AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Liberty Re (Bermuda) Limited Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 With Report of Independent Auditors

Audited Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Shareholder Liberty Re (Bermuda) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Liberty Re (Bermuda) Limited (the Company), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of operations and comprehensive income(loss), changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and 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 at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 of 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 that the financial statements are available to be issued.



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 of 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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment 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 judgment, 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 Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the incurred claims and allocated claim expenses, net of reinsurance and the cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance for the years ending 2022 and prior and the average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age, net of reinsurance disclosed on pages 32 to 34 be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the 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.

Ernst + Young Ltd.

March 15, 2024

Liberty Re (Bermuda) Limited (Incorporated in Bermuda)

Balance Sheets

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	December 31				
		2023		2022	
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$	1,108,921	\$	1,224,115	
Investments held in Trust (net of allowance for credit losses of \$911,502 in					
2023) (Notes 3 and 4)		747,710,974		688,264,144	
Funds held investments (Note 5)		127,562,661		157,664,713	
Funds withheld by LMIC (Note 6)		106,222,779		102,965,176	
Retrocession recoverable (net of allowance for credit losses of \$0k in 2023)					
(Notes 8 and 12)		18,494,537		21,614,112	
Premiums receivable		172,373		68,408	
Losses receivable (net of allowance for credit losses of \$0k in 2023)		5,370,574		1,489,360	
Accrued interest receivable (Note 4)		7,998,264		7,618,322	
Deferred tax asset (Note 10)		19,582,361		25,274,065	
Deferred acquisition costs		276,871		312,184	
Policy loans		32,138		30,607	
Other receivables		83,809			
Total assets	\$	1,034,616,262	\$	1,006,525,206	
Liabilities					
Loss and loss expenses reserve (Note 11)	\$	45,658,026	\$	45,932,563	
Unearned premiums		2,157,133		1,992,715	
Future policy benefits (Note 12)		50,200,333		63,462,749	
Other policyholder funds and benefits payable (Note 12)		497,763,807		504,481,978	
Losses payable		3,063,069		2,143,256	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 7)		1,032,777		1,445,977	
Premiums payable		202,177		-	
Taxes payable		5,617,491		6,642,842	
Intercompany payable (Note 7)		521,335		1,137,937	
Total liabilities		606,216,148		627,240,017	
				_	
Shareholder's equity					
Share capital (Note 9)		79,608,500		79,608,500	
Additional paid-in capital		230,916,293		230,916,293	
Retained earnings		179,486,210		154,490,285	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (Notes 10 and 14)		(61,610,889)		(85,729,889)	
Total shareholder's equity		428,400,114		379,285,189	
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$	1,034,616,262	\$	1,006,525,206	
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See accompanying notes.					
On behalf of the Board:					
Director Director					

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income/(Loss) (Expressed in United States dollars)

	 Years Ended Decem 2023				
Underwriting income					
Reinsurance premiums written and earned	\$ 8,160,797	\$	8,996,723		
Reinsurance premiums ceded (Note 8)	(9,526,312)		(8,832,176)		
Change in unearned premiums	(164,418)		452,910		
Fee and other revenue	 21,787,788		20,350,540		
Total net premiums earned and other revenue	 20,257,855		20,967,997		
Underwriting expenses					
Future policy benefits (Notes 8 and 12)	10,839,868		7,009,696		
Loss and loss expenses (Note 11)	1,113,095		8,762,066		
Interest credited to policyholder account balances	20,351,843		20,619,787		
Other underwriting expenses	16,170		20,463		
Policy acquisition costs	925,280		1,002,708		
Total underwriting expenses	 33,246,256		37,414,720		
Net Underwriting Loss	(12,988,401)		(16,446,723)		
Net investment income (<i>Note 15</i>)	37,616,650		38,562,525		
Realized gain on embedded derivatives (Note 12)	8,783,272		33,741,049		
General and administrative expenses					
Management fees (Note 7)	882,608		861,080		
Actuarial fees (Note 7)	369,894		447,822		
Audit fees	198,450		198,450		
Trust fees	99,809		78,884		
Bermuda company fees	135,076		154,080		
Legal fees	8,910		11,162		
Miscellaneous	76,363		12,220		
Total general and administrative expenses	 1,771,110		1,763,698		
Income before income taxes	31,640,411		54,093,153		
Federal income tax expense (Note 10)					
Current tax expense	7,364,162		8,812,869		
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense	(719,676)		2,546,692		
	 6,644,486		11,359,561		
Net income after taxes	24,995,925		42,733,592		
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (Note 14)	24,119,000	(171,324,511)		
Comprehensive income/(loss)	 49,114,925		128,590,919)		
Comprehensive medine/(1088)	 77,114,743	Ф (120,370,719)		

See accompanying notes.

Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity (Expressed in United States dollars)

				Accumulated Other	
		Additional Paid-		Comprehensive	
	Share Capital	in Capital	earnings	Income (Loss)	Total
January 1, 2022 Net unrealized loss on investments, net of	79,608,500	230,916,293	111,756,693	85,594,622	507,876,108
taxes	_	_	_	(171,324,511)	(171,324,511)
Net Income		_	42,733,592	_	42,733,592
December 31, 2022	79,608,500	230,916,293	154,490,285	(85,729,889)	379,285,189
Net unrealized gain on investments, net of					
taxes	_	_	_	24,119,000	24,119,000
Net Income		-	24,995,925	_	24,995,925
December 31, 2023	\$ 79,608,500	\$ 230,916,293	\$ 179,486,210	\$ (61,610,889)	428,400,114

See accompanying notes.

Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Years Ended December 31 2023 2022				
Operating activities				_	
Net income	\$	24,995,925	\$	42,733,592	
Adjustment for items not requiring the use of cash:					
Amortisation on investmets		(1,285,733)		(401,907)	
Other than temporary impairment (OTTI)		748,422		-	
Credit loss allowance		911,502		-	
Deferred tax expense		(719,676)		2,546,692	
Net realized gain/(loss) on sale of marketable securities		3,234,002		(831,604)	
Investment income on funds held investments		(5,192,633)		(5,360,154)	
Investment income from investments held in trust		(32,576,447)		(28,719,708)	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in)					
provided by operating activities:					
Other receivables		(83,809)		-	
Unearned premiums		164,418		(452,910)	
Funds withheld by LMIC		(3,257,603)		(1,250,622)	
Retrocession recoverable		3,119,575		6,850,071	
Premiums receivable		(103,965)		291,373	
Losses receivable		(3,881,214)		34,034	
Prepaids		-		22,141	
Taxes payable		(1,025,351)		284,936	
Intercompany payable		(616,602)		(120,992)	
Accrued interest receivable		(379,942)		(44,726)	
Loss and loss expenses reserve		(274,537)		5,505,468	
Premiums payable		202,177		-	
Future policy benefits		(13,262,416)		(40,406,266)	
Other policyholder funds and benefits payable		(6,718,171)		(8,584,768)	
Losses payable		919,813		(205,076,518)	
Policy loans		(1,531)		(1,457)	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(413,200)		(243,042)	
Deferred acquisition costs		35,313		2,128	
Net cash used in operating activities		(35,461,683)		(233,224,239)	
Investing activities					
Purchase of investments held in trust		(48,488,668)		(165,869,356)	
Proceeds on sale of investments held in trust		48,540,472		242,939,447	
Purchase of funds held investments		(20,897,724)		(220,331,948)	
Withdrawals from funds held investments		56,192,409		347,878,159	
Net cash provided by investing activities		35,346,489		204,616,302	

Statements of Cash Flows (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

		Years Ended 2023	ember 31 2022	
Net (decrease)/increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$	(115,194)	\$	(28,607,937)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	•	1,224,115	-	29,832,052
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	\$	1,108,921	\$	1,224,115
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash comprise Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash (Note 3) Short term deposits and money fund	\$ \$	562,006 403,221 143,694 1,108,921	\$	336,010 750,675 137,430 1,224,115
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information Cash paid to the Parent for federal income taxes	\$	(8,389,503)	\$	(8,648,948)

See accompanying notes

Notes to Financial Statements (Expressed in United States dollars)

December 31, 2023 and 2022

1. General

Liberty Re (Bermuda) Limited (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on June 24, 1998. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company (LMIC), a United States company. The Company is licensed under the Bermuda Insurance Act 1978, amendments thereto and Related Regulations, to write long-term business and all classes of property and casualty business.

Long-Term Business

The Company's long-term business operations have consisted of life, annuity and accident and health risks for groups and individuals. Effective January 1, 2003, the group life and single premium group annuity policies were commuted. The remaining long-term business consists of three variable annuity reinsurance contracts with third parties, which commenced in 1998 and 1999, to reinsure Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefits (GMDB) and Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefits (GMIB).

As a result of the sale of all the shares of Liberty Life Assurance Company of Boston (LLAC) by Liberty Mutual Group Inc., effective May 1, 2018, the Company entered into a reinsurance agreement with LLAC, where LLAC ceded to the Company, on an indemnity reinsurance basis, all of LLAC's liabilities with respect to a legacy block of LLAC's affiliated corporate owned life insurance policies, as well as life insurance policies issued to Liberty Mutual employees (COLI policies). All of the COLI policies reinsured by the Company are universal life with nonguaranteed elements.

All obligations of the Company under the COLI reinsurance agreement are guaranteed by Liberty Mutual Group Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

1. General (continued)

Property and Casualty Business

On November 30, 2018 the Company signed a novation agreement with St. James Insurance Company Ltd. and LMIC. Included in the novation was a Loss Portfolio transfer from September 30, 1987 to December 31, 2003 plus Deductible Reimbursement policies with LMIC issued from January 1, 2004 to January 1, 2017. From January 1, 2004 the workers' compensation, employer's liability, and general liability risks were covered up to \$5 million per event, and auto liability risks up to \$1 million per event limit. The employer's liability was not renewed on January 1, 2010. Effective January 1, 2014, the limits for workers' compensation and auto liability are \$2 million per occurrence and general liability remains at \$5 million. Effective January 1, 2017 auto physical damage was added to this policy with no limit per occurrence and the policy was not renewed on January 1, 2018. All of these lines of business are insured subject to an annual aggregate limit ranging from \$23 million to \$30.5 million per policy in excess of annual retentions varying from \$2 million to \$2.4 million.

On December 17, 2018, the Company signed a novation agreement with St. James Insurance Company Ltd. and Magna Carta Insurance Company (Bermuda) Ltd. The Company provides punitive damage reinsurance coverage to Magna Carta Insurance Company (Bermuda) Ltd. with a maximum limit of \$50 million on any one original policy since January 25, 2016. Effective January 1, 2019 the maximum limit was increased to \$100 million on any one policy. The policies are limited to "wrap policies" supplementing policies issued by a select group of approved companies.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). Significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers money market funds and all highly liquid debt instruments, with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2023, the Company adopted ASC 326, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. As a result, the Company used modified retrospective transition and estimates allowance for credit losses on items measured at amortized cost within the scope of ASC 326-20, including reinsurance recoverables and premium receivables, to reflect management's estimate of expected credit losses considering historical losses, existing economic conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Adoption of ASC 326 for the AFS debt securities did not impact the transition adjustment as it is applied prospectively.

Investments Held in Trust

The Company has established trusts with Bank of New York Mellon in favor of its long-term business ceding companies. These trusts are made up of cash and investments (refer to Notes 3 and 4).

Investments Held in Trust include corporate bonds, municipal taxable bonds, municipal tax-exempt bonds, government bonds and mortgage-backed fixed maturity securities classified as available-for-sale securities and are reported at fair value with changes in fair values, net of deferred income taxes, reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company recognizes income using a constant effective yield based on anticipated prepayments over the economic life of the security. The mortgage-backed portfolio is accounted for under the retrospective method and prepayment assumptions are based on market expectations. When actual prepayments differ significantly from anticipated prepayments, the effective yield is recalculated to reflect actual payments to date and anticipated future payments and any resulting adjustment is included in net investment income.

Starting January 1, 2023, the Company has a portfolio monitoring process to assess whether a credit loss exists. For an available for sale security in an unrealized loss position, the Company assesses whether management with the appropriate authority has decided to sell or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell before recovery of the amortized cost basis. If the security meets either of these criteria, the allowance for credit losses is written off and the amortized cost basis is written down to the debt security's fair value at the reporting date with any incremental impairment reported in earnings. If the Company does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the Company utilizes both qualitative and quantitative inputs to determine if a credit loss is expected.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments Held in Trust (continued)

These factors includes 1) the extent to which fair value is less than the amortized cost basis, 2) credit spreads for the security, 3) adverse conditions related to the security, the industry or geographic area, 4) assessment of the issuer being able to make payments.

Realized gains and losses on securities are recognized in income using the specific identification method. Unrealized losses that are other-than-temporary are recognized as realized losses. The Company reviews fixed income securities for impairment on a timely basis.

Securities are reviewed for both quantitative and qualitative considerations including, but not limited to, (1) the extent of the decline in fair value below book value, (2) the duration of the decline, (3) significant adverse changes in the financial condition or near term prospects for the investment or issuer, (4) significant changes in the business climate or credit ratings of the issuer, (5) general market conditions and volatility, (6) industry factors, and (7) the past impairment history of the security holding or the issuer.

All bonds and mortgage-backed securities are reviewed for other-than-temporary impairment treatment in accordance with the guidance of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 320, Investment – Debt and Equity Securities and ASC 325, Investments – Other. In addition, for securities expected to be sold, or the Company is required to sell, an other-than-temporary impairment charge is recognized if the Company does not expect the fair value of a security to recover to cost or amortized cost prior to the expected date of sale.

Investment Income

Investment income is comprised of interest, amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts on investments, interest on funds held investments and interest on funds withheld by LMIC. Interest earned is accrued to the balance sheet date.

Loss and Loss Expenses

Loss and loss expenses are recorded when advised by the Company's claims specialists. Loss and loss expenses comprise estimates of the amount of reported loss and loss expenses based on reports from claims specialists, plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported based on the recommendations of the Company's actuaries using the past loss data of the insureds together with industry specific loss development factors.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Loss and Loss Expenses (continued)

Loss estimates are continually reviewed and modified to reflect current conditions. Any adjustments to provisions are reflected in operating results of the year in which the adjustments are determined.

Management believes that the reserve for loss and loss expenses is a best estimate of the ultimate cost of losses incurred to the balance sheet date, but the reserve is necessarily an estimate and may ultimately be settled for a materially greater or lesser amount. Any subsequent differences arising are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

Future Policy Benefits and Other Policyholder Funds and Benefits Payable

The Company's reserves for GMDB and GMIB are calculated on a stochastic basis, resulting in a distribution of projected cash flows emanating from the business and a probability distribution of the present value of future claims less the present value of future premiums (the present value of the net liability). The expected value using the distribution of the net liability is used for purposes of the reserve.

Inherent in the estimates of the reserve for future policy benefits are mortality rates, volatility of the equity markets, future lapse rates, expected growth in equity values, level of U.S. interest rates, expected number of people that elect to receive a guaranteed annuity on retirement and other factors. Due to the nature of the risks insured and reinsured by the Company, these factors may vary significantly as claims are settled.

The liability for other policyholder funds and benefits payable is primarily recorded at the accumulated value plus accrued interest credited, less withdrawals and fees, and less unearned premium on the annual renewable term reinsurance agreements between LLAC and other reinsurers entered into prior to May 1, 2018 for which LLAC is the cedant. The unearned premiums on a treaty entered into by the Company with a reinsurer effective August 1, 2018, where the Company is the cedant, are reported on a gross basis in the balance sheets. The Credited rates for universal life contracts in force were between 3.25% - 5.15% during 2022 (2021 – 3.25% - 5.15%).

Policy Loans

Policy loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. There is no allowance for policy loans because these loans serve to reduce the death benefit paid when the death claim is made and the balances are effectively collateralized by the cash surrender value of the policy.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Premiums Written and Ceded

Property and casualty business premiums written are recognized as revenue on a pro-rata basis over the periods covered by the insurance policies or contracts of reinsurance to which they relate. Premiums are recorded as reported by the ceding company.

Premiums from GMDB and GMIB long duration policies are recognized as revenue when they are reported by the ceding companies.

Premiums received for universal life products are reported as deposits to other policyholder funds and benefits payable. Reinsurance premiums ceded are recognized as a reduction in revenues over the period the reinsurance coverage is provided in proportion to the risks to which the premiums relate.

Fee and Other Revenue

Fee and other revenue represent revenues recognized from universal life products consisting of policy charges for cost of insurance, policy administration charges and surrender fees charged to policyholders. Fee and other revenue are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are assessed against policyholders, unless the fees are designed to compensate us for services to be provided in the future.

Reinsurance

All assets and liabilities related to reinsurance ceded contracts are reported on a gross basis in the balance sheets. This reflects the fact that the Company is not relieved of its primary obligation from assumed business. Any impairment due to credit losses is recorded in accordance with the new accounting standard ASC 326, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments adopted by the Company on January 1, 2023.

Income Taxes

In accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 740, Income Taxes, the income tax provision is calculated under the liability method of accounting.

The Company recognizes deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax effects attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement and tax return bases of assets and liabilities based on enacted tax rates and other provisions of the tax law.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

The effect of a change in tax laws or rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period in which such change in enacted.

Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

On August 16, 2022, the U.S. enacted the Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA"). For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, the IRA imposes a new corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT") on applicable corporations with average adjusted financial statement income in excess of \$1 billion for the three prior tax years. Liberty Mutual Holding Company Inc. and Subsidiaries, the controlled group of corporations which the Company is a member of, is an applicable corporation subject to the CAMT; however, it is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

As of December 31, 2023, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") are still in the process of issuing various regulations in accordance with the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA") of 2017. Accordingly, future adjustments to the financial statements may be necessary as regulations are issued.

The Company has elected to be treated as a U.S. domestic insurance company for U.S. Federal tax purposes under section 953(d) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and is therefore subject to income taxation in the U.S. The Company has elected to be treated as a U.S. domestic insurance company for U.S. Federal tax purposes under section 953(d) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and is therefore subject to income taxation in the U.S.

On December 27, 2023, the Government of Bermuda enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act of 2023, which will apply a 15% corporate income tax to certain Bermuda businesses beginning on January 1, 2025. The Company recorded a deferred tax asset and a full valuation allowance of the same amount as incremental Bermuda taxes are not anticipated to be incurred for purposes of utilizing the future deductions.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values for investments held in Trust are based on quoted market prices. The carrying amount of other assets and liabilities, including income tax receivable, intercompany balances receivable and payable, and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates their fair values due to the immediate or short-term nature of these balances.

Since January 1, 2008, the Company has adopted ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures. This Statement provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities.

Under this standard, the definition of fair value focuses on the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (an exit price), not the price that would be paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (an entry price). ASC 820 clarifies that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, and sets out a fair value hierarchy with the highest priority being quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority being unobservable data.

The hierarchy level assigned to each security in the Company's available for sale portfolio is based on the Company's assessment of the transparency and reliability of the inputs used in the valuation of each instrument at the measurement date. The highest priority is given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Securities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The three hierarchy levels are defined as follows: Level 1 — Valuations based on unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Level 2 — Valuations based on observable inputs (other than Level 1 prices), such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities at the measurement date, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 — Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement and involve management judgment. The unobservable inputs reflect the Company's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the assets and liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The availability of observable inputs can vary from financial instrument to financial instrument and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the financial instrument.

To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires significantly more judgment.

Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by management in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. The Company is responsible for the determination of fair value and the supporting assumptions and methodologies.

The Company gains assurance on the overall reasonableness and consistent application of valuation methodologies and inputs and compliance with accounting standards through the execution of various processes and controls designed to ensure that the Company's assets and liabilities are appropriately valued.

For fair values received from third parties or internally estimated, the Company's processes are designed to determine that the valuation methodologies and inputs are appropriate and consistently applied, the assumptions are reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value, and the fair values are accurately recorded. For example, on a continuing basis, the Company assesses the reasonableness of individual fair values that have stale security prices or that exceed certain thresholds as compared to previous fair values received from valuation service providers or brokers or derived from internal models. The Company performs procedures to understand and assess the methodologies, processes and controls of valuation service providers. In addition, the Company may validate the reasonableness of fair values by comparing information obtained from valuation service providers or brokers to other third party valuation sources for selected securities.

Use of Estimate

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported 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 from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

3. Restricted Cash

The Company entered into trust agreements with three long term business ceding companies (Beneficiaries) and Bank of New York Mellon (Trustee). According to the terms of the agreements, the Company deposited certain assets in three trust accounts.

These assets consist of cash and other specific types of investments. Upon written notice from either Beneficiary to the Trustee, that Beneficiary shall have the right to withdraw any or all of the assets from its respective trust account to satisfy amounts due under the reinsurance agreement.

At December 31, 2023, cash and investments amounting to \$748,162,100 (2022 – \$689,014,819) are held in the trust accounts and are comprised as follows:

	2023			2022
Investments held in Trust (Note 4) Restricted cash	\$	747,710,974 403,221	\$	688,264,144 750,675
	\$	748,114,195	\$	689,014,819

4. Investments Held in Trust

The following is a summary of Investments Held in Trust at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Credit Loss Allowance	Fair Value
2023					
Corporate bonds	\$ 573,193,937	\$ 5,185,042	(52,656,435)	\$ (911,502) \$	524,811,042
Municipal taxable bonds	113,757,200	135,195	(13,303,948)	-	100,588,447
U.S. government bonds	79,613,450	407,014	(11,829,974)	-	68,190,490
Foreign government bonds	10,978,509	19,508	(919,242)	-	10,078,775
Surplus notes	4,346,349	112,916	(456,248)	-	4,003,017
Mortgage backed securities	44,721,495	56,216	(4,738,508)	-	40,039,203
	\$ 826,610,940	\$ 5,915,891	(83,904,355)	\$ (911,502) \$	747,710,974

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. Investments Held in Trust (continued)

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
2022				
Corporate bonds	\$ 540,073,549 \$	758,714	(73,122,702)	\$ 467,709,561
Municipal taxable bonds	120,404,919	36,423	(17,521,017)	102,920,325
U.S. government bonds	73,179,049	-	(11,246,028)	61,933,021
Foreign government bonds	20,080,678	-	(2,391,065)	17,689,613
Surplus notes	3,651,769	-	(559,807)	3,091,962
Mortgage backed securities	39,393,026	4	(4,473,368)	34,919,662
	\$ 796,782,990 \$	795,141	(109,313,987)	\$ 688,264,144

The Company's Investments Held in Trust consist of debt securities, consisting of corporate bonds, municipal taxable bonds, municipal tax-exempt bonds, U.S. government bonds, foreign government bonds, surplus notes and residential mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the US Government. These investments are considered to be available for sale and are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as other accumulated comprehensive income. These investments partially fund the Trusts set up in favor of its long term ceding companies (see Note 3).

Realized loss on these Investments Held in Trust for the year ended December 31, 2023, were \$3,234,002 (2022 – realized gain \$831,604).

Accrued interest receivable on these Investments Held in Trust for the year ended December 31, 2023, is \$7,998,264 (2022 – \$7,618,322).

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. Investments Held in Trust (continued)

The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

December 31, 2023

		Less T 12 Mo				Months Greater	Total 2023			
·			U	nrealized		Unrealized		Unrealized		
-	F	air Value		Losses	Fair Value	Losses	Fair Value	Losses		
Corporate bonds	\$	37,815,887	\$	(1,282,238)	\$373,102,815	\$ (51,374,197)	\$ 410,918,702	\$ (52,656,435)		
Municipal taxable bonds		4,816,455		(181,297)	90,405,950	(13,122,651)	95,222,405	(13,303,948)		
U.S. government bonds		1,797,873		(2,331)	61,485,251	(11,827,643)	63,283,124	(11,829,974)		
Foreign government bonds		-		_	9,047,832	(919,242)	9,047,832	(919,242)		
Surplus notes		-		-	3,143,385	(456,248)	3,143,385	(456,248)		
Mortgage backed securities		5,451,739		(236,092)	30,953,456	(4,502,416)	36,405,195	(4,738,508)		
Total	\$	49,881,954	\$	(1,701,958)	\$568,138,689	\$ (82,202,397)	\$ 618,020,643	\$ (83,904,355)		

December 31, 2022

	Less Than 12 Months				12 Months or Greater				Total 2022			
			1	Unrealized			Unrealized			U	Inrealized	
		Fair Value		Losses	Fair Value		Losses		Fair Value		Losses	
Corporate bonds	\$	376,436,560	\$	(49,894,193)	\$ 65,257,526	\$	(23,228,509)	\$	441,694,086	\$ (73,122,702)	
Municipal taxable bonds		86,291,201		(13,794,531)	14,291,310		(3,726,486)		100,582,511	(17,521,017)	
U.S. government bonds		58,737,399		(10,157,722)	3,195,622		(1,088,306)		61,933,021	(11,246,028)	
Foreign government bonds		17,689,613		(2,391,065)	-		-		17,689,613		(2,391,065)	
Surplus notes		2,750,466		(518,202)	341,496		(41,605)		3,091,962		(559,807)	
Mortgage backed securities		24,902,094		(2,494,163)	10,017,333		(1,979,205)		34,919,427		(4,473,368)	
Total	\$	566,807,333	\$	(79,249,876)	\$ 93,103,287	\$	(30,064,111)	\$	659,910,620	\$(1	09,313,987)	

There were 618 securities (2022 - 683 securities) in a gross unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. Investments Held in Trust (continued)

The following table is a roll-forward of the allowance for credit losses for fixed income securities:

	2023	
Balance at January1	\$ -	
Credit losses on securities not previously reported	911,502	
Net increase/decrease on credit losses on securities previously reported	-	
Reductions of allowance related to sales	-	
Write -offs	 	
Balance at December 31	\$ 911,502	

The unrealized loss on the Company's investments is the result of changes in general market conditions rather than credit concerns related to these specific securities.

The Company believes the unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2023 does not contain credit loss because 1) the Company did not intend to sell these fixed maturity available for sale securities; 2) it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the fixed maturity available for sale securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis; and 3) the difference between the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the security and the amortized cost basis of the security was due to factors other than credit loss.

As of December 31, 2023, the unrealized losses associated with the U.S. government and agency securities, U.S. state and municipal, and Foreign government securities were attributable primarily to movement in interest rates and does not reflect a deterioration in the credit quality of the issuers. Credit ratings express opinions of the credit quality of a security. Securities rated investment grade (those rated BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's) are generally considered to have a low credit risk.

As of December 31, 2023, the unrealized losses associated with the Company's Mortgage Backed Securities were attributable primarily to movement in interest rates. The Company assessed allowance for credit losses using the present value of expected cash flows which incorporates key assumptions, including credit spreads for the security, adverse conditions related to the security, the industry, or geographic area and assessment of the issuer being able to make payments.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. Investments Held in Trust (continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed income securities at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, by contractual maturity, are detailed below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties:

	2023				
	Amortized Cost			Fair Value	
		Cost		v alue	
In one year or less	\$	2,033,890	\$	1,999,776	
After one year through five years		35,937,151		33,853,590	
After five years through ten years		86,132,235		80,552,834	
After ten years		657,786,169		591,265,571	
Mortgage backed securities		44,721,495		40,039,203	
Total	\$	826,610,940	\$	747,710,974	
			22		
	A	Amortized	Fair		
		Cost		Value	
In one year or less	\$	32,785	\$	32,789	
in one year or less					
After one year through five years		52,863,999		49,436,751	
After one year through five years After five years through ten years	·	87,333,455		77,637,767	
After one year through five years After five years through ten years After ten years		87,333,455 656,494,436		77,637,767 561,100,940	
After one year through five years After five years through ten years		87,333,455		77,637,767	

The fair value of mortgage backed securities and Corporate and Other is generally determined using observable market inputs that include quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, benchmark yields, contractual cash flows, prepayment speeds, collateral performance and credit spreads. In the event third-party vendor valuation is not available, prices are determined using non-binding price quotes from a broker familiar with the security.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. Investments Held in Trust (continued)

In this instance, the valuation inputs are generally unobservable and the fair value is classified within Level 3.

The following tables summarize the Company's assets held in Trusts that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	Level 1		Level 2	Level 3	Total	
2023						_
Corporate bonds	\$	-	\$ 524,800,317	\$ 10,725	\$	524,811,042
Municipal taxable bonds		-	94,840,857	5,747,590		100,588,447
U.S. government bonds		68,190,490	-	-		68,190,490
Foreign government bonds		-	10,078,775	-		10,078,775
Surplus notes		-	3,690,942	312,075		4,003,017
Mortgage backed securities		-	29,253,495	10,785,708		40,039,203
	\$	68,190,490	\$ 662,664,386	\$16,856,098	\$	747,710,974

	 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2022				
Corporate bonds	\$ -	\$ 467,665,909	\$ 43,652	\$ 467,709,561
Municipal taxable bonds	-	81,909,780	21,010,545	102,920,325
U.S. government bonds	61,933,021	-	-	61,933,021
Foreign government bonds	-	17,689,613	-	17,689,613
Surplus notes	-	2,750,466	341,496	3,091,962
Mortgage backed securities	-	24,438,385	10,481,277	34,919,662
	\$ 61,933,021	\$ 594,454,153	\$31,876,970	\$ 688,264,144

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. Investments Held in Trust (continued)

Changes in Level 3 Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table summarize the fair values of assets on a recurring basis classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy:

	2023		2022
Beginning balance	\$ 31,876,97	70 \$	14,319,794
Tranfer from Level 2 to Level 3	(15,875,19	96)	18,096,005
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)	1,046,23	39	(393,635)
Purchases	13,15	57	-
Sales	(205,07	72)	(145,194)
Ending Balance at December 31	\$ 16,856,0	98 \$	31,876,970

Transfers into and out of Level 3 were primarily due to changes in the observability of pricing inputs.

The following tables provide information about significant unobservable inputs used for recurring fair value measurements for certain material level 3 investments as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and include only those investments for which information about inputs is reasonably available to the Company.

	Fair Value	Valuation	Unobservable
\$	10,725	Broker price	Price
	312,075	Broker price	Price
	5,747,590	Broker price	Price
	10,785,708	Broker Price	Price
\$	16,856,098		
	Fair Value	Valuation	Unobservable
\$	43 652	Broker price	Price
Ψ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	Price
	21,010,545	Broker price	Price
	10,481,277	Broker Price	Price
\$	31,876,970		
	\$ \$	312,075 5,747,590 10,785,708 \$ 16,856,098 Fair Value \$ 43,652 341,496 21,010,545 10,481,277	\$ 10,725 Broker price 312,075 Broker price 5,747,590 Broker price 10,785,708 Broker Price \$ 16,856,098 Fair Value Valuation \$ 43,652 Broker price 341,496 Broker price 21,010,545 Broker price 10,481,277 Broker Price

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

5. Funds Held Investments

The Company has entered into a Guaranteed Investment Rate (GIR) Agreement with LMIC. The GIR investments are unsecured, due upon demand and have an effective interest rate of 3.60% (2022–2.18%). Interest earned on these Funds Held investments amounted to \$5,192,633 and \$5,360,154 in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Accrued interest of \$5,192,633 (2022 – \$5,360,154) is included in Funds Held investments.

6. Funds Withheld by LMIC

Under the Worker's Compensation/General Liability/Auto Liability/Auto Physical Damage novation, the Company has funds withheld by LMIC. These funds are withheld to secure payment of loss and loss expenses. The funds earn interest computed using a monthly rate varying from 0.21% to 0.42731% equivalent to an effective annual yield of 2.52% - 5.25%. There has been no change to the rates in 2023 as the policy has not been renewed since January 1, 2018. Included in investment income is \$4,645,236 (2022 - \$4,507,220) of interest earned and accrued on these balances.

7. Other Related-Party Transactions

The Company receives various administrative and professional services from related parties. Management fee expenses incurred from a related party were \$882,608 and \$861,080 for 2023 and 2022, respectively. Investment management fees incurred from a related party were \$1,260,232 and \$1,287,346 for 2023 and 2022, respectively. Actuarial fees incurred from a related party were \$369,894 and \$447,822 for 2023 and 2022, respectively. Investment management fees payable of \$101,034 (2022 – \$100,065) and actuarial fees payable of \$396,826 (2022 – \$439,056) due to related parties are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The Company settles its tax obligations through an intercompany account with LMIC. At December 31, 2023, the Company had an intercompany payable balance of \$521,335 (2022 – \$1,137,937), mainly relating to tax paid by LMIC on behalf of the Company.

8. Reinsurance

The Company retrocedes a portion of the insurance risks related to GMDB and GMIB to a reinsurer. The Company also reinsures a portion of the insurance risks related to the COLI policies to a reinsurer. Reinsurance does not discharge or diminish the primary liability of the Company to insureds on risks reinsured. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and believes that the amounts due from such reinsurers are fully recoverable.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

8. Reinsurance (continued)

Reinsurance premiums ceded for long-term business are \$9,526,312 (2022 – \$8,832,176) for the year ended December 31, 2023.

At December 31, 2023, retrocession recoverables on future policy benefits of \$15,316,952 (2022 – \$19,095,782) were recorded.

At December 31, 2023, retrocession recoverables on other policyholder funds and benefits payable of \$3,177,585 (2022 - \$2,518,330) were recorded.

At December 31, 2023, the Company is a beneficiary of a letter of credit from its reinsurer for the value of \$20,585,000 (2022 – \$28,070,000).

The Company evaluates reinsurance recoverables (net of collateral) for credit losses by reinsurer using a probability-of-default method. The Company evaluates its reinsurance recoverables on a pool basis of similar risk characteristics. Specifically, the Company aggregates its reinsurance recoverable balances by AM Best rating and by reinsured line of business (life insurance vs. annuities). ASC 326 requires entities to pool recoverables but allows them to choose which risk characteristics to use. Management periodically assess whether reinsurance recoverables continue to exhibit the same risk characteristics. The Company uses annual impairment rates derived to determine expected credit losses that are derived from the AM Best Average Cumulative Gross Impairment Rates table. The Company calculates the current allowance by taking the present value of the annual impairment rates multiplied by the projected reinsurance recoverable balance at the end of each future year, which provides an estimate of the allowance for reinsurance recoverables. There were no credit losses on reinsurance recoverables at December 31, 2023.

9. Share Capital

	2023			2022
Authorized common shares @ \$1.00	\$	84,608,500	\$	84,608,500
Issued common shares @ \$1.00	\$	79,608,500	\$	79,608,500

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

10. Income Taxes

Bermuda

On December 27, 2023, the Government of Bermuda enacted the Corporate Income Tax Act of 2023, which will apply a 15% corporate income tax to certain Bermuda businesses beginning on January 1, 2025. Upon the enactment of this legislation, the Company recorded a deferred tax asset of \$10,636,364. A full valuation allowance of the same amount was recorded as incremental Bermuda taxes are not anticipated to be incurred for purposes of utilizing the future deductions.

United States

The Company made an irrevocable election to be treated as a U.S. domestic insurance company for U.S. Federal tax purposes under section 953(d) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and is, therefore, subject to income taxation in the U.S. The Company is included in a U.S. consolidated federal income tax return with Liberty Mutual Holding Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries.

As part of the consolidated group, the Company is subject to the Liberty Mutual Group tax sharing agreement whereby the Company is allocated its share of the consolidated tax liability based upon the tax it would have owed had it filed separately. Tax benefits are allocated to each company for its portion of net operating losses and tax credit carry forwards in the year they are used by the consolidated group. Intercompany tax balances are settled quarterly.

The components of the provision for U.S. Federal income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

The components of U.S. Federal income tax expense from continuing operations are:

Years ended December 31,		2022		
Current tax expense:				
U.S. Federal	\$	7,364,162	\$	8,812,869
Total current tax expense		7,364,162		8,812,869
Deferred tax expense (benefit):				
U.S. Federal		(719,676)		2,546,692
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)		(719,676)		2,546,692
Total U.S. Federal income tax expense	\$	6,644,486	\$	11,359,561

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

10. Income Taxes (continued)

A reconciliation of the income tax expense attributable to continuing operations computed at U.S. Federal statutory tax rates to the income tax expense as included in the consolidated statements of income is as follows:

Years ended December 31,	2023	2022		
Expected U.S. Federal income tax expense	\$ 6,644,486	\$ 11,359,561		
Tax effect of:				
Establishment of deferred tax asset	(10,636,364)	-		
Change in valuation allowance	10,636,364	-		
Total income tax expense	\$ 6,644,486	\$ 11,359,561		

The significant components of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized as follows:

	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets:		
Unpaid claims discount	810,599	771,172
Capital loss limitation	510,587	651,840
Policy reserves	813,196	874,110
Unearned premium reserves	90,599	83,694
Policy acquisition costs	5,183,453	6,027,038
Net unrealized losses	27,013,943	22,788,959
Investments	197,899	-
	34,620,276	31,196,813
Less: valuation allowance	(10,636,364)	-
Total deferred tax assets	23,983,912	31,196,813
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred intercompany transactions	4,401,551	5,628,388
Investments		294,360
Total deferred tax liabilities	4,401,551	5,922,748
Net deferred tax assets	\$19,582,361	\$ 25,274,065

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

10. Income Taxes (continued)

ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes, requires a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if, based on the weight of evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. For the years ended December 31, 2023, the Company established a valuation allowance of \$10,636,364 related to the aforementioned Bermuda deferred tax asset. Management believes it is more likely than not the remaining net deferred tax assets will be realized. For the years ended December 31, 2022, management determined no valuation allowance was necessary.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no operating loss or tax credit carryforwards.

The Company assesses whether it has tax positions that would be required to be reflected in the financial statements in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes. Such positions are based solely on their technical merits, more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities and reflecting the largest amount of benefit, determined on a cumulative probability basis that is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority with full knowledge of all relevant information.

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the Company had no significant tax positions that would be required to be reflected in the financial statements. The Company does not expect any material changes to the unrecognized tax benefits within twelve months of the reporting date.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in U.S. Federal income tax expense. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company did not recognize any interest and penalties.

The U.S. Federal statute of limitations has expired through the 2019 tax year; however, it remains open for certain impacts of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. Liberty Mutual Holding Company and Subsidiaries has been notified that the 2021 tax year has been selected for examination by the IRS. Any adjustments that may result from the examinations of open tax years are not expected to have a material impact on the financial position, liquidity, or results of operations of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

11. Loss and Loss Expenses Reserve

The activity in the reserve for loss and loss expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized below:

	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 45,932,563 \$	40,427,095
Incurred attributable to:		
Current year	5,675,767	6,791,947
Prior years	(4,562,672)	1,970,119
Total incurred	1,113,095	8,762,066
Paid attributable to:		
Current year	-	-
Prior years	1,387,632	3,256,598
Total paid	1,387,632	3,256,598
Balance, end of year	\$ 45,658,026	\$ 45,932,563

In 2023 the decrease in current year incurred are as a result of actuarial estimates of the incurred but not reported losses related to the punitive damage businesss. In 2023 the reserve for loss and loss expenses related to priors years decreased due to the favourable loss experience on the Worker's Compensation, Auto Liability and General liability program.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update 2015-09, disclosures about short-duration contracts, and has included the required disclosures below.

The Company establishes loss reserves, which are estimates of future payments of reported and unreported claims for losses and related expenses, with respect to insured events that have occurred. Reserving is a complex process dealing with uncertainty, requiring the use of informed estimates and judgments. Any changes in estimates or judgments are reflected in the results of operations in the period in which estimates and judgments are changed.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

11. Loss and Loss Expenses Reserve (continued)

Significant delays may occur in the notification and settlement of claims, and a substantial measure of experience and judgment is involved in assessing outstanding liabilities, the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty as of the balance sheet date. The loss and loss expenses reserve is determined on the basis of information currently available. However, it is inherent in the nature of the business written that the ultimate liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent developments.

The following is information about incurred and paid claims development as of December 31, 2023, as well as cumulative claim frequency and the total of incurred but not yet reported liabilities plus expected development on reported claims included within the net incurred amounts. Some of the information provided in the following tables, is required supplementary information under U.S. GAAP. Therefore, it does not form part of the audited financial statements. Claims development information for all periods except the current reporting period and any information derived from it, including average annual percentage payout of claims incurred, is considered supplemental and is identified as such in the tables presented.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

11. Loss and Loss Expenses Reserve (continued)

Auto Liability Deductible Reimbursement policies

	2015	2016		eated claim of the				2022	2023	As of December incurred but not reported liabilities plus expected development on reported claims	Cumulative
1,582,243	1,613,923	1,513,311	1,166,653	1,104,700	1,031,219	1,012,046	1,012,046	1,012,046	979,843	0	460
	1,581,810	1,710,291	1,617,145	1,372,649	1,186,556	1,177,705	1,177,705	1,177,705	1,137,595	0	416
		1,861,274	1,805,013	2,165,082	2,240,933	2,157,292	2,157,292	2,157,292	1,906,026	0	414
			1,321,117	2,222,119	2,463,622	2,822,762	2,822,762	2,822,762	2,398,626	7,486	336
								Total	\$6,422,090		
	Cumula	tive paid claim	s and allocat	ed claim ad	justment ex	penses, net	of reinsura	nce			
			Suppl	emental and	l unaudited-						
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
195,724	425,822	846,139	979,367	979.802	979,843	979.843	979.843	979.843	979,843		
	241,394	468,027	909,812	935,490	935,887		4 407 505	1,137,595	1,137,595		
						946,136	1,137,595	1,137,383			
	211,001	241,827	524,914	1,130,339	1,766,026	946,136 1,906,026	1,137,595	1,906,026	1,906,026		
	211,001			,							
	211,001		524,914	1,130,339	1,766,026	1,906,026	1,906,026	1,906,026 2,209,321	1,906,026		
	211,001		524,914	1,130,339 391,051	1,766,026 1,125,088 utstanding lia	1,906,026 2,111,964 bilities 2014-	1,906,026 2,191,020 2017, net of	1,906,026 2,209,321 Total reinsurance	1,906,026 2,391,140		
	211,001		524,914	1,130,339 391,051	1,766,026 1,125,088 utstanding lia	1,906,026 2,111,964 bilities 2014- bilities before	1,906,026 2,191,020	1,906,026 2,209,321 Total reinsurance reinsurance	1,906,026 2,391,140 \$6,414,604 7,486		
	1,582,243	1,582,243 1,613,923 1,581,810 Cumulat	1,582,243 1,613,923 1,513,311 1,581,810 1,710,291 1,861,274 Cumulative paid claim	2014 2015 2016 2017 1,582,243 1,613,923 1,513,311 1,166,653 1,581,810 1,710,291 1,617,145 1,861,274 1,805,013 1,321,117 Cumulative paid claims and allocat ———————————————————————————————————	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 1,582,243 1,613,923 1,513,311 1,166,653 1,104,700 1,581,810 1,710,291 1,617,145 1,372,649 1,861,274 1,805,013 2,165,082 1,321,117 2,222,119 Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim ad	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 1,582,243 1,613,923 1,513,311 1,166,653 1,104,700 1,031,219 1,581,810 1,710,291 1,617,145 1,372,649 1,186,556 1,861,274 1,805,013 2,165,082 2,240,933 1,321,117 2,222,119 2,463,622 Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment ex Supplemental and unaudited- 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 1,582,243 1,613,923 1,513,311 1,166,653 1,104,700 1,031,219 1,012,046 1,581,810 1,710,291 1,617,145 1,322,649 1,186,556 1,177,729 1,861,274 1,805,013 2,165,082 2,240,933 2,157,292 1,321,117 2,222,119 2,463,622 2,822,762 Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	1,582,243 1,613,923 1,513,311 1,166,653 1,104,700 1,031,219 1,012,046 1,012,046 1,012,046 1,581,810 1,710,291 1,617,145 1,372,649 1,186,556 1,177,705 1,177,705 1,177,705 1,861,274 1,805,013 2,165,082 2,240,933 2,157,292 2,157,292 2,157,292 1,321,117 2,222,119 2,463,622 2,822,762 2,822,762 Total Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance Supplemental and unaudited Supplemental and unaudited 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022	2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 1,582,243 1,613,923 1,513,311 1,166,653 1,104,700 1,031,219 1,012,046 1,012,046 1,012,046 979,843 1,581,810 1,717,0291 1,617,145 1,372,649 1,186,556 1,177,705 1,177,705 1,177,705 1,137,595 1,861,274 1,865,013 2,165,082 2,240,933 2,157,292 2,157,292 2,157,292 2,157,292 2,157,292 2,398,626 Total 1,321,117 2,222,119 2,463,622 2,822,762 2,822,762 2,398,626 Total 56,422,090 Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance Supplemental and unaudited 2014	Supplemental and unaudited 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

Supplemental and unaudited										
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
15.3%	16.8%	36.0%	22.6%	2.7%	0.4%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

11. Loss and Loss Expenses Reserve (continued)

General Liability Deductible Reimbursement policies

Accident Year	2014		curred claims		ed claim exp mental and 2018				2022	2023	As of December incurred but not reported liabilities plus expected development on reported claims	Cumulative
2014	267,737	229,912	185,906	227,142	207,633	187,227	182,683	182,683	182,683	169,139	0	15
2015		264,513	204,657	636,546	1,177,791	962,664	876,878	876,878	876,878	803,979	468	12
2016			280,940	242,715	174,667	108,505	63,453	63,453	63,453	14,097	1,784	14
2017				292,753	237,638	167,255	100,187	100,187	100,187	7,142 \$ 994,357	4,774	6
		Cumulativ	re paid claims		d claim adju emental and			f reinsurand	ce			
Accident				Supple	emental and	unaudited						
Year	2014	2015	2016	Supple	emental and	unaudited 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Year 2014	2014 1,304		2016 15,140	Supple 2017 110,815	emental and 2018 160,456	unaudited 2019 161,330	2020 169,106	2021 169,139	2022 169,139	169,139		
Year 2014 2015		2015	2016 15,140 1,690	Supple 2017 110,815 4,570	2018 160,456 803,510	unaudited 2019 161,330 803,510	2020 169,106 803,510	2021 169,139 803,510	2022 169,139 803,510	169,139 803,510		
Year 2014 2015 2016		2015	2016 15,140	Supple 2017 110,815	2018 160,456 803,510 12,314	2019 161,330 803,510 12,314	2020 169,106 803,510 12,314	2021 169,139 803,510 12,314	2022 169,139 803,510 12,314	169,139 803,510 12,314		
Year 2014 2015		2015	2016 15,140 1,690	Supple 2017 110,815 4,570	2018 160,456 803,510	unaudited 2019 161,330 803,510	2020 169,106 803,510	2021 169,139 803,510	2022 169,139 803,510 12,314 2,209	169,139 803,510 12,314 2,368		
Year 2014 2015 2016		2015	2016 15,140 1,690	Supple 2017 110,815 4,570	2018 160,456 803,510 12,314 2,155	2019 161,330 803,510 12,314 2,209	2020 169,106 803,510 12,314	2021 169,139 803,510 12,314 2,209	2022 169,139 803,510 12,314 2,209 Total	169,139 803,510 12,314		
Year 2014 2015 2016		2015	2016 15,140 1,690	Supple 2017 110,815 4,570	2018 160,456 803,510 12,314 2,155	2019 161,330 803,510 12,314 2,209 tstanding liabstanding liabs	2020 169,106 803,510 12,314 2,209	2021 169,139 803,510 12,314 2,209 017, net of n	2022 169,139 803,510 12,314 2,209 Total einsurance reinsurance	169,139 803,510 12,314 2,368 \$ 987,331 7,026		

 Supplemental and unaudited										
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
8.0%	21.1%	2.8%	39.0%	7.3%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

11. Loss and Loss Expenses Reserve (continued)

Accident	Incurred claims and allocated claim expenses, net of reinsurance ———————————————————————————————————											ber 31, 2023 Cumulative number of
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	on reported claims	reported claims
2014	9.949.065	9.108.938	8.619.718	8.504.777	9.149.698	8.936.411	8.970.922	8.260.030	8.224.566		211.522	
	9,949,000	., ,			-, -,	-,,		-,,		8,406,471	**	1,124
2015		9,686,849	7,131,595	6,454,456	6,215,996	6,449,732	6,190,218	6,190,218	6,211,290	5,746,562	189,363	959
2016			8,656,603	7,071,163	7,667,733	7,388,632	6,803,626	6,803,626	7,416,360	7,597,018	287,661	827
2017				7,130,985	5,051,557	5,066,235	4,864,889	5,160,835	5,576,879	5,842,506	247,521	684
									Total	\$27,592,557		

	Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance											
				Suppl	emental and	l unaudited-						
Accident												
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
2014	1,414,498	3,537,356	4,747,609	5,662,148	6,395,883	6,424,552	6,841,446	6,927,854	7,706,535	7,953,717		
2015		1,046,484	2,858,198	3,575,558	4,058,481	4,731,987	5,030,403	5,115,948	5,487,814	5,521,716		
2016			1,345,877	2,692,756	4,007,966	4,524,407	4,877,867	5,283,616	5,506,589	5,568,917		
2017				875,908	2,308,730	2,957,862	3,263,320	3,714,967	3,998,111	4,200,947		
									Total	\$23,245,297		
	Outstanding liabilities 2014-2017, net of reinsurance											
					All ou	utstanding liab	oilities before	2014, net of	reinsurance	8,374,547		
						All year ou	tstanding liab	ilities, net of	reinsurance	\$12,721,807		

Average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age, net of reinsurance

Supplemental and unaudited											
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10		
16.9%	24.8%	13.8%	7.8%	8.2%	3.9%	3.1%	2.8%	4.9%	2.9%		

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

11. Loss and Loss Expenses Reserve (continued)

The reconciliation of the net incurred and paid claims disclosure to the liability for claims and claims adjustment expenses in the Balance Sheet is as follows:

		2023
Net outstanding liabilities for unpaid claims		
Auto Liability Deductible Reimbursement policies	9	7,486
General Liability Deductible Reimbursement policies		7,026
Workers' Compensation Deductible Reimbursement		
policies and Loss Portfolio transfer		12,721,807
Other short-duration insurance lines		32,921,707
Liabilities for unpaid claims and claims adjustment		_
expenses, net of reinsurance		45,658,026
Total reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims		-
Total gross liability for unpaid claims and claims		
adjustment expenses	\$	45,658,026

In the Other short-duration insurance lines is Punitive Damage. There is no real accident year view associated with the Punitive Damage program, rather one bulk reserve for all claims in all years.

12. Future Policy Benefits and Retrocession Recoverable

In 1998 and 1999, the Company entered into three reinsurance contracts with unrelated companies to reinsure underlying variable annuity contracts for GMDB and GMIB.

Policyholders pay single premiums into variable annuity contracts for the purpose of saving for their retirement. Investment funds accumulate according to the return achieved on the assets in which the policyholder chooses to invest. Regular and well-defined charges are deducted from the account value of each policyholder to cover the expenses of the direct insurer. In addition, certain rider benefits are available to the policyholder, in the form of GMDB and GMIB. These rider benefits are reinsured and ultimately retroceded to the Company.

For guarantees of amounts in the event of death, the net amount at risk is defined as the current GMDB in excess of the current account value at the balance sheet date.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. Future Policy Benefits and Retrocession Recoverable (continued)

The GMIB amount at risk is defined as the income benefit base multiplied by the ratio of the market annuity value to the guaranteed annuity value at the current 7-year US Treasury yield less the account value for all policies with an income benefit rider.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had the following variable contract values with guarantees. The Company's variable contracts with guarantees may offer more than one type of guarantee in each contract; however, only the GMDB are subject to the provisions primarily codified by ASC 944, *Financial Services—Insurance*.

	 2023	2022
Account value GMDB GMIB	\$ 185,000,000 173,000,000	\$ 182,000,000 170,000,000
Net amount at risk GMDB GMIB	\$ 87,000,000 61,000,000	\$ 117,000,000 86,000,000
Losses paid during the year	\$ 7,878,074	\$ 6,240,012
Weighted average attained age of contract holder	73	72

ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, requires companies to recognize embedded derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value.

Fair value focuses on the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (an exit price), not the price that would be paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (an entry price). Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement, and sets out a fair value hierarchy with the highest priority being quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority being unobservable data. While some inputs are observable in the market such as risk free rates, volatility and historical equity returns, the underlying policyholder behavior inputs are highly unobservable. These assumptions include mortality, lapse, and the underlying take-up rate with regard to annuitization.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. Future Policy Benefits and Retrocession Recoverable (continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using					
		Q	Quoted Prices in Active				
			Markets for	•	gnificant Other		Significant
	Totals	Id	entical Assets (Level 1)		Observable puts (Level 2)		nobservable puts (Level 3)
Description							
Investments Held in Trust (Note 4)	\$ 747,710,974	\$	68,190,490	\$	662,664,386	\$	16,856,098
Retrocession recoverable*	5,738,000		_		_		5,738,000
Future policy benefits*	(36,082,000)		_		_		(36,082,000)
Total	\$ 717,366,974	\$	68,190,490	\$	662,664,386	\$	(13,487,902)

^{*}These reserves relate only to GMIB policies, which are calculated on a fair value basis.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2022:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using					
		(Quoted Prices				_
			in Active				
			Markets for	Si	gnificant Other		Significant
		Id	entical Assets	Ob	servable Inputs	U	nobservable
	 Totals		(Level 1)		(Level 2)	Inp	outs (Level 3)
Description							
Investments Held in Trust							
(Note 4)	\$ 688,264,144	\$	61,933,021	\$	594,454,153	\$	31,876,970
Retrocession recoverable*	7,755,000		_		_		7,755,000
Future policy benefits*	(46,883,000)		_		_		(46,883,000)
Total	\$ 649,136,144	\$	61,933,021	\$	594,454,153	\$	(7,251,030)

^{*}These reserves relate only to GMIB policies, which are calculated on a fair value basis.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. Future Policy Benefits and Retrocession Recoverable (continued)

Retrocession recoverable measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis Using Significant Unobservable Inputs:

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)				
		2023	2022		
Beginning balance at January 1 Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)	\$	7,755,000	\$ 18,399,000		
included in earnings (or changes in net assets)		645,000	(8,788,000)		
Purchase, issuance and settlements		(2,662,000)	(1,856,000)		
Ending balance at December 31	<u>\$</u>	5,738,000	\$ 7,755,000		
The amount of total gains or losses for the period included in earnings (or changes in net assets) attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at the reporting					
date.	\$	645,000	\$ (8,788,000)		

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. Future Policy Benefits and Retrocession Recoverable (continued)

Future policy benefits measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis Using Significant Unobservable Inputs:

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)			
		2023	2022	
Beginning balance at January 1 Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)	\$	46,883,000	\$ 91,268,000	
included in earnings (or changes in net assets)		(870,000)	(36,776,000)	
Purchase, issuance and settlements		(9,931,000)	(7,609,000)	
Ending balance at December 31	\$	36,082,000	\$ 46,883,000	
The amount of total gains or losses for the period included in earnings (or changes in net assets) attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to assets still held at the reporting				
date.	\$	(870,000)	\$ (36,776,000)	

The fair value adjustment relating to the future policy benefits and retrocession recoverable are included under these respective headings. These embedded derivatives reflect contractual features that the contract holder can elect at their discretion such as the guaranteed income benefits provided within the variable annuity business.

These embedded derivatives are reported on the balance sheet with the associated host instrument at fair value with changes in fair values reported in earnings. The benefit is defined as the present value of the minimum guaranteed annuity payments available to the contract holder determined in accordance with the terms of the contract in excess of the current account value.

The GMIB policies are contract features that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host variable insurance contracts and therefore meet the definition of an embedded derivative as defined in ASC 815.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. Future Policy Benefits and Retrocession Recoverable (continued)

The Company's accounting policy on derivatives is that all changes in value of its embedded derivative are recognized through a separate line item of realized gain or loss on embedded derivatives in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the realized gain on embedded derivatives was \$8,783,272 and \$33,741,049 respectively.

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The following table provides information about the significant unobservable inputs used for recurring fair value measurements for certain material Level 3 liabilities and includes only those instruments for which information about the inputs is reasonably available to the Company. As the input information with respect to certain Level 3 instruments may not be reasonably available to the Company, balances shown below may not equal total amounts reported for such Level 3 assets and liabilities.

	 air Value at ecember 31, 2023	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Retrocessional Recoverable	\$ 5,738,000	Discounted Cash Flow	Lapse rates (i) Annuitization take-up rate (ii) Discount rate (iii)	1.0% -5.5% 0.0% -12.6% 0.5% - 11.6%
Future Policy Benefits	\$ 36,082,000	Discounted Cash Flow	Lapse rates (i) Annuitization take-up rate (ii) Discount rate (iii)	1.0% -10.0% 0.0% -26.7% 0.5% - 11.6%

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

12. Future Policy Benefits and Retrocession Recoverable (continued)

	_	air Value at ecember 31, 2022	Valuation Technique Unobservable Input		Range (Weighted Average)	
Retrocessional Recoverable	\$	7,755,000	Discounted Cash Flow	Lapse rates (i) Annuitization take-up rate (ii) Discount rate (iii)	1.0% -5.8% 0.0% -12.2% 0.5% - 11.5%	
Future Policy Benefits	\$	46,883,000	Discounted Cash Flow	Lapse rates (i) Annuitization take-up rate (ii) Discount rate (iii)	1.0% -12.3% 0.0% -27.3% 0.5% - 11.5%	

- (i) An increase in the lapse rates will lead to a decrease in fair value and vice versa.
- (ii) An increase in the take-up rate will lead to an increase in fair value and vice versa.
- (iii) An increase in the discount rate will lead to a decrease in the fair value and vice versa.

In 2023, the Company recorded a pre-tax profit of \$10.8 million (2022 – pre-tax profit of \$44.4 million) on future policy benefits reserve and a pre-tax loss of \$2 million (2022 – pre-tax loss of \$10.6 million) on retrocession recoverable, resulting in a net profit recorded of \$8.8 million (2022 – net profit of \$33.8 million) reflecting the changes in fair value due primarily to increased equity returns, rising interest rates and the run-off of policies under the closed block, partially offset by updated assumptions from historical experience.

13. Concentration of Credit Risks

The Company is a party to financial instruments with concentrations of credit risk. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, investments held in trust, funds withheld by LMIC, funds held investments and retrocession recoverable. As of December 31, 2023, cash and cash equivalents are spread across three financial institutions reducing the Company's credit risk exposure.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

13. Concentration of Credit Risks (continued)

The Company does not consider the restricted cash (see Note 3), included in cash and cash equivalents and held by a Custodian in Trust, as a credit risk exposure because these funds are held in a segregated account.

Substantially all retrocession recoverable is due from one reinsurance company. The Company holds collateral, in the form of an incoming letter of credit, to support the retrocession recoverable.

The remainder of the retrocession recoverable is due from a different reinsurance company which has a financial strength rating of AA – from Standard & Poor's.

14. Other Comprehensive Income

	2023	2022
Change in unrealized holding income on available-for-sale		
securities arising during the year	\$ 30,530,380	\$ (216,866,468)
Deferred Tax	(6,411,380)	45,541,957
Change in unrealized holding income on available-for-sale		
securities arising during the year (net of tax)	\$ 24,119,000	\$ (171,324,511)

15. Net Investment Income

Net investment income at December 31, 2023 and 2022, includes:

	 2023	2022
Interest income on funds held in Trust and Bank	\$ 33,932,939 \$ (1,260,232)	29,150,893 (1,287,346)
Investment management fees (Note 7) (Loss)/Gain on sale of investments Interest income on Guaranteed Interest Rate	(3,234,002)	831,604
investment (Note 5) Interest income on funds withheld (Note 6)	5,192,633 4,645,236	5,360,154 4,507,220
Impairment OTTI on Investments Credit Loss on bonds	(748,422) (911,502)	-
Total net investment income	\$ 37,616,650 \$	38,562,525

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

16. Statutory Requirements

Under the Bermuda Insurance Act 1978, as amended, and related regulations, the Company is subject to capital requirements calculated using the Bermuda Solvency and Capital Requirement ("BSCR") model, which is a standardized statutory risk-based capital model used to measure the risk associated with the Company's assets, liabilities and premiums. The Company's required statutory capital and surplus under the BSCR model is referred to as the enhanced capital requirement ("ECR").

The Company is required to calculate and submit the ECR to the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA"), annually. Following receipt of the submission of the Company's ECR the BMA has the authority to impose additional capital requirements (capital add-ons) if it deems necessary.

If a Company fails to maintain or meet its ECR, the BMA may take various degrees of regulatory action. In 2016, the BMA implemented the economic balance sheet ("EBS") framework, which is now used as the basis to determine the Company's ECR. Under the new framework, assets and liabilities are mainly assessed and included on the EBS at fair value, with the insurer's U.S. GAAP balance sheet serving as a starting point. The model also requires insurers to estimate insurance technical provisions, which consist of the insurer's insurance related balances valued based on best-estimate cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money using a risk-free discount rate, with the addition of a risk margin to reflect the uncertainty in the underlying cash flows.

As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the principal difference between statutory capital and surplus and shareholders' equity presented in accordance with GAAP is that prepaid expenses is a non-admitted assets for statutory purposes.

The Company is also required under their Class 3A license to maintain minimum liquidity ratios whereby the value of their relevant assets are not less than 75% of the amount of their relevant liabilities for general business. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company met its minimum liquidity ratio requirements.

The following is a summary of actual statutory capital and surplus of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

2023 2022 **\$ 428,400,114** \$ 379,285,189

Actual statutory capital and surplus

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars)

17. Subsequent Events

The Company has completed its subsequent events evaluation for the period subsequent to the balance sheet date of December 31, 2023, through to March 15, 2024, the date the financial statements were available for issue.

During this period, there were no subsequent events requiring disclosure or recognition in the audited financial statements.