Financial Statements of

GREENLIGHT REINSURANCE, LTD.

December 31, 2024 and 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Greenlight Reinsurance, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greenlight Reinsurance, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Greenlight Capital Re, Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of operations, shareholder's equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements (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, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of Solasglas Investments, LP, an equity method investment of the Company, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024. The Company's investment in Solasglas Investments, LP as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $359.0 million and $233.5 million, respectively, and its equity in net income of Solasglas Investments, LP was $30.8 million and $26.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The financial statements of Solasglas Investments, LP were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Solasglas Investments, LP, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

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.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

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Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves - Refer to Notes 2 and 7 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company's estimate of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves is derived using expected trends in claim severity and frequency and other factors that may vary significantly as claims are settled. The estimate is sensitive to significant assumptions, including the initial expected loss ratio and loss development factors. The estimate is also sensitive to the selection of actuarial methods and weighting of these methods applied to project the ultimate losses, the estimation of ultimate reserves associated with catastrophic events, and other factors. Further, not all catastrophic events can be modeled using traditional actuarial methodologies, which increases the degree of judgment needed in estimating loss reserves for such events.

Auditing the Company's methods, assumptions and best estimate of the cost of the ultimate settlement and administration of claims represented by the incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims included in recorded Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves involved especially subjective auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the involvement of our actuarial specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to loss and loss adjustment expense reserves included the following, among others

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the valuation of the recorded loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, including the review and approval process that management has in place for significant actuarial methods and assumptions used and the approval of management's best estimate of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves.
- We tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data that served as the basis for the Company's actuarial analysis, including historical claims data, to test the reasonableness of key inputs to the actuarial estimate.
- With the assistance of our actuarial specialists:
  - We independently developed an estimate of the reserves for selected contracts, compared our estimates to those booked by the Company, and evaluated the differences.
  - We evaluated the Company's methodologies against recognized actuarial practices for the remaining contracts. We also evaluated the assumptions used by the Company using our industry knowledge and experience and other analytical procedures.
  - We compared the results of the quarterly reserve studies prepared by independent external actuaries to management's best estimate and evaluated the differences.

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Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the incurred and paid claims development information for years preceding the most recent reporting period and the historical average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age in Note 7 to the financial statements 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 supplementary 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.

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 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 from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not 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.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

March 10, 2025

GREENLIGHT REINSURANCE, LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2024 and 2023
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share and share amounts)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Investments		
Investment in related party investment fund, at fair value	$ 358,990	$ 233,494
Other investments	70,922	71,143
Total investments	429,912	304,637
Cash and cash equivalents	40,845	35,167
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	568,976	581,174
Reinsurance balances receivable (net of allowance for expected credit losses of 2024: $1.0 million and 2023: $0.9 million)	548,276	482,243
Loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable (net of allowance for expected credit losses of 2024: $0.5 million and 2023: $0.5 million)	36,661	17,756
Deferred acquisition costs	76,627	74,572
Unearned premiums ceded	13,475	9,174
Due from affiliated companies	8,213	4,489
Other assets	3,252	2,444
Total assets	$ 1,726,237	$ 1,511,656
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	745,912	597,410
Unearned premium reserves	280,626	272,179
Reinsurance balances payable	66,379	42,077
Funds withheld	21,878	17,290
Other liabilities	4,395	8,625
Due to affiliated companies	699	2,587
Total liabilities	1,119,889	940,168
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)		
Shareholder's equity		
Ordinary share capital (par value $0.10; issued and outstanding, 1,001) (2023: 1,001)	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	443,355	455,855
Retained earnings	162,993	115,633
Total shareholder's equity	606,348	571,488
Total liabilities and equity	$ 1,726,237	$ 1,511,656

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

GREENLIGHT REINSURANCE, LTD.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2024	2023
Revenues		
Gross premiums written	$ 606,019	$ 569,571
Gross premiums ceded	(42,937)	(28,594)
Net premiums written	563,082	540,977
Change in net unearned premium reserves	(522)	(8,791)
Net premiums earned	562,560	532,186
Income from investment in related party investment fund (net of related party expenses of $8,989 and $7,203, respectively)	30,848	26,793
Net investment income	39,181	38,758
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(4,444)	8,933
Total revenues	628,145	606,670
Expenses		
Net loss and loss adjustment expenses incurred	389,128	331,750
Acquisition costs	161,819	160,940
Underwriting expenses	17,536	14,073
Corporate and other expenses	9,567	13,888
Deposit interest expense	2,735	555
Total expenses	580,785	521,206
Net income	$ 47,360	$ 85,464

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

GREENLIGHT REINSURANCE, LTD.
STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2024	2023
Ordinary share capital		
Balance - beginning of period	$ —	$ —
Change in share capital	—	—
Balance - end of period	—	—
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance - beginning of period	455,855	447,571
Additional paid in capital received	10,000	16,600
Additional paid in capital returned	(22,500)	(8,316)
Balance - end of period	443,355	455,855
Retained earnings		
Balance - beginning of period	115,633	30,169
Net income	47,360	85,464
Balance - end of period	162,993	115,633
Total shareholder's equity	$ 606,348	$ 571,488

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an
integral part of the Financial Statements.

GREENLIGHT REINSURANCE, LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 47,360	$ 85,464
Adjustments to reconcile net income or loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Income from investments in related party investment fund	(30,848)	(26,793)
Net realized and unrealized losses (gains) on other investments	1,006	(1,723)
Net change in:		
Reinsurance balances receivable	(66,033)	(78,084)
Loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable	(18,905)	(5,142)
Deferred acquisition costs	(2,055)	5,636
Unearned premiums ceded	(4,301)	2,912
Due from (to) affiliated companies	(5,612)	(30,133)
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	148,502	87,433
Unearned premium reserves	8,447	(3,426)
Reinsurance balances payable	24,302	(38,682)
Funds withheld	4,588	(4,674)
Other items, net	(4,331)	3,573
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	102,120	(3,639)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from redemptions of investment in Solasglas	34,000	73,997
Contributions to investment in Solasglas	(128,648)	(130,994)
Purchases of other investments	(1,730)	(7,056)
Proceeds on disposal of other investments	889	—
Purchases of other assets	(1,072)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(96,561)	(64,053)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from additional paid-in capital from Parent	10,000	16,600
Return of additional paid-in capital to Parent	(22,500)	(8,316)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(12,500)	8,284
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	421	(16)
Decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(6,520)	(59,424)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of the period	616,341	675,765
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of the period	$ 609,821	$ 616,341

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are
an integral part of the Financial Statements.

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Organization

Greenlight Reinsurance, Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated as an exempted company under the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands on July 13, 2004 and has a Class "D" insurer license issued in accordance with the terms of The Insurance Act, 2010 (as amended) and underlying regulations thereto (the "Act"), and is subject to regulation by the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority ("CIMA"). Greenlight Re commenced underwriting in April 2006.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Greenlight Capital Re, Ltd. (the "Parent"). The Parent's ordinary shares are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "GLRE".

Refer to Note 13 for Greenlight Re's quota share retrocession transactions with affiliates.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

The following amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation of the current financial statements:

- The Company has reported separately "Underwriting expenses" from Corporate and other expenses" in the statements of operations, which were previously combined and reported as "General and administrative expenses". This resulted in no change to the previously reported total expenses or net income.

- The Company has reclassified investment-related income which was previously presented in the statements of operations under the caption "Other income, net" to "Net investment income". This resulted in no change to the previously reported total revenues or net income.

In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position and results of operations as at the end of and for the periods presented.

Tabular dollar amounts are in thousands, except otherwise noted. All amounts are reported in U.S. dollars.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's significant accounting policies are as follows:

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP 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 revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The Company's significant estimates include:

- loss and loss adjustment expense reserves;
- premiums written and earned and related premium receivable, net of expected credit losses;
- reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses, net of expected credit losses; and
- valuation of investments, including impairments.

Investments

Investment in related party investment fund

The Company records its investment in the related party investment fund based on fair value using the net asset value practical expedient, with the Company's share of the fund's net income (loss) reported as "*Income (loss) from investment in related party investment fund*" in the statements of operations.

Other investments

The Company's other investments include short-term investments and private investments and unlisted equity securities without readily determinable fair values.

Short-term investments are measured at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. These include certificate of deposit and other financial instruments with original maturities greater than three months but less than one year.

The Company measures its private investments and unlisted equity securities without readily determinable fair values at cost less impairment (if any), plus or minus observable price changes from identical or similar investments of the same issuers (the "measurement alternative"), with such changes recognized in"*Net investment income (loss)*" in the statements of operations. The Company considers the need for impairment on a by-investment basis based on certain indicators. Under the measurement alternative, the Company makes two types of valuation adjustments:

- When the Company observes an orderly transaction of an investee's identical or similar equity securities, the Company adjusts the carrying value based on the observable price as of the transaction date. Once the Company records such an adjustment, the investment is considered an "asset measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis."

- If the Company determines that the investment is impaired and the fair value is less than its carrying value, it writes down the investment to its fair value. Once the Company records such an adjustment, the investment is considered an "asset measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis."

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less. Restricted cash and cash equivalents are presented separately in the balance sheets.

Premium Revenue Recognition

The Company writes excess of loss contracts and quota share contracts, and estimates the ultimate premiums for the contract period. The Company bases these estimates on actuarial pricing models and information received from ceding companies. For excess of loss contracts, the Company writes the total ultimate estimated premiums at the contract's inception. For quota share contracts, the Company writes premiums in the same periods in which the underlying insurance contracts are written, based on cession statements from cedents. The Company typically receives these statements monthly or quarterly, depending on the terms specified in each contract. For any reporting lag, the Company estimates premiums written based on the portion of the estimated ultimate premiums relating to the risks bound during the lag period.

For multi-year contracts, reinsurance premiums are recorded at the inception of the contract based on management's best estimate of total premiums to be received. Premiums are recognized on an annual basis for multi-year contracts where the cedants have the ability to unilaterally commute or cancel coverage within the term of the contract.

Management regularly reviews premium estimates. Such review includes the Company's experience with the ceding companies, managing general underwriters, familiarity with each market, the timing of the reported information, a comparison of reported premiums to expected ultimate premiums along with a review of the aging and collection of premiums. Management evaluates the appropriateness of the premium estimates on the basis of these reviews and records any adjustments to these estimates in the period in which they are determined. Changes in premium estimates, including premium receivable on both excess of loss and quota share contracts, are not unusual and may result in significant adjustments in any period. A portion of amounts included in "Reinsurance balances receivable" in the Company's balance sheets represent estimated premiums written, net of commissions and brokerage, that are not currently due based on the terms of the underlying contracts. Additional premiums due on a contract with no remaining coverage period are earned in full when written.

Certain contracts allow for reinstatement premiums in the event of a loss. Reinstatement premiums are written and earned when a triggering loss event occurs, based on management's estimates of the ultimate reinstatement premiums. These estimates are subsequently adjusted when the actual reinstatement premiums are known.

Premiums written are recognized as earned over the contract period in proportion to the risk covered. Unearned premiums represent the unexpired portion of reinsurance provided.

Reinsurance Premiums Ceded

The Company reduces the risk of future losses on business assumed by reinsuring certain risks and exposures with other reinsurers (referred to as "retrocessionaires"). The Company remains liable to the extent that any retrocessionaire fails to meet its obligations and to the extent the Company does not hold sufficient security for its unpaid obligations.

Ceded premiums are written during the period in which the risks incept and the associated expense is recognized over the contract period in proportion to the protection provided. Unearned premiums ceded represent the unexpired portion of reinsurance obtained.

Acquisition Costs

Policy acquisition costs vary with, and are directly related to, the successful production of new and renewal business, and consist principally of commissions, taxes and brokerage expenses. The Company presents acquisition costs incurred on reinsurance assumed net of commissions earned on reinsurance ceded. However, if the sum of a contract's expected losses and loss expenses and deferred acquisition costs exceeds associated unearned premiums and expected investment income, a premium deficiency is determined to exist. In this event, the Company writes off deferred acquisition costs to the extent necessary to eliminate the premium deficiency. If the premium deficiency exceeds deferred acquisition costs the Company accrues a liability for the deficiency. The Company did not recognize any premium deficiency adjustments for the years presented in these financial statements.

Policy acquisition costs also include profit commissions, which the Company recognized on a basis consistent with its estimate of losses and loss expenses.

Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves and Recoverable

The Company's loss and loss adjustment expense ("LAE") reserves are composed of:

- case reserves for loss and LAE resulting from claims notified to the Company by its clients; and

- reserves for estimated loss and LAE incurred by insureds and reinsureds but not yet reported ("IBNR") to the Company, including unknown future developments on loss and LAE that are known to the Company.

The Company estimates these reserves based on reports from ceding companies, industry data and historical experience analyzed using standard actuarial and statistical techniques.

The analysis includes assessing currently available data, predictions of future developments, estimates of future trends and other factors. These estimates are reviewed by the Company's reserving committee at least quarterly and adjusted as necessary.

The final settlement of losses may vary, perhaps materially, from the reserves recorded. The Company recognizes all adjustments to the estimates in the period they are determined. U.S. GAAP does not permit establishing loss reserves, which include case reserves and IBNR loss reserves, until the occurrence of an event that may give rise to a claim. As a result, only loss reserves applicable to losses incurred up to the reporting date are established. There is no allowance for the establishment of loss reserves to account for expected future loss events including for catastrophe and weather-related events (herein referred as "CAT" events).

The "Loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable" in the Company's balance sheets represents the amounts due from retrocessionaires for unpaid loss and LAE on retrocession agreements. Ceded IBNR recoverable amounts are estimated based on the Company's actuarial estimates. These estimates are reviewed periodically and adjusted when deemed necessary. The Company may be unable to recover the loss and LAE recoverable amounts due as a result of the retrocessionaires' inability to pay. The Company regularly evaluates the financial condition of its retrocessionaires and calculates an allowance for expected credit losses (see "*Reinsurance Assets*" below).

For losses stemming from exposure to natural perils, loss reserves are generally established based on loss payments and case reserves reported by clients when, and if, received. Estimates for IBNR losses are added to the case reserves as the Company deems appropriate. See Note 7 for a summary of the Company's estimation process for CAT events.

For contracts without significant exposure to-natural perils, initial reserves for each contract are determined based on a combination of (i) the pricing analysis performed prior to binding the contract; (ii) the underwriter's detailed knowledge of the cedent, its operations and future business plans; and (iii) the professional judgment and recommendation of the Chief Actuary. In the pricing analysis, the Company utilizes information from the client and industry data. This information typically includes, but is not limited to, data related to premiums, losses, exposure, business mix, industry performance, and associated trends covering as much history as deemed appropriate. The level of detail within the data obtained varies greatly depending on the underlying contract, line of business, client, and coverage provided. In all cases, the Company requests each client to provide data for each reporting period, which, depending on the contract, could be on a monthly or quarterly basis. The terms and conditions of each contract specify the data reporting requirements.

Generally, the Company obtains regular updates of premium and loss-related information for the current and historical periods, and utilizes them to update the initially expected loss ratio. There may be a lag between (i) claims being reported by the underlying insured to the Company's cedent and (ii) claims being reported by the Company's cedent to the Company. This lag may impact the Company's loss reserve estimates. Client reports have pre-determined due dates (for example, fifteen days after each month end). The timing of the reporting requirements is designed so that the Company receives premium and loss information as soon as practicable once the client has closed its books. Accordingly, there should be a short lag in such reporting. Additionally, most contracts that have the potential for large single event losses have provisions that such loss notifications are provided to the Company immediately upon the occurrence of an event.

Once the updated information is received, the Company uses various standard actuarial methods for its quarterly analysis. Such methods typically include the following:

- ***Paid loss development method:*** Ultimate losses are estimated by calculating past paid loss development factors and applying them to exposure periods with further expected paid loss development. This method assumes that losses are paid in a consistent pattern. It provides an objective test of reported loss projections because paid losses contain no reserve estimates.
- ***Reported loss development method:*** Ultimate losses are estimated by calculating past reported loss development factors and applying them to exposure periods with further expected reported loss development. This method incorporates changes in payments and case reserves.
- ***Expected loss ratio method:*** Ultimate losses are estimated by multiplying earned premiums by an expected loss ratio. The expected loss ratio is often determined using industry data, historical company data, past pricing or reserving analysis performed, and actuarial judgment. This method is typically used for lines of business and contracts where there are no (or insignificant) historical losses or where past loss experience is not considered applicable to the current period.
- ***Bornhuetter-Ferguson paid loss method:*** Ultimate losses are estimated by modifying expected loss ratios to the extent losses paid to date differ from what would have been expected based upon the selected paid loss development pattern. This method avoids some distortions that could result from a large development factor being applied to a small base of paid losses to calculate ultimate losses.
- ***Bornhuetter-Ferguson reported loss method:*** Ultimate losses are estimated by modifying expected loss ratios to the extent losses reported to date differ from what would have been expected based upon the selected reported loss development pattern. This method avoids some distortions that could result from a large development factor being applied to a small base of reported losses to calculate ultimate losses.
- ***Frequency / Severity method:*** Ultimate losses are estimated by multiplying the ultimate number of claims (i.e., the frequency multiplied by the exposure base) by the estimated average cost per claim (i.e., the severity). This approach enables trends and patterns in the rates of claims emergence (i.e., reporting) and settlement (i.e., closure) and the average cost of claims to be analyzed separately.

In addition, the Company may supplement its analysis with other reserving methodologies that it deems relevant to specific contracts.

For each contract, the Company utilizes reserving methodologies it considers appropriate to calculate a best estimate of reserves. Whether the Company uses a single methodology or a combination depends upon the portfolio segment being analyzed and the actuary's judgment. The Company's reserving methodology does not require a fixed weighting of the various methods used. Certain methods are considered more appropriate than others depending on the type, structure, age, maturity and duration of the expected losses on the contract. For example, the Bornhuetter-Ferguson reported loss method might be more appropriate than a paid loss development method for relatively new contracts that have experienced little paid loss development.

The Company's gross aggregate reserves are the sum of the best estimate reserves of all portfolio exposures. Generally, IBNR loss reserves are calculated by estimating the ultimate incurred losses and subtracting cumulative paid claims and case reserves. Each quarter, the Company's Reserving Committee, led by the Chief Actuary, meets to assess the adequacy of our loss reserves based on the reserve analysis and recommendations prepared by the Company's reserving department.

The Company does not typically experience material claims processing backlogs, although such backlogs may occur following a major catastrophic event. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have a material backlog in its claims processing.

The Company did not make any significant changes to the actuarial methodology or assumptions relating to its loss and LAE reserves for the years presented in the financial statements.

Reinsurance Assets

The Company calculates an allowance for expected credit losses for its reinsurance balances receivable and loss and LAE recoverable by applying a Probability of Default ("PD") / Loss Given Default ("LGD") model. The PD / LGD approach considers the Company's collectibility history on its reinsurance assets and representative external loss history. In calculating the probability of default, the Company also considers the estimated duration of its reinsurance assets.

The Company evaluates each counterparty's creditworthiness based on credit ratings that independent agencies assign to the counterparty. The Company manages its credit risk in its reinsurance assets by transacting only with insurers and reinsurers that it considers financially sound. Credit ratings of the counterparties are forward-looking and consider various economic scenarios. The Company's evaluation of the required allowance for reinsurance balances receivable and loss and LAE recoverable considers the current economic environment as well as potential macroeconomic developments.

For its retrocessional counterparties that are unrated, the Company may hold collateral in the form of funds withheld, trust accounts, or irrevocable letters of credit. In evaluating credit risk associated with reinsurance balances receivable, the Company considers its right to offset loss obligations against premiums receivable. The Company regularly evaluates its net credit exposure to assess the ability of cedents and retrocessionaires to honor their respective obligations.

Deposit Assets and Liabilities

The Company applies deposit accounting to reinsurance contracts that do not transfer sufficient insurance risk to merit reinsurance accounting. Under deposit accounting, the Company recognizes an asset or liability based on its paid or received consideration. The deposit asset or liability balance is subsequently adjusted using the interest method with the corresponding income and expense recorded in the Company's statements of operations under "Other income" and "Deposit interest expense", respectively. The Company records deposit assets and liabilities in its balance sheets in "Reinsurance balances receivable" and "Reinsurance balances payable," respectively. At December 31, 2024, deposit assets and liabilities were nil and $3.6 million, respectively (December 31, 2023: nil and $5.2 million, respectively).

Net investment income (loss)

The Company records interest income and interest expense on an accrual basis.

Any realized and unrealized gains or losses from other investments are determined on the basis of the specific identification method (by reference to cost or amortized cost, as appropriate). Additionally, net investment income (loss) includes realized and unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments.

In connection with the Company's participation interest in Lloyd's syndicates, the Lloyd's syndicates invest a portion of the premiums withheld in investment funds and fixed-maturity securities. The Company records its share of income (or loss) from these assets as net investment income (loss) when reported by the syndicates, which is generally on a quarterly lag basis due to the timing of the availability of these quarterly financial reports.

Foreign Exchange

The reporting and functional currency of the Company and all its significant subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. The Company records foreign currency transactions at the exchange rates in effect on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are carried at their historical exchange rates.

Other Assets

The Company's other assets consist primarily of prepaid expenses, right-of-use lease assets and leasehold improvements.

Other Liabilities

The Company's other liabilities consist primarily of accruals for legal and other professional fees, employee bonuses and severances, and lease liabilities.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company has no comprehensive income or loss other than the net income or loss disclosed in the statements of operations.

Taxation

Under current Cayman Islands law, no corporate entity, including the Company, is obligated to pay taxes in the Cayman Islands on either income or capital gains. The Company has an undertaking from the Governor-in-Cabinet of the Cayman Islands, pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Concessions Act, as amended, that, in the event that the Cayman Islands enacts any legislation that imposes a tax on profits, income, gains or appreciations, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax will not be applicable to the Company before January 22, 2045.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses ("ASU 2024-03"). This ASU 2024-03 requires more detailed disclosures about the type of expenses (including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, and depreciation / amortization) in commonly presented expense captions in the consolidated income statements e.g. cost of sales, general and administrative expenses, and research and development. The ASU 2024-03 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted.

The Company is currently evaluating the disclosure impact of the above new ASU.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Adopted

There were none for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

3. INVESTMENT IN RELATED PARTY INVESTMENT FUND

The Company has entered into the Second Amended and Restated Exempted Limited Partnership Agreement (the "Solasglas LPA") of Solasglas Investments, LP ("Solasglas"), as amended from time to time, with DME Advisors II, LLC ("DME II"), as General Partner, Greenlight Re, and Greenlight Reinsurance Ireland, Designated Activity Company ("GRIL"), (together, the "GLRE Limited Partners"). Effective January 1, 2023, the Company increased the maximum Investment Portfolio to 60% from 50% of GLRE Surplus, as defined in the Solasglas LPA, which was further increased to 70% on August 1, 2024.

Solasglas has entered into a Solasglas investment advisory agreement ("IAA") with DME Advisors. LP ("DME Advisors"), pursuant to which DME Advisors is the investment manager for Solasglas. DME II and DME Advisors are related to the Company, and each is an affiliate of David Einhorn, Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Chairman").

The Company has concluded that Solasglas qualifies as a variable interest entity ("VIE") under U.S. GAAP. In assessing its interest in Solasglas, the Company noted the following:

- DME II serves as Solasglas' general partner and has the power to appoint the investment manager. The Company does not have the power to appoint, change or replace the investment manager or the general partner except "for cause." Neither of the GLRE Limited Partners can participate in the investment decisions of Solasglas as long as Solasglas adheres to the investment guidelines provided within the Solasglas LPA. For these reasons, the GLRE Limited Partners are not considered to have substantive participating rights or kick-out rights.

- DME II holds an interest in excess of 10% of Solasglas' net assets, which the Company considers to represent an obligation to absorb losses and a right to receive benefits of Solasglas that are significant to Solasglas.

Consequently, the Company has concluded that DME II's interests, not the Company's, meet both the "power" and "benefits" criteria associated with VIE accounting guidance. Therefore DME II is Solasglas' primary beneficiary. The Company presents its investment in Solasglas in its balance sheets in the caption "Investment in related party investment fund."

The Company's maximum exposure to loss relating to Solasglas is limited to the net asset value of the Company's investment in Solasglas. At December 31, 2024, the net asset value of the Company's investment in Solasglas was $359.0 million (December 31, 2023: $233.5 million), representing 72.2% (December 31, 2023: 65.6%) of Solasglas's total capital. DME II and GRIL held the remaining 27.8% (December 31, 2023: 34.4%) of Solasglas's total capital. The investment in Solasglas is recorded at the Company's share of Solasglas' capital as reported by Solasglas' third-party administrator. The Company can redeem its investment from Solasglas for operational purposes by providing 3 business days' notice to DME II. At December 31, 2024, the majority of Solasglas' long investments were composed of cash and publicly-traded equity securities, which could be readily liquidated to meet the Company's redemption requests.

The Company's share of Solasglas' income from operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was $30.8 million and $26.8 million, respectively, and shown in the caption "Income from investment in related party investment fund" in the Company's statements of operations.

At December 31, 2024, the Company's investment in Solasglas represented 59.2% (December 31, 2023: 40.9%) of total shareholder's equity.

The summarized financial statements of Solasglas are presented below.

Summarized Statements of Financial Condition of Solasglas Investments, LP

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Investments, at fair value	$ 504,828	$ 453,358
Derivative contracts, at fair value	8,925	11,167
Due from brokers	188,296	121,754
Cash and cash equivalents	40,354	—
Interest and dividends receivable	1,536	1,143
Total assets	743,939	587,422
Liabilities and partners' capital		
Liabilities		
Investments sold short, at fair value	(234,977)	(197,571)
Derivative contracts, at fair value	(4,452)	(12,917)
Capital withdrawals payable	(4,000)	(1,000)
Due to brokers	—	(17,398)
Interest and dividends payable	(3,218)	(2,315)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(180)	(247)
Total liabilities	(246,827)	(231,448)
Partners' capital	**$ 497,112**	**$ 355,974**
The Company's share of Partners' Capital	**$ 358,990**	**$ 233,494**

Summarized Statements of Operations of Solasglas Investments, LP

Year ended December 31,	2024	2023
Investment income		
Dividend income (net of withholding taxes)	$ 3,108	$ 1,869
Interest income	14,103	9,211
Total Investment income	17,211	11,080
Expenses		
Management fee	(6,074)	(4,766)
Interest	(4,365)	(6,969)
Dividends	(4,593)	(2,802)
Research and operating	(1,568)	(1,750)
Total expenses	(16,600)	(16,287)
Net investment income (loss)	611	(5,207)
Realized and change in unrealized gains (losses)		
Net realized gain (loss)	97,865	(1,394)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	(46,316)	55,279
Net gain on investment transactions	51,549	53,885
Net increase in Partners' capital [(1)]	$ 52,160	$ 48,678
The Company’s share of the increase in Partners’ capital	**$ 30,848**	**$ 26,793**

[1] The net increase in Partners’ capital is net of management fees and performance allocation presented below:

Year ended December 31,	2024	2023
Management fees	$ 6,074	$ 4,766
Performance allocation	3,734	3,188
Total	$ 9,808	$ 7,954

See Note 13 for further details on management fees and performance allocation.

4. OTHER INVESTMENTS

Portfolio

The Company’s other investments consist of:

- Private investments, unlisted equities, and debt and convertible debt instruments, which consist primarily of Innovations-related investments supporting technology innovators in the (re)insurance market.

At December 31, 2024, the breakdown of the Company's other investments was as follows:

	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Accrued interest	Fair value / carrying value
Private investments and unlisted equities	$ 25,977	$ 50,913	$ (7,261)	$ —	$ 69,629
Debt and convertible debt securities	2,713	—	(1,500)	80	1,293
Total other investments	$ 28,690	$ 50,913	$ (8,761)	$ 80	$ 70,922

At December 31, 2023, the breakdown of the Company's other investments was as follows:

	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Accrued interest	Fair value / carrying value
Private investments and unlisted equities	$ 26,336	$ 49,318	$ (6,647)	$ —	$ 69,007
Debt and convertible debt securities	2,499	—	(499)	136	2,136
Total other investments	$ 28,835	$ 49,318	$ (7,146)	$ 136	$ 71,143

The following table presents the carrying values of the private investments and unlisted equity securities carried under the measurement alternative at December 31st, and the related adjustments recorded during the years then ended.

	2024	2023
Carrying value [1]	$ 69,629	$ 69,007
Upward carrying value changes [2]	$ 2,826	$ 7,089
Downward carrying value changes and impairment [3]	$ 3,311	$ (4,900)

[1] The period-end carrying values reflect cumulative purchases and sales in addition to upward and downward carrying value changes.
[2] The cumulative upward carrying value changes from inception to December 31, 2024, totaled $53.2 million.
[3] The cumulative downward carrying value changes and impairments from inception to December 31, 2024, totaled $9.6 million.

Net investment income

The following table summarizes the change in unrealized gains (losses) and the realized gains (losses) for the Company's other investments, which are included in "*Net investment income*" in the statements of operations (see Note 11):

Year ended December 31,	**2024**	**2023**
Gross realized gains	$ 346	$ 7
Gross realized losses	(1,332)	(811)
Net realized gains (losses)	$ (986)	$ (804)
Change in unrealized gains	(20)	2,527
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on other investments	$ (1,006)	$ 1,723

5. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The following table shows the breakdown of the Company's restricted cash and cash equivalents, along with a reconciliation of the total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported in the statements of cash flows:

Restricted cash and cash equivalents:	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash securing trust accounts	$ 312,855	$ 289,718
Cash securing letters of credit issued	256,121	291,456
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	568,976	581,174
Cash and cash equivalents	40,845	35,167
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	$ 609,821	$ 616,341

Where the Company operates as a non-admitted carrier in certain foreign jurisdictions, regulatory trust accounts and letters of credit are issued to cedents.

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received in an asset sale or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between unaffiliated market participants. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are categorized based on the extent to which the inputs are observable in the market. The categorization of financial instruments within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy is prioritized into three levels (with Level 3 being the lowest) defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity has the ability to access.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated with observable market data.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity and significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities. The term "unobservable inputs" includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, and similar techniques.

There have been no material change in the Company's valuation techniques, nor have there been any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or Level 2 and Level 3 for the years presented in these financial statements.

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

At December 31, 2024, the Company held $62.6 million (2023: $60.7 million), respectively, of private investments and unlisted equities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. At December 31, 2024, the Company held $7.0 million (2023: $8.3 million) of private investments and unlisted equities measured at cost. The Company classifies these investments as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

The following table summarizes the periods between the most recent fair value measurement dates and December 31, 2024, for the private and unlisted equities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total
Fair values measured on a nonrecurring basis	$ 14,083	$ 1,185	$ 47,357	$ 62,625

Financial Instruments Disclosed, But Not Carried, at Fair Value

At December 31, 2024, the carrying value of debt and convertible debt securities within "*Other Investments*" (see Note 4) approximates their fair values. The Company classifies these financial instruments as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

7. LOSS AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSE RESERVES

Company's loss and LAE reserves were composed of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Case reserves	$ 207,709	$ 178,305
IBNR	538,203	419,105
Total	$ 745,912	$ 597,410

Reserve Roll-forward

The following provides a summary of changes in outstanding loss and LAE reserves for all lines of business:

	2024	2023
Gross balance at January 1	$ 597,410	$ 509,977
Less: Losses recoverable	(17,756)	(12,614)
Net balance at January 1	579,654	497,363
Incurred losses related to:		
Current year	377,485	314,222
Prior years	11,643	17,528
Total incurred	389,128	331,750
Paid losses related to:		
Current year	(55,715)	(70,551)
Prior years	(199,090)	(185,225)
Total paid	(254,805)	(255,776)
Foreign exchange and translation adjustment	(4,726)	6,317
Net balance at December 31	709,251	579,654
Add: Losses recoverable (see Note 8)	36,661	17,756
Gross balance at December 31	$ 745,912	$ 597,410

Prior Year Reserve Development

The Company's net favorable (adverse) prior year development arises from changes to estimates for losses and LAE related to loss events that occurred in previous calendar years.

Year ended December 31, 2024

The Company experienced $11.6 million in net adverse development on prior year loss and LAE reserves. This was comprised of:

- $18.8 million of reserve strengthening predominantly on the casualty line (various underwriting years) due to current economic and social inflation trends, coupled with adverse catastrophe related reserve development on the property line driven by the severe convective storms in the U.S. (mostly 2022 underwriting year) and Winter Storm Elliott (2022 underwriting year).

- Partially offset by $7.1 million of favorable reserve development mostly on the financial line (2017-2020 underwriting years), health line (mostly 2021 underwriting year), and specialty line (mostly 2021 and 2023 underwriting year) due to better than expected loss emergence.

Year ended December 31, 2023

The Company experienced $17.5 million in net adverse reserve development on prior year loss and LAE reserves. This was comprised of:

- $38.1 million of reserve strengthening on casualty, workers' compensation and auto classes of business due to current economic and social inflation trends (various underwriting years); homeowners business due to the deterioration in the CAT loss estimate relating to Winter Storm Elliott (2022 underwriting year), coupled with a final claim settlement on a professional liability contract (2008 underwriting year).

- Partially offset by $20.6 million favorable loss development from property catastrophe events and better than expected loss emergence for mortgage, marine and energy, and specialty contracts from underwriting years 2020-2022.

Net Incurred and Paid Claims Development Tables by Accident Year

The following tables present net incurred and paid claims development by accident year, total IBNR liabilities plus expected development on reported claims, and average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age for each line of business. The loss development tables are presented on an accident year basis for each line of business. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company changed its lines of business to: Casualty, Financial, Health, Multiline, Property, and Specialty. As a result, the historical incurred and paid claims development presented in the tables below differ from those disclosed in previously issued financial statements.

The Company does not discount reserves for losses and LAE.

For incurred and paid claims denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, the following tables are presented using the foreign exchange rate in effect at the current year-end date. As a result, all prior year information has been restated to reflect December 31, 2024, foreign exchange rates. This treatment prevents changes in foreign currency exchange rates from distorting the claims development between the years presented.

Additionally, for assumed contracts, the Company does not generally receive claims information by accident year from the ceding insurers but instead receives claims information by the treaty year of the contract. Claims reported by the ceding insurer to the Company may have the covered losses occurring in an accident year other than the treaty year. Some incurred and paid claims have been allocated to the accident years for the loss development tables based on the proportion of premiums earned for each contract during such accident year.

The totals in the tables below may not sum due to rounding.

Casualty

Accident year	Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	December 31, 2024 — Total IBNR plus expected development on reported claims
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)										
2015	$42,514	$42,747	$47,000	$49,032	$50,051	$49,496	$52,618	$54,660	$53,820	$ 55,102	$ 4,585
2016		61,604	68,329	73,389	73,678	73,585	78,598	82,464	86,665	91,068	12,775
2017			65,412	73,173	73,412	74,989	81,035	84,574	91,215	96,961	18,094
2018				38,266	38,968	39,427	41,274	41,626	45,575	49,510	9,042
2019					35,710	36,315	36,823	37,014	39,423	39,830	7,258
2020						52,638	49,098	50,963	54,239	55,591	11,087
2021							71,647	70,117	74,019	74,439	13,087
2022								55,199	54,436	50,902	25,863
2023									54,501	53,923	45,714
2024										64,132	60,992
									Total	$631,459	$ 208,497

Casualty

Accident year	Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
2015	$ 1,610	$ 5,832	$ 15,156	$ 22,460	$ 27,112	$ 36,833	$ 41,694	$ 45,429	$ 47,980	$ 50,517
2016		3,182	11,919	23,753	34,387	46,829	54,693	64,701	71,084	78,293
2017			5,355	16,115	25,962	38,823	49,933	60,605	69,296	78,867
2018				4,990	12,534	18,790	26,025	30,013	34,684	40,468
2019					6,235	15,283	21,635	25,481	29,157	32,572
2020						11,443	24,107	33,374	40,088	44,504
2021							23,210	43,059	54,644	61,352
2022								9,273	17,641	25,038
2023									2,992	8,209
2024										3,140
									Total	422,961
	All outstanding liabilities before 2015, net of reinsurance									1,533
	Liabilities for claims and claims adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance (Casualty)									$210,030

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
Casualty	11.8 %	16.9 %	14.4 %	11.7 %	12.0 %	13.2 %	7.0 %	4.3 %	3.2 %	5.5 %

Financial

Accident year	Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance										December 31, 2024
	For the years ended December 31,										Total IBNR plus expected development on reported claims
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)										
2015	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
2016		1,861	1,861	580	872	824	501	490	488	486	79
2017			7,779	3,726	3,944	6,477	5,021	5,006	4,811	4,614	309
2018				4,110	4,474	6,864	5,047	5,318	5,203	4,794	765
2019					9,889	13,393	11,606	9,016	8,710	7,962	1,344
2020						20,605	20,471	18,598	18,506	18,796	5,297
2021							17,680	15,586	13,479	13,529	6,546
2022								21,532	20,036	20,270	12,328
2023									20,569	18,658	14,475
2024										25,325	21,406
									Total	$114,433	$ 62,550

Financial

Accident year	Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance									
	For the years ended December 31,									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
2015	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
2016		5	23	322	576	412	405	407	406	406
2017			100	1,830	3,339	4,278	4,283	4,413	4,413	4,305
2018				665	4,005	3,825	3,957	4,354	4,353	4,029
2019					3,063	4,282	5,233	6,775	6,948	6,618
2020						2,811	5,310	9,492	11,277	13,498
2021							500	2,184	5,086	6,983
2022								811	4,518	7,941
2023									2,058	4,183
2024										3,919
									Total	51,882
	All outstanding liabilities before 2015, net of reinsurance									—
	Liabilities for claims and claims adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance (Financial)									$ 62,550

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
Financial	20.3 %	34.4 %	25.8 %	13.3 %	6.2 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %

Health

Accident year	Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance										December 31, 2024
	For the years ended December 31,										Total IBNR plus expected development on reported claims
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)										
2015	$ 3,291	$ 3,688	$ 3,668	$ 3,318	$ 3,275	$ 3,275	$ 3,275	$ 3,275	$ 3,250	$ 3,250	$ —
2016		6,689	8,779	8,466	8,168	8,143	8,143	8,143	8,090	8,090	—
2017			10,524	12,475	12,994	12,753	12,843	12,714	12,673	12,673	—
2018				23,432	25,684	25,316	24,652	24,486	24,386	24,386	—
2019					24,533	25,085	24,906	24,898	24,634	24,528	5
2020						28,172	28,190	28,216	27,690	27,598	10
2021							21,588	21,249	20,755	20,607	8
2022								7,253	7,238	6,670	43
2023									1,337	1,086	53
2024										1,181	791
									Total	$ 130,068	$ 909

Health

Accident year	Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance									
	For the years ended December 31,									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
2015	$ 1,118	$ 3,175	$ 3,250	$ 3,250	$ 3,250	$ 3,250	$ 3,250	$ 3,250	$ 3,250	$ 3,250
2016		2,984	8,257	8,372	8,088	8,090	8,090	8,090	8,090	8,090
2017			6,765	11,857	12,508	12,528	12,678	12,678	12,673	12,673
2018				13,518	24,006	24,943	24,394	24,394	24,386	24,386
2019					10,966	24,005	24,523	24,527	24,523	24,523
2020						14,861	27,507	27,583	27,588	27,588
2021							13,648	20,322	20,598	20,599
2022								4,221	6,401	6,628
2023									537	1,033
2024										390
									Total	129,159
					All outstanding liabilities before 2015, net of reinsurance					—
			Liabilities for claims and claims adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance (Health)							$ 909

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
Health	53.5 %	44.4 %	2.1 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %

Multiline

Accident year	Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	December 31, 2024 — Total IBNR plus expected development on reported claims
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)										
2015	$130,360	$133,014	$135,692	$138,250	$138,201	$138,171	$137,206	$137,439	$137,965	$137,442	$ 1,190
2016		194,845	204,510	207,693	212,906	211,018	208,406	209,344	208,817	208,933	538
2017			248,457	246,515	257,435	262,963	256,664	256,908	255,085	255,465	1,683
2018				201,065	216,261	211,343	209,049	209,204	211,978	212,082	1,326
2019					206,139	223,719	225,193	220,974	216,678	216,858	1,987
2020						158,066	164,209	163,933	162,379	161,968	10,868
2021							186,230	178,054	185,716	199,261	17,613
2022								167,912	159,371	159,406	30,677
2023									173,945	159,453	92,646
2024										202,216	182,486
									Total	$1,913,084	$ 341,014

Multiline

Accident year	Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
2015	$ 74,332	$122,614	$131,545	$134,274	$134,530	$134,334	$134,415	$135,434	$135,903	$136,252
2016		101,936	174,548	193,470	205,847	204,888	205,750	207,585	207,531	208,395
2017			133,863	221,179	246,507	248,616	250,887	252,072	252,228	253,782
2018				100,385	197,155	203,181	205,881	207,578	209,413	210,756
2019					89,517	186,444	205,741	211,550	213,593	214,870
2020						60,246	125,261	141,391	148,570	151,101
2021							76,711	135,937	165,092	181,648
2022								42,572	87,488	128,728
2023									29,491	66,807
2024										19,730
									Total	1,572,070
All outstanding liabilities before 2015, net of reinsurance										455
Liabilities for claims and claims adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance (Multiline)										$341,470

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
Multiline	44.3 %	38.9 %	10.4 %	3.8 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %

Property

Accident year	Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	December 31, 2024 — Total IBNR plus expected development on reported claims
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)										
2015	$27,373	$29,883	$31,220	$30,452	$30,205	$30,145	$30,074	$30,118	$30,113	$ 30,126	$ 181
2016		25,259	25,334	23,151	22,622	22,454	22,444	22,500	22,409	22,403	18
2017			77,535	73,817	64,712	64,947	64,914	64,280	64,100	63,865	725
2018				26,873	23,380	23,546	22,943	22,334	21,927	21,772	2,210
2019					27,603	14,816	14,297	12,470	12,684	12,583	1,325
2020						29,328	25,141	21,521	21,217	21,086	2,924
2021							23,142	20,520	19,332	18,864	2,909
2022								42,649	45,457	47,475	3,689
2023									53,867	57,985	7,537
2024										53,982	29,766
									Total	$350,141	$ 51,285

Property

Accident year	Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
2015	$ 12,879	$ 25,203	$ 28,535	$ 29,489	$ 29,689	$ 29,786	$ 29,808	$ 29,902	$ 29,904	$ 29,945
2016		9,890	17,860	20,545	21,511	21,837	22,165	22,254	22,314	22,386
2017			43,049	53,908	60,801	61,658	62,751	62,788	63,130	63,140
2018				4,504	14,524	17,021	17,691	18,664	19,675	19,562
2019					4,045	6,905	8,287	9,763	11,088	11,258
2020						5,995	11,293	15,086	17,027	18,162
2021							4,939	12,495	14,700	15,955
2022								18,386	39,113	43,786
2023									33,006	50,447
2024										24,216
									Total	298,856
	All outstanding liabilities before 2015, net of reinsurance									172
	Liabilities for claims and claims adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance (Property)									$ 51,457

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
Property	49.5 %	33.5 %	8.1 %	3.4 %	2.8 %	1.4 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %

Specialty

Accident year	Incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	December 31, 2024 — Total IBNR plus expected development on reported claims
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)										
2015	$ 308	$ 282	$ 308	$ 277	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ —
2016		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017			4,146	3,582	3,537	3,672	3,046	2,860	2,568	2,551	41
2018				3,145	3,260	3,385	2,959	2,963	2,777	2,708	148
2019					4,954	5,784	5,397	5,782	6,044	6,155	854
2020						13,719	12,364	12,438	12,191	12,409	444
2021							14,443	13,751	13,616	11,966	1,473
2022								9,516	8,105	10,089	6,161
2023									12,614	9,205	3,060
2024										30,650	26,329
									Total	$ 85,919	$ 38,510

Specialty

Accident year	Cumulative paid claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance — For the years ended December 31, 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
2015	$ 57	$ 174	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185	$ 185
2016		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017			68	889	1,543	2,018	2,238	2,387	2,455	2,510
2018				543	1,351	1,874	2,070	2,342	2,463	2,560
2019					464	2,307	3,001	4,058	4,888	5,302
2020						991	10,155	11,066	11,430	11,965
2021							7,484	7,698	8,788	10,493
2022								541	2,198	3,928
2023									1,818	6,145
2024										4,321
									Total	47,410
	All outstanding liabilities before 2015, net of reinsurance									—
	Liabilities for claims and claims adjustment expenses, net of reinsurance (Specialty)									$ 38,510

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(Unaudited - Supplementary Information)									
Specialty	22.3 %	35.4 %	13.1 %	10.2 %	7.6 %	6.3 %	3.1 %	2.0 %	— %	— %

Reconciliation of Loss Development Tables to Balance Sheet

The following reconciles the reserve for losses and LAE at December 31, 2024, included in the loss development tables to the loss and LAE reserves reported in the balance sheet:

Net loss and LAE reserves by line of business:		
Casualty	$	210,030
Financial		62,550
Health		909
Multiline		341,470
Property		51,457
Specialty		38,510
Total for lines of business		704,926
Unallocated claims adjustment expenses		3,897
Other		428
Total loss and LAE reserves, net		709,251
Add: Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims		36,661
Total loss and LAE reserves	$	745,912

8. RETROCESSION

From time to time, the Company purchases retrocessional coverage for one or more of the following reasons: to manage its overall exposure, reduce its net liability on individual risks, obtain additional underwriting capacity and balance its underwriting portfolio. The Company records loss and LAE recoverable from retrocessionaires as assets.

The following table provides a breakdown of ceded reinsurance:

Year ended December 31,		**2024**		**2023**
Gross ceded premiums	$	42,937	$	28,594
Earned ceded premiums	$	38,637	$	31,505
Loss and loss adjustment expenses ceded	$	(30,538)	$	(18,007)

Retrocession contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to its cedents. Failure of retrocessionaires to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Company. The following table shows a breakdown of losses recoverable on a gross and net of collateral basis:

	December 31, 2024				**December 31, 2023**			
		Gross		**Net of Collateral**(1)		**Gross**		**Net of Collateral**(1)
A- or better by A.M. Best	$	33,051	$	15,189	$	18	$	18
Not rated		4,110		2,082		18,225		2,970
Total before provision		37,161	$	17,271	$	18,243	$	2,988
Provision for credit losses		(500)				(487)		
Total loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable, net	$	36,661			$	17,756		

(1) Collateral is in the form of cash, letters of credit, funds withheld, and/or cash collateral held in trust accounts. This excludes any excess collateral in order to disclose the aggregate net exposure for each retrocessionaire.

At December 31, 2024, we had 1 reinsurer (2023: 2) that accounted for 10% or more of the total loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable, net of the credit loss provision, for an aggregate gross amount of $20.6 million (2023: $12.5 million).

9. CREDIT FACILITIES

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into agreements with financial institutions to obtain secured credit facilities. At December 31, 2024, the Company had letters of credit (“LC”) facilities with the following financial institutions:

	Capacity	LCs issued	Termination Date
Citibank	$ 275,000	$ 230,621	December 19, 2025
HSBC	100,000	—	December 17, 2025
CIBC	200,000	82,126	December 31, 2025
	$ 575,000	$ 312,747	

The LC facilities are cash collateralized (see Note 5) and are subject to various customary affirmative, negative and financial covenants. At December 31, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all LC facilities covenants.

Citi LC Facility

On December 19, 2024, the Company amended its LC agreement with Citibank Europe plc (“Citibank”) dated August 20, 2010 to an uncommitted $275 million LC facility (the “Uncommitted Citibank LC Facility”). The LC previously issued under the former facility have been transferred to the Uncommitted Citibank LC Facility, and additional LC or similar or equivalent instruments under the Uncommitted Citibank LC Facility may be issued at Citibank’s sole discretion. The Uncommitted Citibank LC Facility may be terminated at any time by either the Company or Citibank upon written notice; however, upon termination of this facility, any existing LC will remain outstanding.

HSBC LC Facility

On December 17, 2024, the Company entered into a Continuing Letter of Credit Agreement with HSBC Bank USA, National Association (“HSBC”), providing for an uncommitted $100 million LC facility (the “Uncommitted HSBC LC Facility”). The Uncommitted HSBC LC facility may be terminated at any time by either the Company or HSBC upon written notice; however, upon termination of this facility, any existing LC will remain outstanding.

CIBC LC Facility

On December 22, 2023, the Company entered into a credit agreement with CIBC Bank USA (“CIBC”) for a $200.0 million committed LOC facility (the “CIBC LC Facility”), with a $30.0 million sublimit for unsecured LC (the “CIBC Revolving Credit Facility”).

10. SHARE CAPITAL

The holders of all ordinary shares are entitled to share equally in dividends declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of a winding-up or dissolution of the Company, the ordinary shareholders share equally and ratably in the Company’s assets after payment of all debts and liabilities and after the liquidation of any issued and outstanding preferred shares. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish the rights and restrictions for preferred shares as they deem appropriate.

The Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that the holders of ordinary shares generally are entitled to one vote per share.

Additional paid-in capital includes the premium per share paid by the subscribing shareholder for ordinary shares which have a par value of $0.10 each.

11. NET INVESTMENT INCOME

The following table provides a breakdown of net investment income:

Year ended December 31,	2024	2023
Interest and dividend income, net of withholding taxes and other expenses	$ 28,633	$ 32,203
Investment income (loss) from Lloyd's syndicates	11,554	4,832
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on other investments (see Note 4)	(1,006)	1,723
Net investment income	39,181	38,758
Share of Solasglas' net income (see Note 3)	30,848	26,793
Total investment income	$ 70,029	$ 65,551

12. INCOME TAXES

Under current Cayman Islands law, no corporate entity, including the Company and its Parent, is obligated to pay taxes in the Cayman Islands on either income or capital gains. The Company has an undertaking from the Governor-in-Cabinet of the Cayman Islands, pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Concessions Act, as amended, that, in the event that the Cayman Islands enacts any legislation that imposes a tax on profits, income, gains, or appreciations, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax will not be applicable to the Company and its Parent nor their respective operations, or to the ordinary shares or related obligations, before January 22, 2045.

The Company intends to conduct all of its operations in a manner that will not cause it to be treated as engaging in a trade or business within the United States and will not cause it to be subject to current U.S. federal income taxation on its net income. However, because there are no definitive standards provided by the Internal Revenue Code, regulations or court decisions as to the specific activities that constitute "engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States", and as any such determination is essentially factual in nature, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not successfully assert that the Company is engaged in a trade or business within the U.S.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Investment Advisory Agreement

Each of DME, DME II, and DME Advisors is an affiliate of the Chairman and, therefore, is a related party to the Company.

The Company has entered into the Solasglas LPA (as described in Note 3 of the financial statements). DME II receives a performance allocation equal to (with capitalized terms having the meaning provided under the Solasglas LPA) (a) 10% of the portion of the Positive Performance Change for each limited partner's capital account that is less than or equal to the positive balance in such limited partner's Carryforward Account, plus (b) 20% of the portion of the Positive Performance Change for each limited partner's capital account that exceeds the positive balance in such limited partner's Carryforward Account. The Carryforward Account for the Company includes the amount of investment losses to be recouped including any loss generated on the assets invested in Solasglas, subject to adjustments for redemptions. The loss carry forward provision in the Solasglas LPA allows DME II to earn a reduced performance allocation of 10% of profits in years subsequent to any year in which Solasglas has incurred a loss, until all losses are recouped and an additional amount equal to 150% of the loss is earned.

In accordance with the Solasglas LPA, DME Advisors constructs a levered investment portfolio as agreed by the Company (the "Investment Portfolio" as defined in the Solasglas LPA). On September 1, 2018, Solasglas entered into the IAA with DME Advisors, which entitles DME Advisors to a monthly management fee equal to 0.125% (1.5% on an annual basis) of each limited partner's Investment Portfolio. The IAA has an initial term ending on August 31, 2023, subject to an automatic extension for successive three-year terms.

For a detailed breakdown of management fees and performance compensation for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, refer to Note 3.

Pursuant to the Solasglas LPA and the IAA, the Company has agreed to indemnify DME, DME II, and DME Advisors for any expense, loss, liability, or damage arising out of any claim asserted or threatened in connection with DME Advisors serving as the Company's or Solasglas' investment advisor. The Company will reimburse DME, DME II, and DME Advisors for reasonable costs and expenses of investigating and defending such claims, provided such claims were not caused due to gross negligence, breach of contract, or misrepresentation by DME, DME II or DME Advisors. The Company incurred no indemnification amounts during the periods presented.

Green Brick Partners, Inc.

David Einhorn also serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Green Brick Partners, Inc. ("GRBK"), a publicly-traded company. At December 31, 2024, Solasglas, along with certain affiliates of DME Advisors, collectively owned 23.2% of the issued and outstanding common shares of GRBK. Under applicable securities laws, DME Advisors may sometimes be limited in its ability to trade GRBK shares held in Solasglas. At December 31, 2024, Solasglas held 0.8 million shares of GRBK.

Collateral Assets Investment Management Agreement

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company (and its affiliates) entered into a collateral assets investment management agreement (the "CMA") with DME Advisors, pursuant to which DME Advisors manages certain assets of the Company that are not subject to the Solasglas LPA and are held by the Company to provide collateral required by the cedents in the form of trust accounts and letters of credit. In accordance with the CMA, DME Advisors receives no fees and is required to comply with the collateral investment guidelines. The CMA can be terminated by any of the parties upon 30 days' prior written notice to the other parties.

Separation Agreement with Former CEO

On November 3, 2023, the Company entered into a Deed of Settlement and Release ("Separation Agreement") with the former CEO (Mr. Simon Burton) pursuant to which Mr. Burton's employment with the Company would terminate by mutual consent, including resignation from the Board of Directors, effective as of December 31, 2023. The following is a summary of the material financial terms of the Separation Agreement:

- $2.4 million cash severance payable over 18 months and $0.3 million salary continuance to April 30, 2024 (these have been accrued and included in "*Other liabilities*" in the balance sheets at December 31, 2024);
- $1.5 million non-cash charge for accelerated vesting for Mr. Burton's remaining 235,936 service restricted shares and modified vesting condition for Mr. Burton's remaining 532,035 performance restricted shares in which the service condition is no longer a requirement for vesting (the related share-based compensation charge is recorded at the Parent level)**;** and
- $1.6 million grant date fair value of performance restricted shares to be granted by the Parent in March 2024.

As a result of the above Separation Agreement, for the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized a total charge of $2.8 million, excluding share-based compensation at the Parent level.

Transactions with Affiliated Companies

The amounts due from (to) affiliated companies as reported in the balance sheets include amounts due from (to) the Parent and affiliates.

Amount due from (to) Parent

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had nothing due from (to) Parent.

Amount due from (to) affiliates

At December 31, 2024, and 2023, the amounts due from (to) affiliated companies were non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Retrocession agreements with affiliates

The Company has entered into quota share retrocession agreements with GRIL and GCM whereby the Company assumes a quota share portion of certain specified reinsurance contracts written by GRIL and GCM. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company assumed $103.2 million (2023: $66.0 million) of written premiums from GRIL and $141.1 million (2023: $154.16 million) of written premiums from GCM.

The Company also provides an aggregate stop loss reinsurance protection to GRIL. For the year ended December 31, 2024, GRIL ceded $0.5 million (2023: $0.7 million) of written premiums relating to this aggregate stop loss contract to the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2024, there were no losses incurred on the aggregate stop loss contract (2023: nil).

At December 31, 2024, included in the caption "Reinsurance Balances Receivable" on the Company's balance sheet was $102.4 million (December 31, 2023: $141.7 million) net receivable from GRIL on the above mentioned retrocession agreements; $174.1 million (December 31, 2023: $103.06 million) net receivable from GCM, and $23.3 million (December 31, 2023: $22.1 million) of funds provided by the Company to GRIL to support certain reinsurance contracts with Lloyd's syndicates. See Note 14.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Concentration of Credit Risk

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company monitors its concentration of credit risk with financial institutions and limits acceptable counterparties based on current rating, outlook and other relevant factors.

Investments

The Company's credit risk exposure to private debt and convertible debt securities within its "*Other investments*" are immaterial (see Note 4).

Reinsurance balances receivable, net

The following table shows the breakdown of reinsurance balances receivable:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Funds withheld:				
Funds held by third party cedants	50,221	9.2 %	50,076	10.4 %
Funds held by GCM	175,865	32.1	103,916	21.5
Funds held by GRIL	52,766	9.6	107,048	22.2
Funds at Lloyd's (1)	69,059	12.6	65,756	13.6
Premium receivable:				
Premium receivable from third parties	149,924	27.3	119,562	24.8
Premiums receivable from GRIL	49,652	9.1	34,626	7.2
Profit commission receivable	1,808	0.3	2,113	0.4
Total before provision	549,295	100.2	483,097	100.1
Provision for expected credit losses	(1,019)	(0.2)	(854)	(0.1)
Reinsurance balances receivable, net	$ 548,276	100.0 %	$ 482,243	100.0 %

(1) Including $23.3 million for GRIL (December 31, 2023: $22.1 million) - see Note 13.

The Company has posted deposits at Lloyd's to support underwriting capacity for certain syndicates, including Syndicate 3456 (see Note 1). Lloyd's has a credit rating of "A+" (Superior) from A.M. Best, as revised in August 2024.

Premiums receivable includes a significant portion of estimated premiums not yet due. Brokers and other intermediaries are responsible for collecting premiums from customers on the Company's behalf. The Company monitors its concentration of credit risks from brokers**.** The diversity in the Company's client base limits credit risk associated with premiums receivable and funds (premiums) held by cedents. Further, under the reinsurance contracts the Company has contractual rights to offset premium balances receivable and funds held by cedants against corresponding payments for losses and loss expenses.

Loss and loss adjustment expenses recoverable, net

The Company regularly evaluates its net credit exposure to the retrocessionaires and their abilities to honor their respective obligations. See Note 8 for analysis of concentration of credit risk relating to retrocessionaires.

b) Lease Obligations

The Company operates under a non-cancelable operating lease agreement. The Company's weighted-average remaining operating lease term is approximately 1.5 years at December 31, 2024.

As the lease contract generally does not provide an implicit discount rate, the Company used the weighted-average discount rate of 6.0% to determine the present value of lease payments. This discount rate represents the Company's incremental borrowing rate for a term similar to that of the associated lease based on information available at the commencement date. The Company has made an accounting policy election not to include renewal, termination, or purchase options that are not reasonably certain of exercise when determining the borrowing term.

At December 31, 2024, the right-of-use asset and lease liability relating to the operating lease was $0.8 million and $0.8 million, respectively (2023: $1.3 million and $1.3 million, respectively). For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized operating lease expense of $0.6 million (2023: $0.5 million).

At December 31, 2024, the commitment for operating lease liabilities for future annual periods was as follows:

Year ending December 31,		**Amount**
2025		570
2026		289
Total lease payments		859
Less present value discount		(44)
Present value of lease liabilities	$	815

c) Litigation

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, the Company may be involved in formal and informal dispute resolution procedures, which may include arbitration or litigation. The outcomes of these procedures determine the rights and obligations under the Company's reinsurance contracts and other contractual agreements. In some disputes, the Company may seek to enforce its rights under an agreement or collect funds owed. In other matters, the Company may resist attempts by others to collect funds or enforce alleged rights. While the Company cannot predict the outcome of legal disputes with certainty, the Company does not believe that any existing dispute, when finally resolved, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, or operating results.

15. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Company's reinsurance operations are subject to insurance laws and regulations in the Cayman Islands. These regulations include certain restrictions on the amount of dividends or other distribution, such as loans or cash advances, available to shareholders without prior approval of the respective regulatory authorities.

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

At December 31,		**2024**		**2023**
Statutory capital and surplus	$	603,095	$	569,044
Required statutory capital surplus		307,875		256,586
Excess statutory capital	$	295,220	$	312,458

The Company is subject to the Cayman Islands' Insurance (Capital and Solvency) (Classes B, C, and D Insurers) Regulations, (2018 Revision) (the "Insurance Regulations"). Under these Insurance Regulations, the Company is required to maintain minimum statutory capital and surplus equal to the greater of: a) the Minimum Capital Requirement of $50.0 million and b) the Prescribed Capital Requirement ("PCR") as defined in the Insurance Regulations.

The Company is not required to prepare statutory financial statements for filing with CIMA, other than these financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. There were no material differences between the Company's GAAP capital, surplus, and net income and its statutory capital, surplus, and net income at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and for the years then ended.

Any dividends declared and paid from the Company to its parent requires CIMA's approval. During the year ended December 31, 2024, $22.5 million of dividends (2023: $8.3 million) were declared or paid by the Company to its parent. The dividends were approved by CIMA and resulted in the return of additional share capital from the Company. At December 31, 2024, $295.2 million (2023: $312.5 million) of the Company's capital and surplus was available for distribution as dividends.

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16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Due to the California wildfires commencing in January 2025, the Company has estimated net losses ranging from $15 million to $30 million, to be recognized in the first quarter of 2025. The Company's assessment of the impact of the California wildfires is preliminary, and is based on, among other things, initial industry insured loss estimate of $40 billion to $50 billion, market share analysis, and a review of in-force contracts. This estimate is subject to significant management judgment due to the preliminary nature of the information available thus far by industry participants, the magnitude and recency of the California wildfires, and other factors.