AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Vermeer Reinsurance Ltd.

December 31, 2022 and 2021

April 21, 2023

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Vermeer Reinsurance Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Vermeer Reinsurance Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and for the year then ended were audited by other auditors whose report, dated April 22, 2022, expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- 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. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required supplemental information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required supplemental information pertaining to *Short-Duration Contracts* disclosures labelled as "Unaudited" within Note 6 on pages 14 to 15 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplemental information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

Chartered Professional Accountants

VERMEER REINSURANCE LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
AT DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	2022	2021
Assets		
Short term investments, at fair value - amortized cost $1,573,759 at December 31, 2022 (2021 - $1,207,177) (Note 4)	$ 1,573,759	$ 1,207,177
Cash and cash equivalents	11,166	26,684
Premiums receivable (Note 5)	46,684	30,957
Deferred acquisition costs	4,149	2,895
Total assets	$ 1,635,758	$ 1,267,713
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Reserve for claims and claim expenses (Notes 6 and 8)	$ 100,617	$ 38,182
Unearned premiums (Notes 5 and 8)	40,486	28,527
Reinsurance balances payable	108	—
Due to affiliates, net (Note 8)	3,535	2,942
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	171	279
Total liabilities	144,917	69,930
Shareholders' Equity		
Common shares: Class A: $1,000 par value – 1 share authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Note 7) Class B: $1 par value – 120,000 shares authorized; 119,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Note 7)	120	120
Additional paid-in capital (Note 7)	1,299,881	1,049,881
Retained earnings	190,840	147,782
Total shareholders' equity	1,490,841	1,197,783
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 1,635,758	$ 1,267,713

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

VERMEER REINSURANCE LTD
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Gross premiums written (Notes 5 and 8)	$ 136,623	$ 96,775
Net premiums written (Note 5)	$ 136,623	$ 96,775
(Increase) decrease in net unearned premiums	(11,959)	(4,039)
Net premiums earned (Notes 5 and 8)	124,664	92,736
Net investment income (Note 3)	19,760	296
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments (Note 3)	(416)	—
Total revenues	144,008	93,032
Expenses		
Claims and claim expenses incurred (Note 6)	74,605	33,547
Acquisition expenses	12,633	9,518
Operational expenses	596	395
Management fees (Note 8)	13,065	11,375
Corporate expenses	51	42
Total expenses	100,950	54,877
Net income (loss)	$ 43,058	$ 38,155

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

VERMEER REINSURANCE LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	2022	2021
Common shares	$ 120	$ 120
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance – January 1	1,049,881	999,881
Capital contributed (Note 7)	250,000	50,000
Balance – December 31	1,299,881	1,049,881
Retained earnings		
Balance – January 1	147,782	109,627
Net income (loss)	43,058	38,155
Balance – December 31	190,840	147,782
Total shareholders' equity	$ 1,490,841	$ 1,197,783

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

VERMEER REINSURANCE LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(in thousands of United States dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		
Net income (loss)	$ 43,058	$ 38,155
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Amortization and accretion	(20,134)	(622)
Net realized and unrealized (gains) losses on investments	416	—
Change in:		
Premiums receivable	(15,727)	(2,770)
Deferred acquisition costs	(1,254)	(423)
Reserve for claims and claim expenses	62,435	29,197
Unearned premiums	11,959	4,039
Reinsurance balances payable	108	—
Due to affiliates, net	593	(21)
Other, net	(108)	(16)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	81,346	67,539
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities		
Net sales (purchases) of short term investments	(346,864)	(118,615)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(346,864)	(118,615)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		
Capital contributed	250,000	50,000
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	250,000	50,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(15,518)	(1,076)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	26,684	27,760
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 11,166	$ 26,684

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION

Vermeer Reinsurance Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda in November 2018 as a Class 3B insurer to provide capacity focused on risk remote layers in the U.S. property catastrophe market. The Company is also permitted to write small lines of retrocession and international business in accordance with a set of pre-defined underwriting guidelines, as managed by Renaissance Underwriting Managers, Ltd. (“RUM”). The Class A voting common share of the Company is owned by Renaissance Other Investments Holdings Ltd. (“ROIHL”), a Bermuda company, whose ultimate parent is RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd. (“RenaissanceRe”), also a Bermuda company. The Class B non-voting common shares of the Company are owned by Stichting Pensioenfonds Zorg en Welzijn, a pension fund represented by PGGM Vermogensbeheer B.V. (“PGGM”). The Company is a joint venture between RenaissanceRe and PGGM, a Netherlands company.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”).

Use of Estimates in Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported and disclosed amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. The major estimates reflected in the Company’s financial statements include, but are not limited to, the reserve for claims and claim expenses, premiums receivable, including provisions for premiums receivable to reflect expected credit losses, estimates of written and earned premiums, and fair value, including the fair value of investments.

Premiums and Related Expenses

Premiums are recognized as income, net of any applicable reinsurance or retrocessional coverage purchased, over the terms of the related contracts and policies. Premiums written are based on contract and policy terms and include estimates based on information received from both insureds and ceding companies. Subsequent revisions to premium estimates are recorded in the period in which they are determined. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written that relate to the unexpired terms of contracts and policies in force. Amounts are computed by pro rata methods based on statistical data or reports received from ceding companies. Reinstatement premiums are estimated after the occurrence of a significant loss and are recorded in accordance with the contract terms based upon paid losses and case reserves. Reinstatement premiums are earned when written.

Acquisition costs are incurred when a contract or policy is issued and only the costs directly related to the successful acquisition of new and renewal contracts or policies are deferred and amortized over the same period in which the related premiums are earned. Acquisition costs consist principally of commissions, brokerage and premium tax expenses. Deferred policy acquisition costs are limited to their estimated realizable value based on the related unearned premiums. Anticipated claims and claim expenses, based on historical and current experience, and anticipated investment income related to those premiums are considered in determining the recoverability of deferred acquisition costs.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, cont'd.

Claims and Claim Expenses

The reserve for claims and claim expenses includes estimates for unpaid claims and claim expenses on reported losses as well as an estimate of losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). The reserve is based on individual claims, case reserves and other reserve estimates reported by insureds and ceding companies as well as management estimates of ultimate losses. Inherent in the estimates of ultimate losses are expected trends in claim severity and frequency and other factors which could vary significantly as claims are settled.

Ultimate losses may vary materially from the amounts provided in the financial statements. These estimates are reviewed regularly and, as experience develops and new information becomes known, the reserves are adjusted as necessary. Such adjustments, if any, are reflected in the statements of operations in the period in which they become known and are accounted for as changes in estimates.

Investments

Short Term Investments

Short term investments have a maturity of one year or less when purchased and are carried at fair value. The net unrealized appreciation or depreciation on these short term investments is included in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments in the statements of operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include money market instruments with a maturity of ninety days or less when purchased.

Foreign Exchange

The Company's functional currency is the United States ("U.S.") dollar. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are revalued at the prevailing exchange rate at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are remeasured at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, which may result in the recognition of exchange gains or losses which are included in the determination of net income (loss).

(amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

NOTE 3. INVESTMENTS

Net Investment Income

The components of net investment income are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2022	2021
Short term investments	$ 20,188	$ 622
Investment expenses	(428)	(326)
Net investment income	$ 19,760	$ 296

Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments

Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2022	2021
Net realized gains (losses) on short term investments	$ (416)	$ —
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	$ (416)	$ —

Net Sales (Purchases) of Investments

The table below shows the Company's cash flows in respect of gross and net purchases and sales of short term investments for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Year ended December 31, 2022	Gross Purchases	Gross Sales	Net
Short term investments	$ (2,862,942)	2,516,078	$ (346,864)

NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The use of fair value to measure certain assets and liabilities with resulting unrealized gains or losses is pervasive within the Company's financial statements. Fair value is defined under accounting guidance currently applicable to the Company as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between open market participants at the measurement date. The Company recognizes the change in unrealized gains or losses arising from changes in fair value in its statements of operations.

FASB ASC Topic *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* prescribes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the respective valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to valuation techniques that use at least one significant input that is unobservable (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize unadjusted quoted prices obtained from active markets for identical assets or liabilities for which the Company has access at the measurement date. The fair value is determined by multiplying the quoted price by the quantity held by the Company;

- Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals, broker quotes and certain pricing indices; and

- Level 3 inputs are based all or in part on significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. In these cases, significant management assumptions can be used to establish management's best estimate of the assumptions used by other market participants in determining the fair value of the asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and the Company considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

In order to determine if a market is active or inactive for a security, the Company considers a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the spread between what a seller is asking for a security and what a buyer is bidding for the same security, the volume of trading activity for the security in question, the price of the security compared to its par value (for fixed maturity investments), and other factors that may be indicative of market activity.

There have been no material changes in the Company's valuation techniques, nor have there been any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3, respectively, during the period represented by these financial statements.

(amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

NOTE 4. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, cont'd.

Below is a summary of the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and also represents the carrying amount on the Company's balance sheets:

At December 31, 2022	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Short term investments	$ 1,573,759	$ —	$ 1,573,759	$ —
	$ 1,573,759	$ —	$ 1,573,759	$ —

At December 31, 2021	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Short term investments	$ 1,207,177	$ —	$ 1,207,177	$ —
	$ 1,207,177	$ —	$ 1,207,177	$ —

Level 2 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

Short Term Investments

Level 2 - At December 31, 2022, the Company's short term investments had a weighted average yield to maturity of 4.0% and a weighted average credit quality of AAA (2021 - 0.1% and AAA, respectively). Amortized cost approximates fair value for the Company's short term investments portfolio.

NOTE 5. PREMIUMS RECEIVABLE

In assessing an allowance for reinsurance assets, which predominantly includes premiums receivable, the Company considers historical information, financial strength of insureds and cedants, collateralization amounts, and counterparty credit ratings to determine the appropriateness of the allowance. In assessing future default for reinsurance assets, the Company evaluates the provision for current expected credit losses under the probability of default and loss given default method. The Company utilizes its internal capital and risk models, which use counterparty ratings from major rating agencies, and assesses the current market conditions for the likelihood of default. The Company updates its internal capital and risk models for counterparty credit ratings and current market conditions on a periodic basis. Historically, the Company has not experienced material credit losses from reinsurance assets.

Premiums receivable reflect premiums written based on contract and policy terms and include estimates based on information received from both insureds and ceding companies, supplemented by our own judgement, including our estimates of premiums that are written but not reported. Due to the nature of reinsurance, ceding companies routinely report and remit premiums to us subsequent to the contract coverage period, although the time lag involved in the process of reporting and collecting premiums is typically shorter than the lag in reporting losses.

(amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

NOTE 5. PREMIUMS RECEIVABLE, cont'd.

At December 31, 2022, the Company's premiums receivable balance was $46.7 million (2021 - $31.0 million). Of the Company's premiums receivable balance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the majority are receivable from highly rated counterparties, and there was no provision for current expected credit losses.

NOTE 6. RESERVE FOR CLAIMS AND CLAIM EXPENSES

General Description

The Company believes the most significant accounting judgment made by management is its estimate of claims and claim expense reserves. Claims and claim expense reserves represent estimates, including actuarial and statistical projections at a given point in time, of the ultimate settlement and administration costs for unpaid claims and claim expenses arising from the insurance and reinsurance contracts the Company sells. The Company's claims and claim expense reserves are a combination of case reserves, additional case reserves ("ACR") and incurred but not reported losses, or incurred but not enough reported losses (collectively referred to as "IBNR"). Case reserves are losses reported to the Company by insureds and ceding companies, but which have not yet been paid. If deemed necessary and in certain situations, the Company establishes ACR which represents the Company's estimate for claims related to specific contracts which the Company believes may not be adequately estimated by the client as of that date, or within the IBNR. The Company establishes IBNR using actuarial techniques and expert judgement to represent the anticipated cost of claims which have not been reported to the Company yet, or where the Company anticipates increased reporting.

The following table summarizes the Company's reserve for claims and claim expenses, allocated between case reserves, additional case reserves and IBNR:

	Case Reserves	Additional Case Reserves	IBNR	Total
At December 31, 2022	$ 13,107	$ 8,214	$ 79,296	$ 100,617
At December 31, 2021	$ 8,194	$ 11,322	$ 18,666	$ 38,182

Activity in the liability for unpaid claims and claim expenses is summarized as follows:

Year ended December 31,	**2022**	**2021**
Reserve for claims and claim expenses as of beginning of period	$ 38,182	$ 8,985
Incurred related to:		
Current year	70,079	33,541
Prior years	4,526	6
Total incurred	74,605	33,547
Paid related to:		
Current year	—	—
Prior years	12,170	4,350
Total paid	12,170	4,350
Reserve for claims and claim expenses as of end of period	$ 100,617	$ 38,182

NOTE 6. RESERVE FOR CLAIMS AND CLAIM EXPENSES, cont'd.

The Company's reserving methodology uses a loss reserving process that calculates a point estimate for its ultimate settlement and administration costs for claims and claim expenses. The Company does not calculate a range of estimates and does not discount any of its reserves for claims and claim expenses. The Company uses this point estimate, along with paid claims and case reserves, to record its best estimate of additional case reserves and IBNR in its financial statements. Under GAAP, the Company is not permitted to establish estimates for catastrophe claims and claim expense reserves until an event occurs that gives rise to a loss.

Reserving involves other uncertainties, such as the dependence on information from ceding companies, the time lag inherent in reporting information from the primary insurer to the Company or to the Company's ceding companies, and differing reserving practices among ceding companies. The information received from ceding companies is typically in the form of broker notifications of loss and/or discussions with ceding companies or their brokers. This information may be received on a monthly, quarterly or transactional basis and normally includes paid claims and estimates of case reserves. The Company sometimes also receives an estimate or provision for IBNR. This information is updated and adjusted periodically during the loss settlement period as new data or facts in respect of initial claims, client accounts, industry or event trends may be reported or emerge in addition to changes in applicable statutory and case laws.

The Company's estimates of large losses are based on factors including currently available information derived from claims information from certain customers and brokers, industry assessments of losses, proprietary models, and the terms and conditions of the Company's contracts. The uncertainty of the Company's estimates for large losses is also impacted by the preliminary nature of the information available, the magnitude and relative infrequency of the events, the expected duration of the respective claims development period, inadequacies in the data provided to the relevant date by industry participants and the potential for further reporting lags or insufficiencies; and in certain large losses, significant uncertainty as to the form of the claims and legal issues, under the relevant terms of insurance and reinsurance contracts. In addition, a significant portion of the claims and claim expenses associated with certain large losses can be concentrated with a few large clients and therefore the loss estimates for these large losses may vary significantly based on the claims experience of those clients. The contingent nature of business interruption and other exposures will also impact losses in a meaningful way, which may give rise to significant complexity in respect of claims handling, claims adjustment and other coverage issues, over time. Given the magnitude of certain events, there can be meaningful uncertainty regarding total covered losses for the insurance industry and, accordingly, several of the key assumptions underlying the Company's loss estimates.

The Company reevaluates its actuarial reserving assumptions on a periodic basis. Typically, the quarterly review procedures include reviewing paid and reported claims in the most recent reporting period, reviewing the development of paid and reported claims from prior periods, and reviewing the Company's overall experience by underwriting year and in the aggregate. The Company monitors its expected ultimate claims and claim expense ratios and expected claims reporting assumptions on a quarterly basis and compares them to its actual experience. These actuarial assumptions are generally reviewed annually, based on input from the Company's actuaries, underwriters, claims personnel and finance professionals, although adjustments may be made more frequently if needed. Assumption changes are made to adjust for changes in the terms of coverage the Company provides, changes in industry results for similar business, as well as its actual experience to the extent the Company has enough data to rely on its own experience. If the Company determines that adjustments to an earlier estimate are appropriate, such adjustments are recorded in the period in which they are identified.

Because of the inherent uncertainties discussed above, the Company has developed a reserving philosophy that attempts to incorporate prudent assumptions and estimates.

NOTE 6. RESERVE FOR CLAIMS AND CLAIM EXPENSES, cont'd.

Incurred and Paid Claims Development and Reserving Methodology

The Company writes high layer, U.S. property catastrophe excess of loss reinsurance contracts to insure insurance and reinsurance companies against natural and man-made catastrophes. Under these contracts, the Company indemnifies an insurer or reinsurer when its aggregate paid claims and claim expenses from a single occurrence of a covered peril exceeds the attachment point specified in the contract, up to an amount per loss specified in the contract. The Company also writes aggregate reinsurance contracts. Under these contracts, the Company indemnifies an insurer or reinsurer when its aggregate paid claims and claim expenses from multiple events within set conditions exceed the attachment point specified in the contract, up to an amount specified in the contract. Generally, the Company's most significant exposure is to losses from hurricanes, earthquakes and other windstorms, although the Company is also exposed to claims arising from other man-made and natural catastrophes, such as tsunamis, winter storms, freezes, floods, fires, tornadoes, explosions and acts of terrorism. The Company's predominant exposure under such coverage is to property damage. However, other risks, including business interruption and other non-property losses, may also be covered under the Company's catastrophe contracts when arising from a covered peril. The Company's coverages are offered primarily on US selected geographic areas.

Coverage can also vary from “all property” perils to limited coverage on selected perils, such as “earthquake only” coverage. The Company also enters into retrocessional contracts that provide property catastrophe coverage to other reinsurers or retrocedants. This coverage is in the form of excess of loss retrocessional contracts and may cover all perils and exposures or be limited in scope to selected geographic areas, perils and/or exposures. The exposures the Company assumes from retrocessional business can change within a contract term as the underwriters of a retrocedant may alter their book of business after the retrocessional coverage has been bound.

Claims and claim expenses are generally characterized by losses of low frequency and high severity. Initial reporting of paid and incurred claims in general, tends to be relatively prompt, particularly for less complex losses. The Company considers this business “short-tail” as compared to the reporting of claims for “long-tail” products, which tends to be slower. However, the timing of claims payment and reporting also varies depending on various factors, including: whether the claims arise under reinsurance of primary insurance companies or reinsurance of other reinsurance companies; the nature of the events (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes or terrorism); the geographic area involved; post-event inflation which may cause the cost to repair damaged property to increase significantly from current estimates, or for property claims to remain open for a longer period of time, due to limitations on the supply of building materials, labor and other resources; complex policy coverage and other legal issues; and the quality of each client's claims management and reserving practices. Management's judgments regarding these factors are reflected in the Company's reserve for claims and claim expenses.

NOTE 6. RESERVE FOR CLAIMS AND CLAIM EXPENSES, cont'd.

Claims and claim expense reserves are estimated by management by completing an in-depth analysis of the individual contracts which may potentially be impacted by the loss. The in-depth analysis generally involves: 1) estimating the size of insured industry losses; 2) reviewing reinsurance contract portfolios to identify contracts which are exposed; 3) reviewing information reported or otherwise provided by customers and brokers; 4) discussing the loss with customers and brokers; and 5) estimating the ultimate expected cost to settle all claims and administrative costs arising from the loss on a contract-by-contract basis and in aggregate for the event. Once a loss has occurred, during the then current reporting period, the Company records its best estimate of the ultimate expected cost to settle all claims arising from the loss. The Company's estimate of claims and claim expense reserves is then determined by deducting cumulative paid losses from its estimate of the ultimate expected loss. The Company's estimate of IBNR is determined by deducting cumulative paid losses, case reserves and additional case reserves from its estimate of the ultimate expected loss. Once the Company receives a valid notice of loss or payment request under a catastrophe reinsurance contract, it is generally able to process and pay such claims promptly.

Because losses from which claims arise under policies written are typically prominent, public events such as hurricanes and earthquakes, the Company is often able to use independent reports as part of its loss reserve estimation process. The Company also reviews catastrophe bulletins published by various statistical reporting agencies to assist in determining the size of the industry loss, although these reports may not be available for some time after an event.

In general, reserves for the Company's more recent large losses are subject to greater uncertainty and, therefore, greater potential variability, and are likely to experience material changes from one period to the next. This is due to the uncertainty as to the size of the industry losses, uncertainty as to which contracts have been exposed, uncertainty due to complex legal and coverage issues that can arise out of large or complex losses, and uncertainty as to the magnitude of claims incurred by the Company's customers. As the Company's claims age, more information becomes available and the Company believes its estimates become more certain.

For incurred and paid accident year claims denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, the Company used the current year-end balance sheet foreign exchange rate for all periods provided, thereby eliminating the effects of changes in foreign currency translation rates from the incurred and paid accident year claims development information included in the tables below.

(amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

NOTE 6. RESERVE FOR CLAIMS AND CLAIM EXPENSES, cont'd.

The following table details the Company's incurred claims and claim expenses and cumulative paid claims and claim expenses as of December 31, 2022, as well as IBNR and additional case reserves included within the incurred claims amounts. There were no incurred claims and claim expenses prior to 2020.

	Incurred Claims and Claim Expenses			At December 31, 2022
	For the year ended December 31,			
Accident Year	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**IBNR and ACR**
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)		
2020	$ 11,395	$ 11,401	$ 11,401	$ 3,910
2021	—	33,541	38,067	15,988
2022	—	—	70,079	67,612
Total	$ 11,395	$ 44,942	$ 119,547	$ 87,510

	Cumulative Paid Claims and Claim Expenses		
	For the year ended December 31,		
Accident Year	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	
2020	$ 2,410	$ 6,760	$ 7,341
2021	—	—	11,589
2022	—	—	—
Total	$ 2,410	$ 6,760	$ 18,930
		Reserve for claims and claim expenses	$ 100,617

Prior Year Development of the Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses

The Company's estimates of claims and claim expense reserves are not precise in that, among other things, they are based on predictions of future developments and estimates of future trends and other variable factors. Some, but not all, of the Company's reserves are further subject to the uncertainty inherent in actuarial methodologies and estimates. Because a reserve estimate is simply an insurer's estimate at a point in time of its ultimate liability, and because there are numerous factors that affect reserves and claims payments that cannot be determined with certainty in advance, the Company's ultimate payments will vary, perhaps materially, from its estimates of reserves. If the Company determines in a subsequent period that adjustments to its previously established reserves are appropriate, such adjustments are recorded in the period in which they are identified. The Company's cumulative favorable or unfavorable development is generally reduced by changes to loss related premiums such as reinstatement premiums.

During 2022, the Company experienced adverse development of prior accident years claims and claim expenses of $4.5 million primarily associated with Hurricane Ida (2021 - $6.0 thousand primarily associated with Hurricane Laura).

(amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

NOTE 6. RESERVE FOR CLAIMS AND CLAIM EXPENSES, cont'd.

Historical Claims Duration

The following is unaudited supplementary information about average historical claims duration.

At December 31, 2022	Average Annual Percentage Payout of Incurred Claims by Age (Number of Years)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2.0 %	32.2 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %

Claims Frequency

The Company's business is broadly considered to be assumed reinsurance, where multiple claims are often aggregated, perhaps multiple times through retrocessional reinsurance, before ultimately being ceded to the Company. In addition, the nature, size, terms and conditions of contracts entered into by the Company changes from one accident year to the next and the quantum of contractual or policy limits, and accordingly the potential amount of claims and claim expenses associated with a reported claim, can range from nominal, to significant. These factors can impact the amount and timing of the claims and claim expenses to be recorded and accordingly, developing claim frequency information is highly subjective and is not prepared or utilized for internal purposes.

Notwithstanding the factors noted above, the Company has developed claims frequency information associated with its excess of loss reinsurance contracts. As each accident year develops, the Company would expect the cumulative number of reported claims to increase in certain of its excess of loss reinsurance contracts. In determining claims frequency for its excess of loss reinsurance contracts, the Company has made the following assumptions:

- Claims below the insured layer of a contract are excluded; and
- If an insured loss event results in claims associated with a number of layers of a contract, the Company considers this to be a single claim.

The following table details the Company's cumulative number of reported claims for its excess of loss reinsurance contracts:

Accident Year	At December 31, 2022 Cumulative Number of Reported Claims
2020	2
2021	3
2022	—

NOTE 7. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company was incorporated with authorized capital of 1 Class A common share with a par value of $1,000 per share and 120,000 Class B common shares with a par value of $1 per share. The amount paid in excess of the par value is shown as additional paid-in capital.

During 2022, the Company called additional capital of $250.0 million from its Class B shareholder (2021 - $50.0 million).

NOTE 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MAJOR CUSTOMERS

Amounts due to and from affiliates are non-interest bearing and payable on demand, or in accordance with the contractual terms of reinsurance-related transactions.

Reinsurance-Related Transactions

The Company has entered into a reinsurance agreement to assume a portion of Renaissance Reinsurance Ltd.'s property catastrophe business. During 2022, gross premiums written were $20.8 million (2021 - $19.8 million), net earned premiums assumed under this agreement were $19.7 million (2021 - $19.6 million) and claims and claim expenses incurred were $4.7 million (2021 - $5.3 million). At December 31, 2022, reserve for claims and claim expenses were $10.0 million (2021 - $5.3 million) and premiums receivable were $12.9 million (2021 - $10.7 million).

Subsidiaries of the Company's ultimate parent have entered into equity investments in the Tower Hill Companies, which are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. As a result, the Tower Hill Companies are considered related parties to the Company. The Company has entered into reinsurance agreements with certain subsidiaries and affiliates of Tower Hill and has also entered into reinsurance agreements with respect to business produced by the Tower Hill Companies. During 2022, the Company recorded $3.4 million (2021 - $1.5 million) of gross premiums written from the Tower Hill Companies and its subsidiaries and affiliates. Gross premiums earned totaled $2.6 million (2021 - $3.0 million) and expenses incurred were $0.3 million (2021 - $0.3 million) for 2022. The Company did not assume any claims and claim expenses in 2022 or 2021. The Company had a related outstanding receivable balance of $1.5 million as of December 31, 2022 (2021 - $0.7 million).

Other Items

Under the terms of a Management Agreement, Renaissance Underwriting Managers Ltd. ("RUM"), provides all of the Company's management, underwriting and administrative functions, and the Company pays RUM a management fee for its services equal to 1% of the net asset value of the Company, calculated on the last business day of each month. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the management fee incurred by the Company was $13.1 million (2021 - $11.4 million). At December 31, 2022, the Company had an outstanding payable to RUM of $3.5 million (2021 - $2.9 million).

Major Customers

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company received 84.4% (2021 - 90.4%) of its gross premiums written from three reinsurance brokers. Subsidiaries and affiliates of Aon plc, Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Arthur J. Gallagher accounted for approximately 46.4%, 35.2% and 2.8%, respectively, of the Company's gross premiums written in 2022 (2021 - 49.7%, 34.5% and 6.2%, respectively).

NOTE 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND MAJOR CUSTOMERS, cont'd.

On December 1, 2021, Arthur J. Gallagher completed its acquisition of Willis Re, a subsidiary of Willis Towers Watson Public Limited Company. The percentage of gross premiums written for Arthur J. Gallagher in 2021, as reflected above, includes gross premiums written which were generated through Willis Re, a subsidiary of Willis Towers Watson Public Limited Company.

NOTE 9. TAXATION

Under current Bermuda law, the Company is not subject to any income or capital gains taxes. In the event that such taxes are imposed, the Company would be exempted from any such tax until March 2035 pursuant to the Bermuda Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act of 1966, and Amended Act of 1987 and 2011, respectively.

NOTE 10. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Bermuda Statutory Requirements

The Company is subject to insurance laws and regulations in Bermuda. These regulations include certain restrictions on the amount of dividends or other distributions, such as loans or cash advances, available to shareholders without prior approval of the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA").

Under the Insurance Act 1978 and related regulations (the "Insurance Act"), the Company is defined as a Class 3B insurer. Class 3B insurers are prohibited from declaring or paying any dividends if in breach of the required minimum solvency margin or minimum liquidity ratio or if the declaration or payment of such dividend would cause the insurer to fail to meet the required minimum solvency margin or minimum liquidity ratio. Further, Class 3B insurers are prohibited to declare or pay dividends over certain thresholds without the BMA's approval. These restrictions on declaring or paying dividends and distributions under the Insurance Act are in addition to the solvency requirements under the Companies Act 1981, amendments thereto of Bermuda (the "Companies Act") which apply to all Bermuda companies. These restrictions on declaring or paying dividends and distributions under the Insurance Act are in addition to the solvency requirements under the Companies Act 1981 which apply to all Bermuda companies.

The Insurance Act requires that the Company's statutory assets exceed its statutory liabilities by an amount equal to or greater than the prescribed minimum solvency margin ("MSM"). The MSM is the greater of (i) $1.0 million, (ii) 20% of the first $6.0 million of net premiums written; if in excess of $6.0 million, the figure is $1.2 million plus 15% of net premiums written in excess of $6.0 million, (iii) 15% of net aggregate loss and loss expense provisions and other insurance reserves, or (iv) 25% of the insurer's Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR"). The ECR is calculated by reference to the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement ("BSCR") model.

In addition, the Company is required to maintain available statutory economic capital and surplus at a level to meet it's ECR. The BMA has also established a target capital level equal to 120% of the applicable ECR, which is not a required level of capital, but serves as an early warning tool to the BMA. The Company is currently completing its 2022 BSCR, which must be filed with the BMA on or before April 30, 2023, and at this time, the Company believes it will exceed the target capital level.

(amounts in tables expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

NOTE 10. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS, cont'd.

The statutory capital and surplus and required minimum statutory capital and surplus of the Company are detailed below:

At December 31,	**2022**	**2021**
Statutory capital and surplus (1)	$ 1,490,841	$ 1,197,783
Required statutory capital and surplus (1)	206,801	159,153

(1) Statutory capital and surplus is based on the relevant insurer's statutory financial statements and required statutory capital and surplus is based on the minimum solvency margin.

NOTE 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk, consist principally of investments and cash. Except for U.S. treasuries included in short-term investments, none of the Company's investments exceeded 10% of shareholders' equity at December 31, 2022.

Letter of Credit and Other Commitments

The Company is party to an uncommitted, secured letter of credit facility pursuant to which Citibank Europe or one of its correspondents may issue standby letters of credit or similar instruments in multiple currencies for the account of the applicant. At December 31, 2022, the aggregate face amount of letters of credit outstanding under this facility was $24.5 million (2021 - $11.5 million).

Indemnifications and Warranties

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company may enter into contracts or agreements that contain indemnifications or warranties. Future events could occur that lead to the execution of these provisions against the Company. Based on past experience, management currently believes that the likelihood of such an event is remote.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to lawsuits and regulatory actions in the normal course of business that do not arise from or directly relate to claims on reinsurance treaties or contracts. In the Company's industry, business litigation may involve allegations of underwriting or claims-handling errors or misconduct, regulatory actions or other disputes. The Company may also directly or indirectly be subject to claims litigation involving, among other things, disputed interpretations of policy coverages. In addition, the Company may from time to time engage in litigation or arbitration related to claims for payment in respect of ceded reinsurance, including disputes that challenge the Company's ability to enforce its underwriting intent. Such matters could result, directly or indirectly, in providers of protection not meeting their obligations to the Company or not doing so on a timely basis. The Company may also be subject to other disputes from time to time, relating to operational or other matters distinct from insurance or reinsurance claims. Any litigation or arbitration, or regulatory process, contains an element of uncertainty, and the value of an exposure or a gain contingency related to a dispute is difficult to estimate. The Company believes that no individual litigation or arbitration to which it is presently a party is likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, business or results of operations.

NOTE 12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has completed its subsequent events evaluation for the period subsequent to the balance sheet date of December 31, 2022, through April 21, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.