiums.

UNL Ultimate net loss.

US, USA United States of America.

US GAAP Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

VaR Value at Risk.

Glossary

Vesting The MIP Shares will vest on: (1) a takeover of CHL; or (2) a sale or liquidation of CML; or (3) the relevant vesting period has elapsed for that Tranche of the MIP Shares.

W&I Warranty and Indemnity insurance: coverage usually for losses arising from a breach of a warranty and claims under a tax indemnity (and, in certain cases, other equivalent provisions) in connection with a corporate merger or acquisition transaction.

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