

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY, AG FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2022)



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Overview

References in this Financial Condition Report (this "Report") to the terms "we," "us," "our," the "Company" or other similar terms mean Allied World Assurance Company, AG, a Swiss company authorized by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA"), unless the context requires otherwise. References to the term "Allied World Holdings" means Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd, and to the term "Allied World Group" means Allied World Holdings and its subsidiaries. The Allied World Group is majority owned by Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited ("Fairfax"). References to "\$" are to the lawful currency of the United States. References to "CHF" are to the lawful currency of Switzerland. References to "m's" are to millions.

This Report has been compiled in accordance with FINMA Circular 2016/2 (Insurer Public Disclosure).

We will make available, free of charge through our website (www.awac.com), this Report as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file our annual regulatory returns. This Report has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board").



Summary

Company background:

We are a Swiss incorporated company authorized by FINMA to conduct insurance and reinsurance business. We, through our head office in Zug and Bermuda branch office, provide property, casualty and specialty insurance and reinsurance solutions to clients in Switzerland, Europe and worldwide. Further details on the Company's business activities are included in Section A of this Report.

Business and performance:

The Company reported gross premium written of \$131.9 million in 2022 compared to \$130.5 million in 2021 and an underwriting loss of \$41.3 million in 2022 compared to an underwriting loss of \$53.6 million in 2021. The net investment result for 2022 resulted in a loss of \$1.9 million compared to an investment gain of \$9.2 million for 2021. Overall, the Company reported a loss after tax of \$39.4 million in 2022 compared to a net loss after tax of \$40.0 million in 2021. Further details on the Company's performance in 2022 are included in Section B of this Report.

System of governance:

The Board has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Company complies with applicable regulatory requirements. The Board has established an effective system of governance to ensure the sound and prudent management of the Company's business. Further details on the Company's system of governance are included in Section C of this Report.

Risk profile:

Risks relevant to the Company's business and operations are outlined in Section D of this Report. The primary risk for the Company is underwriting risk. We have established an enterprise risk management ("ERM") framework that is integrated into the management of our business to manage and monitor relevant risks.

Valuation for solvency purposes:

In Section E of this Report, we describe the principles and methods used for valuation of the different asset classes. We also discuss the market-value assessment of the insurance provisions for solvency purposes.

Capital management:

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's Swiss Solvency Test (the "SST") ratio was 189.0% compared to 162.7% as of December 31, 2021. The target capital of \$155.7 million for 2022 was \$17.0 million lower than the prior year. The risk-bearing capital amounts to \$282.2 million for 2022 and was \$263.3 million for 2021. The total statutory shareholder's equity decreased from \$202.4 million as of December 31, 2021 to \$188.0 million as of December 31, 2022. On December 16, 2022, the Company's sole shareholder, Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd ("AWHI") contributed an amount of \$25.0 million (CHF 23.8 million)



to the Company's capital. Details of the composition of the target capital and risk-bearing capital are included in Sections F and G of this Report.

The annual quantitative reporting templates and the Swiss statutory financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and report of the external auditor thereon, are included in the appendices hereto.

Impact of COVID-19:

In March 2020, the coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak was declared a global pandemic and has continued to cause significant disruption globally to economies and financial markets. The pandemic has resulted in significant market volatility and, due to its ongoing nature, the Company continues to closely monitor the potential impacts on its business, operations, investments and capital and liquidity positions. Heretofore, the maturity and resiliency of our team and systems have enabled us to seamlessly address the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Inflation

Inflation has reached multi-decade highs across global economies due to a confluence of factors and is likely to stay elevated at least into 2024. This is exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine. The hard insurance market in recent years has allowed us to accumulate sufficient reserves so that no additional provision is required. However, we continue to monitor the situation closely.

Ukraine-Russia conflict

On February 24, 2022, Russian troops invaded Ukraine and commenced military operations in multiple locations. These ongoing operations have led to casualties, significant dislocation of the population, damage to infrastructure and disruption to economic activity in Ukraine. To date there has been no significant financial impact in relation to the conflict on the Company.

Recent developments:

On February 6 and 7, 2023, a series of severe earthquakes struck south-eastern Turkey close to the border with Syria. They were the most severe earthquakes to hit the region in decades. Many thousands of people have died, and a large number of buildings were damaged or destroyed completely. We are currently evaluating the ultimate impact on the Company.



A. Business Activity

Our Strategy:

Our business objective is to generate attractive returns on equity while preserving our capital. We seek to achieve this objective by executing the following strategies:

- Capitalize on profitable underwriting opportunities. Our management and insurance
 and reinsurance underwriting teams are positioned to identify business with attractive
 risk/reward characteristics. We pursue a strategy that emphasizes profitability, not
 market share. Key elements of this strategy are prudent risk selection, appropriate
 pricing and adjusting our business mix to remain flexible and opportunistic. We seek
 ways to take advantage of underwriting opportunities that we believe will be profitable.
- Exercise underwriting and risk management discipline. We believe that we exercise underwriting and risk management discipline by: (i) maintaining a diverse spread of risk across product lines and geographic regions, (ii) managing our aggregate property catastrophe exposure through the application of sophisticated modelling tools, (iii) monitoring our exposures on non-property catastrophe coverages, (iv) adhering to underwriting guidelines across our business lines and (v) fostering a culture that focuses on ERM and strong internal controls.
- Employ a diversified investment strategy. We follow a diversified investment strategy
 designed to emphasize the preservation of capital, provide adequate liquidity for the
 prompt payment of claims and generate a positive return. Our investment portfolio
 consists primarily of investment-grade, fixed-maturity securities of short-to mediumterm duration.

Material Lines of Business and Geographic Areas:

We provide innovative property, casualty and specialty insurance and reinsurance solutions to clients in Switzerland, Europe and worldwide.

- The focus of the reinsurance business is predominantly on assumed property catastrophe reinsurance business and medium- to short-tail casualty reinsurance business with mainly European exposure.
- The focus of the direct insurance business, which is predominantly written from the Company's Bermuda branch, is on large multinational companies domiciled in North America. From our Swiss head office, we write Swiss risks for multinational programs.



Distribution:

As a commercial (re)insurer, we primarily offer products through independent intermediaries, including retail brokerage firms and excess and surplus lines wholesale brokers. We typically pay a commission to agents and brokers for business that we accept from them.

Due to a number of factors, including transactional size and complexity, the distribution infrastructure of the reinsurance marketplace is characterized by relatively few intermediary firms.

Company & Branch Information:

The Company is a public limited company ("Aktiengesellschaft") with its registered office at Park Tower, 15th Floor, Gubelstrasse 24, 6300 Zug, Switzerland (CHE-115.661.837). The Company's Bermuda branch office is located at 27 Richmond Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda and is licensed as a Class 3A insurer by the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

Intra-group Transactions:

Pursuant to intra-group services agreements, certain of the Company's functions receive support from individuals and/or teams employed by certain subsidiaries of Allied World Holdings, including accounting and treasury, investment management, information technology, catastrophe modelling, claims, internal audit, human resources, legal and compliance, risk management, ceded reinsurance, operations, actuarial and underwriting.

There were no related-party transactions outside the ordinary conduct of business during the year ended December 31, 2022.

External Auditor:

The Company's external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, an auditing firm subject to public supervision (Birchstrasse 160, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland).

Significant Events:

In 2022, the Company's assumed reinsurance business incurred catastrophe losses from the French hail and Australian flood events. There were no other significant business or other matters that occurred during 2022 that had a material impact on the Company. The Company's performance in 2022 is included in Section B of this Report.



B. 2022 Performance

Underwriting Performance

The following table summarizes the net underwriting results for the years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021. Details by line of business can be seen in Appendix A (Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates).

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Direct Swiss</u> <u>business</u>		<u>Direct non-Swiss</u> <u>business</u>		<u>Indirect</u> <u>business</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	2021
Gross premium written	131.9	130.5	0.6	6.6	39.3	37.8	92.0	86.1
Premium ceded	(41.4)	(41.5)	(0.3)	(3.1)	(28.7)	(25.8)	(12.4)	(12.6)
Net premium written	90.5	89.0	0.3	3.5	10.6	12.0	79.6	73.5
Change in gross unearned premium	1.9	(7.9)	1.4	(3.6)	1.7	(1.0)	(1.2)	(3.3)
Change in ceded unearned premium	(0.7)	3.2	(0.5)	1.8	(0.1)	0.7	(0.1)	0.7
Net premium earned	91.7	84.3	1.2	1.7	12.2	11.7	78.3	70.9
Total income from underwriting business	91.7	84.3	1.2	1.7	12.2	11.7	78.3	70.9
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross	(79.5)	(63.4)	-	-	(15.0)	(20.3)	(64.5)	(43.1)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded	12.0	12.9	-	-	8.1	10.3	3.9	2.6
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	(64.4)	(75.7)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(13.9)	10.3	(49.6)	(84.5)
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	14.8	3.8	0.3	0.6	8.9	0.5	5.6	2.7
Net losses and loss expenses	(117.1)	(122.4)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(11.9)	0.8	(104.6)	(122.3)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross	(25.5)	(24.8)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(5.7)	(4.9)	(19.5)	(19.0)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded	9.6	9.3	0.1	1.0	8.4	7.2	1.1	1.1
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	(15.9)	(15.5)	(0.2)	0.1	2.7	2.3	(18.4)	(17.9)
Total expenses from underwriting business	(133.0)	(137.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(9.2)	3.1	(123.0)	(140.2)
Net underwriting profit/(loss)	(41.3)	(53.6)	0.4	0.9	3.0	14.8	(44.7)	(69.3)
Investment income	9.0	13.3						
Investment expenses	(10.9)	(4.1)						
Net investment (loss)/income	(1.9)	9.2						
Operating result	(43.2)	(44.4)						
Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities	(0.5)	(0.5)						
Other income/(expenses)	4.9	3.2						
Net loss before taxes	(38.8)	(41.7)						
Direct tax (expense)/benefit	(0.6)	1.7						
Net loss	(39.4)	(40.0)						

Gross premium written for 2022 was \$131.9 million, an increase of \$1.4 million from 2021. The decrease in the direct Swiss business was primarily due to a decrease in our direct construction lines and professional lines. The main drivers of the increase in gross premium written was the assumed General liability business, which increased by \$2.0 million, and the Property catastrophe assumed reinsurance business, which increased by \$1.5 million. The non-



Swiss direct business increased slightly by \$1.5 million. Net premium written for 2022 was \$90.5 million compared with \$89.0 million for 2021. Ceded premium for 2022 was \$41.4 million compared to \$41.5 million in 2021. Net premium earned for 2022 was \$91.7 million compared to \$84.3 million for 2021. This is in line with the additional written business.

Net losses and loss expenses in 2022 amounted to \$117.1 million compared to \$122.4 million in 2021. The net loss ratio in 2022 was 127.5% compared to 145.3% in 2021, driven by losses in the Swiss assumed reinsurance business. The net losses and loss expenses of the Swiss assumed reinsurance business were mainly driven by incurred catastrophe losses from the Australian flood and French hail events. The increase in losses and loss expenses in the non-Swiss direct business was driven by claims development in the healthcare and general property lines.

Acquisition costs, comprised of commissions and brokerage fees, are costs that are directly related to the acquisition of new and renewal business. Administrative expenses represent the necessary costs to maintain the Company's daily operations and administer its business and primarily consist of salary expenses, maintenance costs and professional fees. Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses were \$15.9 million for 2022 compared to \$15.5 million for 2021.

Investment Performance

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment income and expenses by asset class for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

		<u>2022</u>						<u>2021</u>		
	<u>Debt</u> <u>Securities</u>	Equity Securities	Other Investments	Real Estate	<u>Total</u>	<u>Debt</u> <u>Securities</u>	Equity Securities	Other Investments	Real Estate	<u>Total</u>
Investment income	7.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	8.9	4.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	6.9
Realized gains	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	5.5	-	0.1	0.8	6.4
Accretion of bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total investment income	7.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	9.0	10.2	1.7	0.2	1.2	13.3
Amortization/ depreciation	(1.1)	-	-	(0.3)	(1.4)	(1.4)	-	-	(0.5)	(1.9)
Realized losses	(3.1)	-	-	-	(3.1)	(0.1)	-	-	-	-
Other investment expenses	(6.4)	-	-	-	(6.4)	(2.2)	-	-	-	(2.2)
Total investment expenses	(10.6)	-	-	(0.3)	(10.9)	(3.7)	-	-	(0.5)	(4.1)
Total net investment (loss) return	(3.1)	1.1	0.1	-	(1.9)	6.5	1.7	0.2	0.7	9.1

To help ensure adequate liquidity for the payment of claims, we take into account the maturity and duration of our investment portfolio and our liability profile. In making investment decisions, we consider the impact of various catastrophic events to which we may be exposed. Our investment portfolio consists primarily of investment-grade, fixed-maturity



securities of short- to medium-term duration, including a substantial allocation to government bonds and mixed-use real estate. All assets are invested in accordance with the investment principles required by FINMA Circular 2016/5 (Investment Guidelines – Insurance Companies).

Total net investment loss for 2022 was \$1.9 million compared to a net investment return of \$9.1 million for 2021. The decrease in the net investment result was driven by a decrease in net realized gains of \$9.0 million compared to 2021. In 2021, the net investment result included a realised gain of \$0.8 million from selling part of the Company's real estate. Interest income from debt securities increased by \$3.0 million. Other investment expenses mainly consist of custody and investment fees for internal and external asset management.



C. Corporate Governance & Risk Management

Our corporate governance framework is reflective of the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's business.

Board of Directors:

The Board is the ultimate administrative, management and supervisory body of the Company and is responsible for ensuring that appropriate controls and procedures are maintained by the Company. The Board is also responsible for the effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the Company and is ultimately responsible for ensuring that risk and compliance are properly managed in the Company. The following individuals are members of the Board:

- Mr. Wesley D. Dupont, Chairman
- Mr. John R. Bender
- Mr. Martin Frey, independent non-executive director

Management:

The Board delegates the operational management of the Company to the Managing Director and management. The Managing Director manages the operations of the Company, oversees the management of its employees, and monitors the risks of the Company. Management supports the Managing Director in the fulfilment of his responsibilities and may carry out other duties subject to approval, where necessary, and oversight of the Board and the Managing Director. The following individuals are the Managing Director and members of management:

- Mr. Christoph Murg, Managing Director¹
- Ms. Marie-Laure Queneuder, Chief Underwriting Officer
- Mr. Eric Pizarro, Senior Vice President, Head of Capital Modelling, with responsibility for the risk management function
- Ms. Sarah Mitchell, Vice President, Assistant General Counsel & Corporate Secretary, with responsibility for the compliance function

The Executive Management Committee, compromised of the Managing Director and management, is responsible for reviewing the performance of the responsibilities of the

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¹ Appointment effective as of March 22, 2023. Ms. Marie-Laure Queneuder previously served as Managing Director until Mr. Murg's appointment.



Managing Director and management and for overseeing the implementation of the strategies and policies approved by the Board. Meetings of the Executive Management Committee take place on a quarterly basis and are chaired by the Managing Director, or in his absence, another member of the Executive Management Committee.

Risk Management:

Although the assumption of risk is inherent in our business, we believe that we have developed a strong ERM framework that is integrated into the management of our business. Our ERM framework consists of numerous systems, processes and controls with oversight by our management and the Board. It is implemented across the Company to identify, quantify, monitor and, where possible, mitigate internal and external risks that could materially impact our operations, financial condition and reputation.

The key elements of our ERM framework include the:

- Risk strategy and governance framework;
- Risk Register;
- Risk appetites and tolerances (and relevant monitoring procedures);
- Own risk and solvency assessment (the "ORSA") process and reports; and
- Swiss Solvency Test model, which is used to determine regulatory solvency capital requirements and is comprised of FINMA's standard models for reinsurance (StandRe), market risk, credit risk and aggregation (collectively, the "FCM"), and an external vendor model for natural catastrophe risk.

Our ERM framework supports our Company-wide, risk-based, decision-making processes by providing reliable and timely risk information. Our primary ERM objectives are to ensure the sustainability of the Company and to maximize our risk-adjusted returns on capital. Our ERM framework is a dynamic process, with periodic updates being made to reflect organizational processes, changes in risk profiles and recalibration of models, as well as to stay current with changes within our industry and the global economic environment. Utilizing the SST results, we review the interaction between risks impacting us from various sources, including our underwriting practices and the investments we make.

Our management's ERM efforts are overseen by the Board, which reviews and recommends the overall Company-wide risk appetite and oversees management's compliance therewith. The Board reviews risk management methodologies, standards, tolerances and strategies, and reviews management's processes for monitoring and aggregating risks across our organization.

The output from the ERM framework, including the SST results, are integrated into the management, strategic decision-making processes and completion of the ORSA.



The ORSA is a top-down strategic analysis process that integrates risk management, capital management and strategic planning to determine the current and future capital requirements of the Company. The output of the process provides the Company with a view of own solvency needs in the form of an annual report that is submitted to, and reviewed by, the Board.

Mr. Eric Pizarro, Senior Vice President, Head of Capital Modelling, is the manager responsible for the Company's risk management function. Mr. Pizarro is a Zug-based employee of the Company and reports to management and the Board on risk management matters.

Internal Controls System:

Our internal controls system is a critical component for the safe and sound operation of the Company, and comprises a coherent, comprehensive and continuous set of mechanisms designed to secure at least the following:

- That the Company operates effectively and efficiently, and within agreed risk tolerances, as it pursues its objectives;
- Availability and reliability of financial and non-financial information; and
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

We have implemented both entity-wide and process-specific control procedures that help management ensure that the Company's day-to-day operations are appropriately controlled. A mix of internal controls is required to ensure a robust internal controls environment throughout the Company. They include a range of activities as diverse as approvals, authorizations, verifications, reconciliations, reviews of operating performance, security of assets, segregation of duties, checks for compliance with agreed exposure limits and operating guidelines, and following-up on non-compliance.

Management is responsible for, and assumes ownership of, the internal controls system. They set the "tone at the top" for integrity and ethics to ensure a positive control environment, and they assign responsibility for the establishment of specific internal controls procedures. Management is accountable to the Board, which provides guidance and oversight. The Board, coupled with effective upward communication channels and capable financial, legal, risk management, actuarial, claims, human resources and internal audit functions, is a key element of our robust internal controls system.

Compliance Function:

The Company's compliance function promotes an organizational culture committed to integrity, ethical conduct and compliance with the law. It also sets standards, policies and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that the Company achieves its financial, operational and strategic objectives in accordance with its compliance obligations. In support of that mission, the compliance function:



- Works proactively with business partners to develop policies, procedures and processes
 that enable the Company to achieve its strategic objectives in a manner consistent with
 its ethical standards and applicable law;
- Drives the Company toward a business culture that builds and actively promotes compliance, and encourages and requires employees to conduct business with honesty and integrity in an ethical and law-abiding fashion;
- Promotes open and free communication regarding the Company's ethical and compliance obligations, including mechanisms that allow for anonymity or confidentiality so that the organization's employees may report or seek guidance regarding potential or actual wrongdoing without fear of retaliation;
- Provides training and guidance regarding applicable laws, regulations and the Company's policies, and clearly communicates ethical guidance;
- Identifies compliance risks affecting the Company and works to minimize those risks;
- Prevents or promptly detects and resolves issues of misconduct or non-compliance to the extent possible; and
- Takes whatever steps may reasonably be necessary to enhance and protect the Company's reputation for integrity and ethics throughout its business community.

Ms. Sarah Mitchell, Vice President, Assistant General Counsel & Corporate Secretary, is the manager responsible for the Company's compliance function. Ms. Mitchell is a Zug-based employee of the Company and reports to management and the Board on compliance matters.

Internal Audit Function:

The Company's Internal Audit function provides an independent and objective assurance and consulting activity that is guided by a philosophy of adding value to improve the operations of the Company. It assists the Company in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the Company's risk management, control and governance processes. The Company's Internal Audit function governs itself by adherence to the mandatory elements of The Institute of Internal Auditors' (the "IIA") International Professional Practices Framework, including the Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics, the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, and the Definition of Internal Auditing.

The Internal Audit function, with strict accountability for confidentiality and safeguarding records and information, is authorized full, free and unrestricted access to any and all of the Company's records, physical properties and personnel pertinent to carrying out any engagement. All directors, officers and employees are requested to assist the Internal Audit Department in fulfilling its roles and responsibilities.



The Company's Internal Audit function will remain free from all conditions that threaten the ability of internal auditors to carry out their responsibilities in an unbiased manner, including on matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing and report content. If the Head of Internal Audit determines that independence or objectivity may be impaired in fact or appearance, the details of impairment will be disclosed to the relevant parties for appropriate resolution. The Company's Internal Audit function has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any Company activities. Accordingly, they will not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records or engage in any other activity that may impair an internal auditor's judgement.

The scope of internal auditing encompasses, but is not limited to, the objective examination and evaluation of evidence for the purpose of providing independent assessments to the Board and management on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's governance, risk management and internal controls. This includes:

- Evaluating risk exposure relating to the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives;
- Evaluating the reliability and integrity of information and the means used to identify, measure, classify and report such information;
- Evaluating systems established to ensure compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations that could have a significant impact on the Company;
- Evaluating the compliance of the Company's employees and directors with policies, procedures and applicable laws, regulations and governance standards;
- Evaluating the means of safeguarding assets and, as appropriate, verifying the existence of such assets;
- Evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency with which resources are employed;
- Evaluating operations or programs to ascertain whether results are consistent with established objectives and goals and whether the operations or programs are being carried out as planned;
- Monitoring and evaluating governance processes and the effectiveness of the Company's risk management processes;
- Assisting the Risk Management function in assessing and validating the Company's Enterprise Risk Management procedures;



- Performing consulting and advisory services related to governance, risk management and controls as appropriate for the Company;
- Reporting periodically on the Company's Internal Audit function's purpose, authority, responsibility and performance relative to its plan;
- Reporting significant risk exposures and control issues, including fraud risks, governance issues and other matters needed or requested by the Board;
- Evaluating specific operations at the request of the Board or management, as appropriate; and
- Assisting management in testing internal controls over financial reporting.

At least annually, the Head of the Company's Internal Audit function submits to senior management and the Board a risk-based internal audit plan for review and approval. The internal audit plan consists of a work schedule as well as resource requirements for the calendar year. The Head of the Company's Internal Audit function will communicate the impact of any resource limitations and significant interim changes to senior management and the Board. The internal audit plan is developed based on a prioritization of the audit universe using a risk-based methodology, including input of management and the Board. The Head of the Company's Internal Audit function reviews and adjusts the plan, as necessary, in response to changes in the Company's business, risks, operations, programs, systems and controls. Any significant deviation from the approved internal audit plan is communicated to management and the Board through periodic reports.

A written report is prepared and issued following the conclusion of each internal audit engagement and is distributed to relevant stakeholders as appropriate. Internal audit results are also communicated to the Board. The internal audit report includes management's response and corrective action taken or to be taken in regard to the specific findings and recommendations. Management's response, whether included within the original audit report or provided thereafter, includes a timetable for anticipated completion of action to be taken and an explanation for any corrective action that will not be implemented. The Company's Internal Audit function is responsible for appropriate follow-up on engagement findings and recommendations. All significant findings remain in an open issues file until cleared.

The Internal Audit function maintains a quality assurance and improvement program that covers all aspects of internal audit activity. The program includes an evaluation of the function's conformance with the IIA's Definition of Internal Auditing and the Standards and an evaluation of whether internal auditors apply the IIA's Code of Ethics. The program will also assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the Internal Audit function and identify opportunities for improvement.



D. Risk Profile

The Company utilizes various tools to assist in the identification and assessment of risks in order to obtain a holistic view of its risk profile and enable the organization to assess the relationships between material risks. We have identified the following as the main categories of risk within our business:

- *Insurance risk*: This is the risk of fluctuations in amounts payable to policyholders and cedents, including premium risk, catastrophe risk and reserve risk. This is the primary risk for the Company.
- Credit risk: This risk primarily arises from the ceding of claims and claim expenses to
 outward reinsurers. The ceding of claims and expenses to other reinsurers is a principal
 risk management activity, and it requires careful monitoring of the concentration of our
 reinsured exposures and the creditworthiness of the reinsurers to which we cede
 business.
- *Market risk*: The Company's largest exposures are to interest rate risk, credit spreads, foreign exchange rate risk, equities and real estate.
- Operational risk: This encompasses a wide range of risks related to our operations, including corporate governance, claims settlement processes, regulatory compliance, employment practices, human resources and information technology exposures (including disaster recovery, cyber-security and business continuity planning).
- *Group risk:* This includes the potential adverse impact on the Company as a result of intra-group interactions and/or reputation.
- *Strategic risk:* This risk arises from the inability to implement or achieve appropriate business plans and/or strategies.

The Company utilizes various tools to assess these material risks, including the SST, the FCM, external vendor models for natural catastrophe risk, the ORSA, the Risk Register, and stress and scenario testing.

The Company underwrites catastrophe exposures which, by definition, are a source of concentration risk. Catastrophe risk is quantified and monitored using third-party catastrophe models and mitigated using outward reinsurance.

The Company has one significant risk concentration other than the catastrophic risk noted above. It holds \$316.9 million of U.S. government bonds (including accrued interest). The risk from this concentration has been evaluated within the SST.



Risk Mitigation:

We use three forms of risk mitigation: (1) avoidance of risk, (2) transfer of risk (e.g., reinsurance purchasing), and (3) limitation of risk (e.g., setting risk appetite limits and tolerances, establishment of risk controls, etc.).

Risk Scenarios and Expected Shortfall:

We assess the risk profile quantitatively through the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") of the SST.

	Contribution
) Expected shortfall @ 99%	
Credit risk	(13.1)
Market risk	(31.4)
Insurance risk	(141.5)
Diversification credit	34.6
Effect of scenarios on target capital	
Expected shortfall @ 99% (aggregate)	(151.4)
2) Expected result	
Expected insurance result	5.8
Expected financial result	3.4
Total expected result	9.3
3) SCR	
Expected shortfall @ 99% incl. expected result	(142.1)
4) Market value margin	
Discounted market value margin	(13.6)
Target capital	(155.7)

The insurance risk calculation incorporates six non-experience scenarios specified by FINMA and three scenarios defined by the Company. The assumed reinsurance portfolio, and in particular assumed reinsurance property catastrophe business, is the main driver of insurance risk for the Company. The primary driver of catastrophe risk stems from perils within Europe. Catastrophe risk is quantified using an external vendor model.

Market risk, credit risk, risk aggregation and the market value margin are quantified using the FCM.

There was no significant change to the Company's risk profile in 2022.

The Company does not attempt to quantify the operational risks to which it is exposed. It does, however, seek to reduce the likelihood and severity of operational risks through its ERM framework, as described above. As a result of the controls in place that mitigate operational risks, there is a low likelihood of an operational risk loss of any significance.



E. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Market Value Assessment of Assets

The following table shows the assets used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2022:

Assets used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2022 (\$ m's)							
	<u>Original</u> <u>Currency</u>	Statutory Balance Sheet	SST Balance Sheet	<u>Difference</u>			
Real estate	CHF	11.1	26.7	(15.6)			
Fixed-income securities	Multiple	362.9	398.6	(35.7)			
Equity Securities	\$	20.0	32.5	(12.5)			
Other investments	\$	39.4	42.7	(3.3)			
Collective investments	Multiple	35.5	38.9	(3.4)			
Asset backed securities	\$	3.9	3.8	0.1			
Total investments	•	433.4	500.5	(67.1)			
Other assets	•						
Cash and cash receivables	Multiple	76.4	31.0	45.4			
Receivables from insurance business	Multiple	63.6	63.6	-			
Fixed assets	Multiple	15.6	-	15.6			
Other receivables	Multiple	0.7	0.7	-			
Other assets	Multiple	2.5	2.5	-			
Total other assets	•	158.9	97.8	61.1			
Total market-consistent value of assets	•	592.3	598.3	(6.0)			

The statutory amounts shown above are consistent with the Company's audited statutory financial statements as of December 31, 2022. The Company's statutory financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation, Art. 957 to 962 Code of Obligation and the relevant insurance supervisory law, particularly the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance and the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance – FINMA. The Company recognized and valued assets and liabilities for SST purposes in accordance with FINMA Circular 2017/3 (Swiss Solvency Test (SST)).

In the table above, fixed maturity investments, equities, reinsurance recoverables and other investments are presented differently when compared to the audited statutory financial statements. The presentation above is consistent with that used for the SST balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 2022.

The market value assessment of assets for solvency purposes has resulted in the following differences with the valuation shown in the audited financials.

• Fixed maturity investments and other investments: For solvency purposes, all investments are carried at their current fair value. For statutory purposes, they are carried at a maximum value equal to their amortized cost, less impairment. At the reporting date, the Company held investments in treasury bonds within its investment



portfolio. Highly liquid investments, including short-term bonds, with an original maturity of twelve months or less at the time of purchase are classified under cash and cash equivalents.

- Equities and collective investments: For solvency purposes, all equities are carried at their current fair value. For statutory purposes, they are carried at a maximum value equal to their cost value, less impairment. Under this valuation principle, the value of the equity securities and collective investments as of December 31, 2022 is \$15.8 million below their current market value.
- Real Estate: The Company owns a mixed-use real estate in Zug valued at \$26.7 million.
 Under statutory accounting policy, the real estate is broken down into its investment component, which is disclosed under total investments, and its own use component, which is disclosed under other assets. For the SST balance sheet, however, the full value is classified as real estate within investments.

For the SST balance sheet, investments in government bonds, corporate bonds, collateralized securities, collective investment undertakings and equities are valued at market value. Market value is the amount for which an asset or liability could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market values are determined at prices quoted in active markets. In some instances, such price information is not available for all instruments and in such cases, the Company applies valuation techniques to measure their value. These valuation techniques make maximum use of observable market data, where relevant. There is no standard model, and different assumptions may generate different results. Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that input variables and output are assessed independently of the risk taker. The Company has minimal exposure to financial assets or liabilities for which there are no quoted prices in an active market.

The Company has access to additional assets in the event that its solvency ratio falls below 101%. A security assignment agreement exists between the Company and Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd ("Allied World Bermuda"), pursuant to which Allied World Bermuda will provide, through a security assignment account (the "Security Assignment Account"), amounts sufficient to raise the solvency ratio to 101%. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's solvency ratio exceeded 101% and as a result the value of the security assignment account was not required to be included in the statutory or market value assets shown above.



Statutory Technical Provisions:

Under the Swiss insurance regulatory regime, the statutory technical provisions are the sum of the following balance sheet items:

- Reserves for losses and loss expenses;
- Unearned premiums reserves; and
- Equalization reserves.

The claims and premium components are calculated both gross and net of outward reinsurance, while the equalization reserves component is calculated net of outward reinsurance.

The reserves for losses and loss expenses are the undiscounted best estimate of all future cash flows relating to claim events prior to the valuation date. It accounts for both claims reported but not yet settled, and claims incurred but not yet reported.

For ultimate loss projections, we have relied on commonly used actuarial methods, including loss development, Bornhuetter-Ferguson and expected ratio methods. In general, we have selected a combination of paid and reported development methods (shorter-tail lines of business) with the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method (longer-tail lines of business) for the older years and the expected ratio method for the more recent years. We have generally selected methods based on the reported losses rather than paid losses due to the additional information contained within the reported data and a stable case estimation process over time.

When selecting development patterns, we have been careful to investigate any trends in development over time. When trends have been identified, we have sought to understand the reason for the trends and have selected an appropriate history for the weighted average selection. For longer-tail lines of business, we have largely based our loss development pattern selections on industry benchmarks due to insufficient loss development experience.

The unearned premium component is the undiscounted best estimate of the unearned portion relating to the future exposure arising from policies under which the (re)insurer is obligated at the valuation date. It is calculated using the *pro rata temporis* method.

The level of uncertainty associated with technical provisions is the extent to which future cash flows can be estimated. There is the inherent uncertainty in insurance claims that historical experience will not be entirely predictive of future claims:

- Such uncertainty is higher for longer-tailed lines of business. Direct and assumed liability lines take longer to develop and are therefore more susceptible to this type of uncertainty. This is particularly true of excess casualty and professional lines.
- The selection of initial expected loss ratios, which are largely based on the Company's pricing assumptions, expectations and experience to date, are also a key area of uncertainty.



This uncertainty is the rationale for maintaining the equalization reserve, because these technical provisions, by their nature, cannot be quantified precisely and are subject to random fluctuations. This reserve is calculated as the margin to bring the held net unpaid loss and loss expenses (usually considered as best estimate) to the 80th percentile of the distribution of all possible outcomes based on stochastic simulations.

The breakdown of the insurance reserves indicating gross amount, reinsurers' share and the amount for own account as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is shown in the following table:

Insurance reserves as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)						
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>				
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	421.0	370.8				
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	(119.4)	(104.5)				
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, net	301.6	266.3				
Unearned premium, gross	44.1	46.0				
Unearned premium, ceded	(15.2)	(15.9)				
Unearned premium, net	28.9	30.1				
Equalization reserve	31.8	29.4				
Total insurance reserve, net	362.3	325.8				

The Company's Responsible Actuary provides an independent opinion on the technical provisions on an annual basis. His opinion is documented in the Responsible Actuary Report, which is presented to and discussed with the Board on an annual basis.



Market Value Assessment of Technical Provisions and Other Liabilities

The following table shows the liabilities used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2022:

	Original Currency	Statutory Balance Sheet	SST Balance Sheet	Difference
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	Multiple	421.0	379.7	41.3
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	Multiple	(119.4)	(104.9)	(14.5)
Uneamed premium, gross	Multiple	44.1	2.2	41.9
Unearned premium, ceded	Multiple	(15.2)	(2.2)	(13.1)
Equalization reserve	\$	31.8	-	31.8
Other long-term debt	CHF	16.8	16.8	-
Insurance payables	Multiple	18.1	18.1	-
Accrued liabilities	Multiple	2.1	2.1	-
Other payables	Multiple	4.9	4.3	0.6
Total liabilities		404.2	316.1	88.1

The Company does not have any major risk concentrations on the liability side. Its insurance and reinsurance portfolios are well diversified with business written in Switzerland and Bermuda. Regarding retrocession, the Company purchases reinsurance from over 40 reinsurers for its current year exposures.

Market values for insurance liabilities have been calculated based on the following information as at the valuation date of December 31, 2022:

- Estimated undiscounted loss reserves for claims from expired exposure that occurred prior to the valuation date, gross and net of reinsurance, by reporting line of business;
- Estimated undiscounted loss reserves for expected future claims from unexpired risks that incepted prior to the valuation date, gross and net of reinsurance, by reporting line of business;
- Estimated undiscounted loss reserves for expected future claims from risks bound prior to, but incepting after, the valuation date, net of estimated future premium cashflows, gross and net of reinsurance, by reporting line of business; and
- Estimated payment patterns by reserving line of business.

The best estimate of the net loss and allocated loss expense is the Company's undiscounted best estimate.

The net best estimates (including unallocated loss expense) for each line are discounted using the FINMA-mandated discount rates for the currency of the corresponding line.



The differences between the statutory and market valuations are driven by:

- The discounting effect of the gross and ceded loss and loss expense reserves on the market valuation;
- The discounting effect and adjustment for cashflows associated with unearned and bound (but not incepted) premium exposures on the market valuation; and
- The inclusion of equalization reserves in the Company's statutory balance sheet (as of December 31, 2022, the equalization reserves amounted to \$31.8 million and are not included in the market valuation of liabilities).

The Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

Mortgage and other long-term debt are valued at nominal value. The market values used for solvency purposes agree with the financials for all other liability classes.

The principles and methods stated above are used to assign market-consistent values to the positions of assets and liabilities. The balance sheet is not exposed to any exceptional risks or concentration of risks that create significant uncertainties in these valuations. The market valuations are therefore a reasonable assessment of the capital available to meet the minimum capital required by the SST target capital.



F. Capital Management

The Company seeks at all times to hold sufficient capital to meet its current and projected business activities and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company strives to maintain an SST ratio in excess of 120%. As a part of the ORSA process, the Company evaluates scenarios that could threaten its solvency over a three-year time horizon.

The breakdown of the statutory own funds as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is shown in the following table:

Statutory own funds (shareholders' equity) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)						
	<u>2022</u>	2021				
Share capital	10.1	10.1				
Capital reserve from tax capital contributions	141.0	115.9				
Other statutory capital reserve	100.9	100.9				
Retained earnings	(64.0)	(24.5)				
Total statutory own funds	188.0	202.4				

The total shareholder's equity decreased from \$202.4 million as of December 31, 2021 to \$188.0 million as of December 31, 2022. On December 16, 2021, AWHI contributed an amount of \$25.0 million (CHF 23.8 million) to the Company's capital.

The aggregate composition of the risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows (the complete composition can be seen in Appendix A (Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates - Market-consistent Balance Sheet Solo).

Market-consistent Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)						
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Difference</u>			
Total investments	500.5	491.2	9.3			
Total other assets	97.8	81.9	15.9			
Total market-consistent value of assets	598.3	573.1	25.2			
Total best estimate provision for liabilities	381.9	386.2	(4.3)			
Total reinsurers' share of liabilities	(107.1)	(106.9)	(0.2)			
Total insurance technical liabilities	274.8	279.3	(4.5)			
Total other liabilities	41.3	30.5	10.8			
Total market-consistent value of liabilities	316.1	309.8	6.3			
Risk-bearing capital	282.2	263.3	18.9			



The following table contains a reconciliation of statutory own funds and market value risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)						
<u>2022</u>						
Total statutory own funds	188.0	202.4				
Re-evaluation of investments	6.1	14.4				
Equalization reserves	31.8	29.4				
Re-evaluation of technical reserves	55.7	17.1				
Re-evaluation of receivables/payables	0.6	-				
Risk-bearing capital	282.2	263.3				

The risk-bearing capital increased by \$18.9 million to \$282.2 million in 2022 compared to 2021. The difference relative to statutory capital increased from \$60.9 million to \$94.1 million. The main contributor to the increase was a higher discount rate for market valuation, which resulted in a larger re-valuation adjustment of the technical liabilities. The deviation of the market value compared to the cost value of the investments decreased by \$8.3 million.

Furthermore, the Security Assignment Account remains in place; however, its value cannot be credited to risk-bearing capital above the amount needed to raise the Solvency Ratio to 101%.



G. Solvency

The calculation of non-catastrophe insurance risk capital was undertaken according to FINMA's specifications for the SST standard model for reinsurers ("StandRe"). In following these specifications, we have relied primarily on the Company's own experience to model non-catastrophe risk. In addition, we have included six non-experience scenarios specified by FINMA and three scenarios specified by the Company. Aggregation within insurance risk follows StandRe requirements. Natural catastrophe risk was modelled with an external vendor model.

The Company continues to model its largest risk, natural catastrophe, with the same external model. Market risk, credit risk, aggregation with insurance risk and the risk margin were calculated in the FCM.

Components of Target Capital:

The following are the components of target capital (as specified in the SST standard template) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Target capital as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)					
Expected shortfall @ 99%	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>			
Insurance risk	(141.5)	(142.9)			
Market risk	(31.4)	(31.3)			
Credit risk	(13.1)	(14.2)			
Diversification credit	34.6	35.3			
Total	(151.4)	(153.0)			
Expected Results					
Insurance result	5.8	5.0			
Financial result	3.4	3.5			
Expected shortfall including expected results	(142.1)	(144.5)			
Risk margin	(13.6)	(28.2)			
Total target capital	(155.7)	(172.7)			

The target capital decreased by \$17.0 million (10%) between year-end 2021 and 2022. The single largest contributor was the reduction in the risk margin of \$14.6 million (52%) as a result of lower prior year risk and higher discount rates. The decrease in insurance risk of \$1.3 million, discussed in detail below, was primarily driven by the growth in discount benefit resulting from higher risk free rates. The movements in other risk categories were not material.



Components of Market Risk:

The table below shows the major components of market risk as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Market risk as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)						
Market Risk (Expected shortfall @ 99%)		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>			
Interest rate risk		(14.8)	(8.8)			
	Interest rate CHF	(0.4)	(0.5)			
	Interest rate EUR	(6.2)	(9.2)			
	Interest rate \$	(19.0)	(12.9)			
	Interest rate GBP	(2.2)	(5.0)			
Spreads		(6.6)	(8.9)			
FX-risk total		(31.1)	(30.8)			
Equity		(22.2)	(21.7)			
Real estate		(5.1)	(5.2)			
Diversification		48.5	44.1			
Total		(31.4)	(31.3)			

Components of Insurance Risk:

The table below shows the components of insurance risk as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Insurance Risk as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)					
Insurance Risk (ES @ 99%)	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>			
Reserve risk – attritional	(61.0)	(58.5)			
Individual events - prior years	(59.8)	(83.8)			
Premium risk – attritional	(28.0)	(24.4)			
Individual events - current year	(87.8)	(82.6)			
Natural catastrophe events	(86.7)	(88.5)			
Diversification	181.9	194.9			
Total insurance risk	(141.5)	(142.9)			

The largest increase and decrease were in current year and in prior year events, respectively. These events are scenarios, and the Company's assessment of the exposure of its balance sheet to them varies from year to year. The risk from natural catastrophe events, the largest contributor to the Company's target capital, remained essentially unchanged due to the higher discount benefit offsetting the increase in risk with exposure growth. The increases in other components of insurance risk, also reduced by the growth in discount benefit, do not make



significant contributions to the expected shortfall @ 99%. The risk of higher inflation has been modelled for all non-natural catastrophe losses.

The decrease in the diversification credit is an outcome of the aggregation methodology of the FCM. In aggregate, these movements drove a net decrease in insurance risk of \$1.3 million. The following table shows a comparison of the SST ratio components as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Solvency as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (\$ m's)						
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>				
Capital for insurance, market and credit risks (SCR)	(142.1)	(144.5)				
Risk margin	(13.6)	(28.2)				
Target capital	(155.7)	(172.7)				
Risk-bearing capital	282.2	263.3				
SST Ratio	189.0%	162.7%				

The increase in the SST ratio from 2021 to 2022 reflects the growth in risk-bearing capital of \$18.9 million (7%), and a decrease in target capital of \$17.0 million (10%).



Appendices



Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates



Financial situation report: quantitative template "Performance Solo NL"

Currency: USD or annual report currency Amounts stated in millions

	То	tal			Direct Swiss	s business			Direct no busir	
	Fire, natural hazards, property damage General third-party Other branches		anches	Total						
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
1 Gross premiums	130.4	131.9	-	-	0.2	0.1	6.4	0.5	37.8	39.3
2 Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	(41.5)	(41.4)	-	(0.1)	-	-	(3.1)	(0.2)	(25.8)	(28.7)
3 Premiums for own account (1 + 2)	88.9	90.5	-	(0.1)	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.3	12.0	10.6
4 Change in unearned premium reserves	(7.9)	1.9		-	-	-	(3.6)	1.4	(1.0)	1.7
5 Reinsurers' share of change in unearned premium reserves	3.2	(0.7)	-	-	-	-	1.8	(0.5)	0.7	(0.1)
6 Premiums earned for own account (3 + 4 + 5)	84.2	91.7	1	(0.1)	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.2	11.7	12.2
7 Other income from insurance business	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Total income from underwriting business (6 + 7)	84.2	91.7	-	(0.1)	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.2	11.7	12.2
9 Payments for insurance claims (gross)	(63.4)	(79.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20.3)	(15.0)
10 Reinsurers' share of payments for insurance claims	12.9	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	8.1
11 Change in technical provisions	(75.7)	(64.5)	-	-	-	-	(1.5)	(0.9)	10.3	(13.9)
12 Reinsurers' share of change in technical provisions	3.8	14.8	1	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.5	8.9
13 Change in technical provisions for unit-linked life insurance	\searrow	$>\!<$	\langle	\langle	\bigvee	\rangle	\langle	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$
Expenses for insurance claims for own account (9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13)	(122.3)	(117.2)	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	(0.6)	0.8	(11.9)
15 Acquisition and administration expenses	(24.8)	(25.5)	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(4.9)	(5.7)
16 Reinsurers' share of acquisition and administration expenses	9.3	9.6	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.1	7.2	8.4
Acquisition and administration expenses for own account (15 + 16)	(15.5)	(15.9)	-	-	-	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	2.3	2.7
18 Other underwriting expenses for own account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Total expenses from underwriting business (14 + 17 + 18) (non-life insurance only)	(138.1)	(133.1)	-	_	_	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.7)	3.1	(9.2)
20 Investment income	13.3	9.0	\mathbb{N}	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	\sim	\sim	$\overline{}$	$>\!\!<$
21 Investment expenses	(4.1)	(10.9)	\searrow	\sim	\sim	${}$	\sim	\sim	>	$>\!\!<$
22 Net investment income (20 + 21)	9.2	(1.9)	\mathbb{N}	\sim	$\overline{}$	where $ where = w$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	
23 Capital and interest income from unit-linked life insurance	-	-	\mathbb{N}	\sim	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$>\!\!<$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	=
24 Other financial income	-	-	\mathbb{N}	\sim	$>\!\!<$		$\overline{}$	> <	$\overline{}$	=
25 Other financial expenses	-	-	\mathbb{N}	\sim	\sim	>	$\overline{}$	>	>	=
26 Operating result (8 + 14 + 17 + 18 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25)	(44.4)	(43.3)	\searrow	\sim	\sim	${}$	\sim	\sim	>	$>\!\!<$
27 Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities	(0.6)	(0.5)	\searrow	\sim	\sim	>	\sim	\sim		>
28 Other income	- 1	-	$>\!\!<$	>	> <	> <			>>>	$>\!\!<$
29 Other expenses	3.3	5.0	~	$>\!<$	> <	$>\!\!<$		><	> <	>>
30 Extraordinary income/expenses	-	-	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	> <	> <		> <	>
31 Profit / loss before taxes (26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30)	(41.7)	(38.8)	~	\sim		~		>	>>	>
32 Direct taxes	1.7	(0.6)	~	<u>~</u>	>	>>	>	>>	>>	>>
33 Profit / loss (31 + 32)	(40.0)	(39.4)	~			$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$



Financial situation report: quantitative template "Performance

						Indirect	business					
	Personal accident Motor Marine, aviation, transport Property		Casualty Miscel		Miscella	scellaneous						
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
1 Gross premiums	-	0.1	15.0	15.6	-	-	52.8	54.3	5.6	7.6	12.7	14.4
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	-	-	(0.5)	(0.6)	-	-	(10.9)	(10.9)	-	-	(1.2)	(0.9)
Premiums for own account (1 + 2)	-	0.1	14.5	15.0	-	-	41.9	43.4	5.6	7.6	11.5	13.5
4 Change in unearned premium reserves	-	-	(1.0)	(0.3)	-	-	(1.6)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.5)	0.9
Reinsurers' share of change in unearned premium reserves	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	(0.3)
Premiums earned for own account (3 + 4 + 5)	-	0.1	13.5	14.8	-	-	41.0	42.5	5.4	6.8	11.0	14.1
7 Other income from insurance business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income from underwriting business (6 + 7)	-	0.1	13.5	14.8	- 1	-	41.0	42.5	5.4	6.8	11.0	14.1
Payments for insurance claims (gross)	-	-	(5.3)	(5.3)	(0.1)	-	(24.8)	(48.2)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(11.4)	(9.0)
0 Reinsurers' share of payments for insurance claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	2.6	-	-	1.8	1.3
1 Change in technical provisions	0.1	-	(6.3)	(5.4)	0.1	-	(81.9)	(27.4)	(2.7)	(2.9)	6.2	(14.0)
2 Reinsurers' share of change in technical provisions	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	4.2	1.9	- 1	- 1	(1.5)	3.7
3 Change in technical provisions for unit-linked life insurance	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$>\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!\!<$
Expenses for insurance claims for own account (9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13)	0.1	-	(11.6)	(10.7)	-	-	(101.7)	(71.1)	(4.2)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(18.0)
5 Acquisition and administration expenses	-	-	(3.7)	(3.7)	-	-	(9.7)	(9.1)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(4.3)	(4.9)
6 Reinsurers' share of acquisition and administration expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.3	0.3
7 Acquisition and administration expenses for own account (15 + 16)	-	-	(3.7)	(3.7)	-	-	(8.9)	(8.3)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(4.0)	(4.6)
8 Other underwriting expenses for own account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total expenses from underwriting business (14 + 17 + 18) (non-life insurance only)	0.1	-	(15.3)	(14.4)	-	-	(110.6)	(79.4)	(5.5)	(6.7)	(8.9)	(22.6)
no Investment income	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$\geq \leq$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$\geq \leq$
Investment expenses	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$\geq \leq$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$\geq \leq$
Net investment income (20 + 21)	\sim	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$\geq \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \!$
Capital and interest income from unit-linked life insurance	\sim	\bigvee	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	\langle	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$
14 Other financial income	\sim	\mathbb{N}	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$	\bigvee	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$
5 Other financial expenses	\sim	\mathbb{X}	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	\sim	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$
Operating result (8 + 14 + 17 + 18 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25)	$>\!\!<$	\mathbb{N}	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$
Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!\!<$
Other income	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	> <	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$
Other expenses	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	> <	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$
Extraordinary income/expenses	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$	> < 1	$>\!<$	$>\!\!<$
Profit / loss before taxes (26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30)	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$	> < 1	> <	$>\!\!<$
Direct taxes		$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	>	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!<$				$>\!\!<$
Profit / loss (31 + 32)	>	>		>		~	\sim					~



inancial situation report: qua	antitative template "Market-consistent Balance Sheet Solo"	Currency: USD or currency for SST reporting Amounts stated in millions		
		Ref. date previous period	Adjustments previous period	Ref. date reporting year
	Real estate	27.4		26.
	Shareholdings	2		20.
	Fixed-income securities	378.9		398.
	Loans			
	Mortgages			
Market consistent value of	Equities	30.1	-	32.
Market-consistent value of investments	Other investments	54.8	-	42.
investments	Collective investment schemes	48.6	-	38.
	Alternative investments		-	
	0	6.2		3.
	Total investments	491.2		500.
	Financial investments from unit-linked life insurance	1 1 1	-	
	Receivables from derivative financial instruments		-	
	Cash and cash equivalents	31.9	-	31.
Market-consistent value of	Receivables from insurance business	47.8	-	63.
	Other receivables	0.3	-	0
other assets	Other assets	1.9		2
	Total other assets	81.9		97
Fotal market-consistent value of assets	Total market-consistent value of assets	573.1		598
	Best estimate of provisions for insurance liabilities Direct insurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)		-	
	Direct insurance: non-life insurance business	156.4		151.
	Direct insurance: health insurance business		-	
	Direct insurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Direct insurance: other business		-	
	Outward reinsurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)		-	
	Outward reinsurance: non-life insurance business	229.8	-	230
	Outward reinsurance: health insurance business		-	
	Outward reinsurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
Best estimate liabilities (BEL)	Outward reinsurance: other business Reinsurers' share of best estimate of provisions for insurance liabilities		-	
	·		-	
	Direct insurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)		-	
	Direct insurance: non-life insurance business	(98.0)	-	(95
	Direct insurance: health insurance business		-	
	Direct insurance: unit-linked life insurance business		-	
	Direct insurance: other business		-	
	Outward reinsurance: life insurance business (excluding ALV)		-	
	Outward reinsurance: non-life insurance business	(8.9)	-	(11
	Outward reinsurance: health insurance business		-	
	Outward reinsurance: unit-linked life insurance business		-	
	Outward reinsurance: other business		-	
	Non-technical provisions	2.9	-	2
	Interest-bearing liabilities	17.4	-	16
Market-consistent value of	Liabilities from derivative financial instruments		-	
other liabilities	Deposits retained on ceded reinsurance		-	
	Liabilities from insurance business	7.6	-	18
	Other liabilities	2.7	-	4
Total BEL plus market- consistent value of other liabilities	Total BEL plus market-consistent value of other liabilities	309.8		316
- liabilities				
	Market-consistent value of assets minus total from BEL plus market-			-



Financial situation report: quantitative template "Solvency Solo"

Currency: USD for SST reporting Amounts stated in millions

		Ref. date previous period in USD millions	Adjustments previous period in USD millions	Ref. date reporting year in USD millions
Derivation of	Market-consistent value of assets minus total from best estimate liabilities plus market-consistent value of other liabilities	263.3	\nearrow	282.2
RBC	Deductions	202.2		200.0
	Core capital Supplementary capital	263.3		282.2
	RBC	263.3		282.2

	0	Ref. date previous period 0	Adjustments previous period in USD millions	Ref. date reporting year in USD millions
	Underwriting risk	142.9	\bigvee	141.5
	Market risk	31.2	\bigvee	31.3
Derivation of	Diversification effects	(35.2)	\bigvee	(34.6)
target capital	Credit risk	14.2	\bigvee	13.1
	Risk margin and other effects on target capital	19.7	\bigvee	4.4
	Target capital	172.7		155.7

	Ref. date previous	Adjustments	Ref. date reporting
	period	previous period	year
	in %	in %	in %
SST ratio	162.7%		189.0%



Report of the Statutory Auditor

Allied World Assurance Company, AG Zug

Report of the statutory auditor to the General Meeting

on the financial statements 2022



Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Zug

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of Allied World Assurance Company, AG, which comprise the balance sheet, income statement and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Board of Directors' responsibility

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 comply with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 728 CO and article 11 AOA) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Birchstrasse 160, Postfach, CH-8050 Zürich, Switzerland Telefon: +41 58 792 44 00, Telefax: +41 58 792 44 10, www.pwc.ch

We recommend that the	financial atatamenta	aubmittad ta vau	ha annroyed

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Ray Kunz Ireen Ranneberg Sardo

Audit expert Auditor in charge

Zürich, 12 April 2023

Enclosure:

• Financial statements (balance sheet, income statement and notes)



ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY, AG SWISS STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ending December 31, 2022

Allied World Assurance Company, AG Statutory Financial Statements Contents

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Management Report 2022

General

Allied World Assurance Company, AG (the "Company") was incorporated in Switzerland in the Canton of Zug on May 6, 2010. On March 30, 2011, the Company obtained a license from the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA") to conduct business in non-life direct insurance and reinsurance. In 2012, the Company established a Bermuda branch in order to offer its insurance products via Bermuda throughout the United States of America. Since April 2012, the Company is registered as a Class 3A insurer under the Bermuda Insurance Law 1978.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd (the "Holding Company") and has its head office at Park Tower, Gubelstrasse 24, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. The Company has an annual average of less than 50 full-time employees.

Risk assessment

The Company maintains an entity-wide enterprise risk management framework. The risk processes address the nature and scope of business activities of, and the specific risks to, the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for assessing risks related to the financial reporting process and for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the finance function, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's statutory financial statements in accordance with Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Company regularly meets with management, the independent registered auditors and the internal auditor; approves the overall scope of audit work and related fee arrangements; and reviews audit reports and findings.

Business Year 2022

The Company reported a net loss after taxes of USD 39.4 million in 2022 compared to a net loss of USD 40.0 million in 2021. Gross written premium in 2022 was mostly consistent with that of 2021 and totaled to USD 131.9 million, of which USD 39.9 million (or 30.3%) was written in direct insurance business and USD 92.0 million (or 69.7%) was written in assumed reinsurance business. Gross written premium in assumed reinsurance business increased by USD 5.9 million compared to prior year. This was offset by a decrease of direct insurance business of USD 4.5 million compared to prior year. Net premiums earned totaled USD 91.8 million, which was an increase of USD 7.5 million (or 8.8%) compared to prior year and was driven by the assumed reinsurance business.

The Company reported a combined ratio of 145.0% in 2022 compared to 163.3% in 2021. As in prior year, the main drivers for the combined ratio were net losses and loss expenses. In 2022, net losses and loss expenses were

Allied World Assurance Company, AG Statutory Financial Statements Management Report 2022

USD 104.6 million in assumed reinsurance business and USD 12.5 million in direct insurance business. The catastrophe losses 2022 in the Swiss assumed reinsurance business mainly resulted from French Hail and Australian floods. The net loss ratio in 2022 was 127.5% compared to 145.2% in 2021.

Net acquisition costs of USD 7.5 million and USD 5.6 million were incurred in 2022 and 2021, respectively. Administrative expenses decreased by USD 1.4 million to USD 8.5 million in 2022 compared to USD 9.9 million in 2021 and mainly consisted of personnel expenses, other administrative expenses and depreciation. The expense ratio was 17.4% in 2022 compared to 18.3% in 2021. The improvement was primarily driven by the increase in net earned premiums. The total (re)insurance activities resulted in an underwriting loss of USD 41.3 million in 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, total assets were USD 726.9 million and total liabilities were USD 538.9 million; gross reserves for losses and loss expenses were USD 421.0 million; unearned premium reserves, gross were USD 44.1 million; and equalization reserves were USD 31.8 million. The Company maintains tied assets in the amount of USD 239.0 million to support direct insurance liabilities. The total portfolio of fixed maturity investments of USD 412.2 million consisted of global corporate and government bonds. Short term bonds have an overall maturity of less than 12 months and are presented as cash and cash equivalents. The portfolio of equity securities as at the end of 2022 was USD 20.0 million. Asset backed securities and equity investment funds are presented as Other investments. The equity investment funds amounted to USD 35.5 million in 2022 compared to USD 45.5 million in 2021. Investments in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities decreased from USD 6.1 million in 2021 to USD 3.9 million in 2022. The performance of the investment portfolio was in line with management's expectations for the year.

Total shareholder's equity decreased from USD 202.5 million as of December 31, 2021 to USD 188.0 million as of December 31, 2022. On December 16, 2022, the Holding Company contributed an amount of USD 25.0 million (CHF 23.8 million) to the Company's capital.

<u>Inflation</u>

Inflation has reached multi-decade highs across global economies due to a confluence of factors and is likely to stay elevated at least into 2024. This is exacerbated by the conflict in Ukraine. The hard insurance market in recent years has allowed us to accumulate sufficient reserves so that no additional provision is required. However, we continue to monitor the situation closely.

Ukraine-Russia conflict

On February 24, 2022, Russian troops invaded Ukraine and commenced military operations in multiple locations. These ongoing operations have led to casualties, significant dislocation of the population, damage to infrastructure and disruption to economic activity in Ukraine. To date there has been no significant financial impact in relation to the conflict on the Company.

COVID-19

In March 2020, the coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak was declared a global pandemic and has continued to cause significant disruption globally to economies and financial markets. The pandemic has resulted in significant market volatility and, due to its ongoing nature, the Company continues to closely monitor the potential impacts on its business, operations, investments and capital and liquidity positions. Heretofore, the maturity and resiliency of our team and systems have enabled us to seamlessly address the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Allied World Assurance Company, AG Statutory Financial Statements Management Report 2022

Business Objectives

The Company is a specialty reinsurance and insurance company that seeks to write a diversified portfolio of property and casualty business through its main office in the Canton of Zug and branch office in Bermuda. Its business objective is to write and grow a profitable book of business, which is diversified by business mix and geography and which contributes positive returns on equity to its parent entities. The insurance activities focus on medium- to large-sized commercial clients in Switzerland and the United States where the Company offers general casualty and professional liability insurance products. The Company also offers property, general casualty and professional liability reinsurance products, primarily to clients in northern and central Europe and the Middle East.

Outlook

The Company aims to take advantage of pricing improvements that occurred in 2022 and that are anticipated to continue in 2023, to write profitable business in Europe and to utilize the Bermuda branch to attract further new business opportunities. The Company will continue to seek specialty product opportunities within its stated business strategy that will offer the most attractive returns on its investment.

Allied World Assurance Company, AG Statutory Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

		2022	: I	2021		
as of December 31, (in 000's)	Notes	USD CHF		USD CHF		
ASSETS						
Real estate		11,108	10,343	14,547	13,361	
Fixed maturity investments		362,851	337,851	155,924	143,217	
Equity securities		20,000	18,622	20,000	18,370	
Other investments	3	39,427	36,710	51,567	47,364	
Reinsurance funds held		27,549	25,651	14,431	13,254	
Cash and cash equivalents		76,444	71,177	253,748	233,067	
Reinsurance recoverable	6	134,606	125,332	120,473	110,655	
Fixed assets		15,614	14,538	12,913	11,861	
Insurance balances receivable	4	36,043	33,559	33,356	30,636	
Other receivables	5	739	688	308	283	
Other assets		135	126	510	469	
Accrued assets		2,373	2,209	1,397	1,248	
Total assets		726,889	676,806	679,174	623,785	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY						
Liabilities						
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	6	420,986	391,980	370,805	340,584	
Unearned premium reserves	6	44,101	41,062	46,025	42,274	
Equalization reserve	6	31,803	29,612	29,429	27,031	
Interest-bearing liabilities		16,835	15,675	17,392	15,975	
Insurance balances payable	4	18,129	16,880	7,590	6,972	
Other payables	5	4,936	4,596	2,653	2,437	
Accrued liabilities		2,114	1,968	2,863		
Total liabilities		538,904	501,773	476,757	437,903	
Shareholder's equity						
Share capital	7	10,112	10,000	10,112	10,000	
	ļ					
Statutory capital reserve	ļ					
Capital reserves from tax capital contribution		140,953	134,234	115,953	110,391	
Total statutory capital reserves from tax capital contribution	<u> </u>	140,953	134,234	115,953	110,391	
Other statutory capital reserves		100,877	99,758	100,877	99,758	
Total statutory capital reserves	7	241,830	233,992	216,830	210,149	
Retained deficit						
Carried forward	<u> </u>	(24,524)	(31,275)	15,500	2,296	
Net loss		(39,433)	(37,684)	(40,025)	(36,563)	
Total retained deficit	7	(63,957)	(68,959)	(24,525)	(34,267)	
Total shareholder's equity	7	187,985	175,033	202,417	185,882	
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		726,889	676,806	679,174	623,785	

Allied World Assurance Company, AG Statutory Income Statement for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

		2022		2021		
for the years ended December 31, (in 000's)	Notes	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	
	ļļ					
Gross written premium	<u></u>	131,901	126,050	130,539	119,247	
Premium ceded		(41,323)	(39,490)	(41,480)	(37,892)	
Net written premium		90,578	86,560	89,059	81,355	
Change in reserves for unearned premium, gross		1,924	1,839	(7,895)	(7,212)	
Change in reserves for unearned premium, ceded		(725)	(693)	3,152	2,880	
Net premium earned		91,777	87,706	84,316	77,023	
Total technical income from insurance activities	8	91,777	87,706	84,316	77,023	
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross		(79,530)	(76,002)	(63,454)	(57,966)	
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded		11,981	11,449	12,945	11,825	
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross		(62,000)	(59,250)	(71,755)	(65,548)	
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded		14,866	14,207	3,796	3,468	
Change in equalization reserve		(2,374)	(2,269)	(3,925)	(3,585)	
Net losses and loss expenses		(117,057)	(111,865)	(122,393)	(111,806)	
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross	<u>i</u>	(25,534)	(24,402)	(24,719)	(22,581)	
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded		9,544	9,121	9,316	8,510	
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	9	(15,990)	(15,281)	(15,403)	(14,071)	
Total technical expenses from insurance activities		(133,047)	(127,146)	(137,796)	(125,877)	
Investment income	10	8,977	8,579	13,270	12,123	
Investment expenses	10	(10,859)	(10,377)	(4,077)	(3,724)	
Investment result		(1,882)	(1,798)	9,193	8,399	
Total operating result		(43,152)	(41,238)	(44,287)	(40,455)	
Interest expense		(533)	(509)	(568)	(519)	
Foreign exchange gain loss		4,886	4,669	3,158	2,884	
Net loss before tax		(38,799)	(37,078)	(41,697)	(38,090)	
Direct tax (expense) benefit		(634)	(606)	1,672	1,527	
Net loss		(39,433)	(37,684)	(40,025)	(36,563)	

1. Corporate information

The Company's principal activity is to underwrite first- and third-party insurance and reinsurance risks. The Company was incorporated in Switzerland in the Canton of Zug on May 6, 2010 and is regulated by FINMA pursuant to the Insurance Supervisory Law. In 2012, the Company established a Bermuda branch in order to offer its insurance products via Bermuda throughout the United States of America. Since April 2012, the Company is registered as a Class 3A insurer under the Bermuda Insurance Law 1978. The Company is an indirect subsidiary of Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd, a Bermuda company that prepares consolidated financial statements according to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"). The Company has an annual average of less than 50 full-time employees.

The balance sheet is shown as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The income statement reflects the results of operations for the years ending December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

2. Significant accounting policies

The Company's Statutory Financial Statements are presented in accordance with the revised Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation, Art. 957 to 962 Code of Obligations, and the relevant insurance supervisory law, particularly with regard to the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance and the revised Insurance Supervisory Ordinance - FINMA. The reporting and functional currency for the Company is United States Dollars ("USD"). Additionally, the Swiss Franc ("CHF") amount is shown for informational purposes. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand USD and thousand CHF.

a) Cash and cash equivalents

All cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, deposits or highly liquid investments, including short-term bonds, with an original maturity of twelve months or less at the time of purchase.

b) Investments

Fixed maturity investments

Investments in fixed maturity investments are carried at a maximum value equal to their amortized cost less impairment.

Equity securities

Equity securities that are quoted on a stock exchange are carried at a maximum value equal to their cost less impairment.

Real estate

Real estate held for investment and for own use is carried at cost value less depreciation.

Other investments

Other investments consist of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities which are carried at amortized cost less impairment and investment funds which are carried at cost less impairment.

c) Insurance reserves

The reserve for losses and loss expenses is comprised of two main elements: outstanding loss reserves (also known as "case reserves") and reserves for losses incurred but not reported (also known as "IBNR"). Case reserves relate to known claims and represent management's best estimate of the likely loss settlement. IBNR reserves require substantial judgment because they relate to unquantified events that, based on industry information, management's experience and actuarial evaluation, can reasonably be expected to have occurred and are reasonably likely to result in a loss to the Company.

The unearned premium reserves represent the share of written premium for unexpired risks as at the balance sheet date.

Equalization reserves are calculated based on the business plan approved by FINMA.

d) Long term debt

Mortgage and other long-term debt are valued at nominal value.

e) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at the historical exchange rates. Foreign currency revenues and expenses are translated into USD at the exchange rates prevailing during the period.

f) Foreign currency translation

Although the Company's reporting currency is USD, the Company also presents the financial statements in CHF. For the translation into CHF, the following methods were applied:

- Equity positions were translated at historical foreign exchange rates, whereas all other positions of the balance sheet presented were translated at the closing rate on the date of the financial statements;
- Income and expenses were translated at the annual average rate; and
- All resulting exchange differences (gains and losses) were recognized in equity.

USD/CHF	2022	2021
Year-end rate	0.9311	0.9185
Annual average rate	0.9556	0.9135

g) Direct tax expenses

Direct tax expenses include Swiss and foreign income tax expenses and capital tax expenses in Switzerland.

3. Other investments

The following tables shows the breakdown of other investments as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Other investments	20	22	2021		
as of December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	
Asset-backed securities	3,911	3,642	6,063	5,568	
Equity investment funds	35,516	33,068	45,504		
Total Other investments	39,427	36,710	51,567	47,364	

4. Insurance balances receivable and payable

The following tables show the current insurance balances receivable and payable as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Insurance balances receivable	20	2022 20		
as of December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Receivables from intermediaries *	31,599	29,421	30,458	27,974
Receivables from (re)insurance companies	2,568	2,391	2,159	1,983
Receivables from group companies	1,876	1,747	739	679
Total Insurance balances receivable	36,043	33,559	33,356	30,636

Insurance balances payable	20	22	2021			
as of December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF		
Payables to intermediaries *	3,302	3,074	3,549	3,260		
Payables to (re)insurance companies	4,131	3,846	342	315		
Payables to group companies	10,696	9,960	3,699	3,397		
Total Insurance balances payable	18,129	16,880	7,590	6,972		

^{*} The position from/to intermediaries includes balances to (re)insurance companies, which act as intermediaries for the applicable policy/treaty.

5. Other receivables and payables

The following tables show the other current receivables and payables as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Other receivables	20	22	20	21
as of December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Receivables from third parties	144	134	0	0
Receivables from shareholder	120	111	114	105
Receivables from related parties	475	443	194	178
Total other receivables	739	688	308	283

Other payables	20	22	2021			
as of December 31, (in 000's)	USD CHF U		USD	CHF		
Payables to third parties	1,354	1,261	859	789		
Payables to shareholder	3,191	2,971	1,397	1,283		
Payables to related parties	391	364	397	365		
Total other payables	4.936	4,596	2,653	2,437		

6. Insurance reserves

The following table shows the breakdown of the insurance reserves indicating gross amount, reinsurers' share and the amount for own account as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

as of December 31 (in 000's)	20	22	2021			
as of December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF		
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	420,986	391,980	370,805	340,584		
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	(119,391)	(111,165)	(104,533)	(96,014)		
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, net	301,595	280,815	266,272	244,570		
Unearned premium, gross	44,101	41,062	46,025	42,274		
Unearned premium, ceded	(15,216)	(14,167)	(15,940)	(14,640)		
Unearned premium, net	28,885	26,895	30,085	27,634		
Equalization reserve	31,803	29,612	29,429	27,031		
Total Insurance reserve, net	362,283	337,322	325,786	299,235		

7. Shareholder's equity

The share capital of the Company amounts to 10,000 fully paid-in registered shares at a par value of CHF 1,000 each, totaling CHF 10.0 million as shown in the table below.

On September 22, 2021, the Holding Company contributed an amount of USD 50.0 million (CHF 45.6 million) to the Company's statutory capital reserves of CHF 164.6 million. On December 16, 2022, the Holding Company further contributed an amount of USD 25.0 million (CHF 23.8 million) to the Company's statutory capital reserves.

The following table details movements in shareholder's equity from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022.

	Share o	capital		y capital erves	I	earnings ficit)	Tot shareh equ	older's
(in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Opening balance as of January 1, 2021	10,112	10,000	166,830	164,584	15,500	(3,097)	192,442	171,487
Capital contribution			50,000	45,565			50,000	45,565
Loss for the year					(40,025)	(36,563)	(40,025)	(36,563)
Foreign exchange revaluation					-	5,393		5,393
Balance as of December 31, 2021	10,112	10,000	216,830	210,149	(24,524)	(34,267)	202,417	185,882
Capital contribution			25,000	23,843			25,000	23,843
Loss for the year					(39,433)	(37,684)	(39,433)	(37,684)
Foreign exchange revaluation						2,992		2,992
Balance as of December 31, 2022	10,112	10,000	241,830	233,992	(63,957)	(68,959)	187,985	175,033

8. Breakdown between direct insurance and reinsurance business

The following table shows the breakdown of the insurance technical positions of the income statement by direct insurance and reinsurance business for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

	Direct Insurance			Reinsurance				
	20	22	202	21	20	22	20:	21
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Gross written premium	39,929	38,157	44,461	40,615	91,972	87,893	86,078	78,632
Premium ceded	(28,971)	(27,686)	(28,966)	(26,460)	(12,352)	(11,804)	(12,514)	(11,432)
Net written premium	10,958	10,471	15,495	14,155	79,620	76,089	73,564	67,200
Change in reserves for unearned premium, gross	3,104	2,965	(4,575)	(4,180)	(1,180)	(1,127)	(3,320)	(3,033)
Change in reserves for unearned premium, ceded	(597)	(570)	2,471	2,257	(128)	(123)	681	622
Net premium earned	13,465	12,866	13,391	12,232	78,312	74,839	70,925	64,789
Total technical income from insurance activities	13,465	12,866	13,391	12,232	78,312	74,839	70,925	64,789
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross	(15,062)	(14,394)	(20,342)	(18,583)	(64,467)	(61,608)	(43,112)	(39,383)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded	8,090	7,731	10,323	9,430	3,891	3,718	2,622	2,395
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	(14,652)	(14,002)	7,544	6,892	(47,349)	(45,248)	(79,299)	(72,440)
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	9,217	8,808	1,119	1,022	5,649	5,399	2,677	2,446
Change in equalization reserve	(59)	(56)	1,273	1,163	(2,315)	(2,213)	(5,197)	(4,748)
Net losses and loss expenses	(12,466)	(11,913)	(83)	(76)	(104,591)	(99,952)	(122,309)	(111,730)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross	(6,012)	(5,746)	(5,731)	(5,235)	(19,522)	(18,656)	(18,987)	(17,346)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded	8,460	8,085	8,176	7,469	1,084	1,036	1,140	1,041
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	2,448	2,339	2,445	2,234	(18,438)	(17,620)	(17,847)	(16,305)
Total technical expenses from insurance activities	(10,018)	(9,574)	2,362	2,158	(123,029)	(117,572)	(140,156)	(128,035)
Underwriting result	3,447	3,292	15,753	14,390	(44,717)	(42,733)	(69,231)	(63,246)

9. Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses

The following table shows a breakdown of the net acquisition costs and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

	20	22	2021		
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	
Acquisition costs	7,534	7,200	5 <i>,</i> 495	5,020	
Personnel costs	6,593	6,300	6,317	5,770	
Depreciation of real estate (fixed assets)	431	412	347	317	
Other admin expenses	1,432	1,369	3,244		
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	15,990	15,281	15,403	14,070	

10. Investment results

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Investment income	20	22	2021		
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	
Interest income	7,449	7,118	4,821	4,405	
Dividend income	1,060	1,013	1,674	1,530	
Rental income	339	324	357	326	
Realized gains on bonds	0	0	5,011	4,577	
Realized gains on real estate	0	0	799	730	
Other investment income	129	124	608	555	
Total investment income	8,977	8,579	13,270	12,123	

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Investment expenses	20	2022		2021		
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF		
Amortization of bonds	1,108	1,058	1,412	1,289		
Depreciation of real estate	307	293	453	414		
Realized losses on bonds	3,067	2,931	0	0		
Other investment expense	6,377	6,095	2,212	2,021		
Total investment expenses	10,859	10.377	4,077	3,724		

11. Supplementary information

	2022		2021		
As of December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	
Total pledged assets	26,722	24,881	27,460	25,222	
of which subject to a registered mortgage note *	18,204	18,000	18,204	18,000	
Tied assets	239,005	222,537	230,202	211,440	
Liability due to pension fund	5	5	0	0	

^{*} converted to CHF using historical foreign exchange rates

12. Subsequent events

The Company considers events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are approved by the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting ("AGM") to provide additional evidence relative to certain estimates or to identify matters that require additional disclosure. Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date that the financial statements were approved at the AGM.

There were no subsequent events between the balance sheet date and the date of approval of the financial statements.

13. Net release of hidden services

In 2022 and 2021, the Company did not release hidden reserves.

April 12, 2023

/s/ Wesley Dupont/s/ Christoph MurgWesley DupontChristoph MurgChairman of the BoardManaging Director