ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY, AG

FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

(FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023)

Contents

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

<u>Company background</u>:

We are a Swiss incorporated company authorized by FINMA to conduct insurance and reinsurance business. We, through our head office in Zug and branch office in Bermuda, 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.

<u>Business and performance</u>:

The Company reported gross premium written of $143.5 million in 2023 compared to $131.9 million in 2022 and an underwriting loss of $34.9 million in 2023 compared to an underwriting loss of $41.3 million in 2022. The net investment result for 2023 was a gain of $4.8 million compared to an investment loss of $1.9 million for 2022. Overall, the Company reported a net loss after tax of $35.8 million in 2023 compared to a net loss after tax of $39.4 million in 2022. Further details on the Company's performance in 2023 are included in Section B of this Report.

<u>System of governance</u>:

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.

<u>Risk profile</u>:

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.

<u>Valuation for solvency purposes</u>:

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.

<u>Capital management</u>:

As a result of the regulatory changes in the revised Insurance Supervision Act and revised Insurance Supervision Ordinance, which came into force on January 1, 2024, the market value margin is no longer included in the target capital. It is included in the liabilities of the market-consistent balance sheet. Values for target capital and risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2023 were prepared on this basis and values as of December 31, 2022 have been restated throughout this Report to be consistent with the new basis.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's Swiss Solvency Test (the "SST") ratio was 181.5% compared to 189.0% as of December 31, 2022. The target capital of $152.6 million for 2023 was $10.5 million higher than the prior year. The risk-bearing capital amounts to $276.9 million for 2023 and was $268.5 million for 2022. The total statutory shareholder's equity decreased from $188.0 million as of December 31, 2022 to $172.2 million as of December 31, 2023. On December 12, 2023, the Company's sole shareholder, Allied World Assurance Holdings (Ireland) Ltd ("AWHI"), contributed an amount of $20.0 million (CHF 17.6 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, 2023 and report of the external auditor thereon, are included in the appendices hereto.

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.

Hamas-Israel conflict

On October 7, 2023, Hamas-led Palestinian militant groups launched a land, sea and air assault on Israel from the Gaza strip. This has resulted in war between those Hamas-led Palestinian militant groups and Israeli military forces. These ongoing operations have led to casualties, significant dislocation of the population, damage to infrastructure and disruption to economic activity in the region. To date, there has been no significant financial impact in relation to the conflict on the Company.

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 aforementioned geo-political events. The hard insurance market in recent years has allowed the Company to accumulate sufficient reserves; however, the Company continues to monitor the situation closely.

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 medium-term 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 long-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, 2023.

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 2023, the Company's assumed reinsurance business incurred catastrophe losses from the Turkey and Morocco earthquakes and European hail events. There were no other significant business or other matters that occurred during 2023 that had a material impact on the Company. The Company's performance in 2023 is addressed in Section B of this Report.

B. 2023 Performance

Underwriting Performance

The following table summarizes the net underwriting results for the years ending December 31, 2023 and 2022. Details by line of business can be seen in Appendix A (Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates).

Net underwriting results for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)

	Total		Direct Swiss business		Direct non-Swiss business		Indirect business	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Gross premium written	143.5	131.9	0.5	0.6	32.1	39.3	110.9	92.0
Premium ceded	(34.4)	(41.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(20.9)	(28.7)	(13.3)	(12.4)
Net premium written	**109.1**	**90.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**11.2**	**10.6**	**97.6**	**79.6**
Change in gross unearned premium	9.1	1.9	0.6	1.4	7.7	1.7	0.8	(1.2)
Change in ceded unearned premium	(3.9)	(0.7)	-	(0.5)	(3.8)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net premium earned	**114.3**	**91.7**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**15.1**	**12.2**	**98.3**	**78.3**
Total income from underwriting business	**114.3**	**91.7**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**15.1**	**12.2**	**98.3**	**78.3**
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross	(136.8)	(79.5)	-	-	(17.4)	(15.0)	(119.4)	(64.5)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded	17.9	12.0	-	-	12.8	8.1	5.1	3.9
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	(15.4)	(64.4)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(12.6)	(13.9)	(2.3)	(49.6)
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	7.8	14.8	0.2	0.3	9.5	8.9	(1.9)	5.6
Net losses and loss expenses	**(126.5)**	**(117.1)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.6)**	**(7.7)**	**(11.9)**	**(118.5)**	**(104.6)**
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross	(30.1)	(25.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(6.0)	(5.7)	(23.7)	(19.5)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded	7.4	9.6	0.1	0.1	6.1	8.4	1.2	1.1
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**(22.7)**	**(15.9)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.2)**	**0.1**	**2.7**	**(22.5)**	**(18.4)**
Total expenses from underwriting business	**(149.2)**	**(133.0)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.8)**	**(7.6)**	**(9.2)**	**(141.0)**	**(123.0)**
Net underwriting profit/(loss)	**(34.9)**	**(41.3)**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**7.5**	**3.0**	**(42.7)**	**(44.7)**
Investment income	17.8	9.0						
Investment expenses	(13.0)	(10.9)						
Net investment income/(loss)	**4.8**	**(1.9)**						
Operating result	**(30.1)**	**(43.2)**						
Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities	(0.6)	(0.5)						
Other (expenses)/income	(5.5)	4.9						
Net loss before taxes	**(36.2)**	**(38.8)**						
Direct tax benefits/(expense)	0.4	(0.6)						
Net loss	**(35.8)**	**(39.4)**						

Gross premium written for 2023 was $143.5 million, an increase of $11.6 million from 2022. The main driver of the increase in gross premium written was the catastrophe assumed reinsurance business, which increased by $17.8 million. The non-Swiss direct insurance business decreased by $7.2 million, mainly due to lower gross premium written in general casualty, professional lines and healthcare business. The gross premium written in the Swiss direct insurance business remained stable, as compared with the prior year. Net premium written for 2023 was $109.1 million compared to $90.5 million for 2022. Ceded premium for 2023 was $34.4 million compared to $41.4 million in 2022. Net premium earned for 2023 was $114.3 million compared to $91.7 million for 2022. This is in line with the additional written business.

Net losses and loss expenses in 2023 amounted to $126.5 million compared to $117.1 million in 2022. The net loss ratio in 2023 was 110.7% compared to 127.5% in 2022. The net losses and loss expenses increased mainly due to the Swiss assumed reinsurance business. The catastrophe losses in 2023 were mainly driven by incurred catastrophe losses from the Turkey and Morocco earthquakes, European hail events and prior year reserve strengthenings. The decrease in losses and loss expenses in the non-Swiss direct business was mainly driven by prior year claims development in 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 $22.7 million for 2023 compared to $15.9 million for 2022.

Investment Performance

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment income and expenses by asset class for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Investment income and expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)

	2023					2022				
	Debt Securities	Equity Securities	Other Investments	Real Estate	**Total**	Debt Securities	Equity Securities	Other Investments	Real Estate	**Total**
Investment income	10.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	**12.1**	7.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	**8.9**
Realized gains	0.1	-	-	-	**0.1**	0.1	-	-	-	**0.1**
Accretion of bonds	5.6	-	-	-	**5.6**	-	-	-	-	-
Total investment income	**15.9**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**17.8**	**7.5**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**9.0**
Amortization/ depreciation	-	-	-	(0.3)	**(0.3)**	(1.1)	-	-	(0.3)	**(1.4)**
Realized losses	(9.0)	-	-	-	**(9.0)**	(3.1)	-	-	-	**(3.1)**
Other investment expenses	(3.7)	-	-	-	**(3.7)**	(6.4)	-	-	-	**(6.4)**
Total investment expenses	**(12.7)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.3)**	**(13.0)**	**(10.6)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.3)**	**(10.9)**
Total net investment (loss) return	**3.2**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**4.8**	**(3.1)**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**-**	**(1.9)**

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 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 return for 2023 was a $4.8 million gain compared to a net investment loss of $1.9 million for 2022. The improvement in the net investment result was driven by an increase in interest income from debt securities of $2.8 million compared to 2022 and accretion of bonds of $5.6 million. Other investment expenses mainly consist of custody and investment fees for internal and external asset management and security transfer taxes.

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. Edward Moresco, Chairman[1]
- Mr. Michael Walsh[2]
- 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 Director
- Mr. Frédéric Pujol, Chief Underwriting Officer[3]
- 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

[1] Appointment effective as of November 30, 2023. Mr. Wesley D. Dupont previously served as Chairman of the Board until Mr. Moresco's appointment.
[2] Appointment effective as of November 30, 2023. Mr. John R. Bender previously served as Board member until Mr. Walsh's appointment.
[3] Appointment effective as of December 6, 2023. Ms. Marie-Laure Queneuder previously served as Chief Underwriting Officer until Mr. Pujol's appointment.

The Executive Management Committee, composed of the Managing Director and management, is responsible for reviewing the performance of the responsibilities of the 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 operates in an environment which allows it to carry out its responsibilities in an unbiased manner, including on matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing and report content. If the Head of Internal Audit were to determine that the Internal Audit function's 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 directors, officers and employees 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 ERM procedures;

- Performing consulting and advisory services related to governance, risk management and controls as appropriate for the Company;

- Reporting periodically on the 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.

Annually, the Head of the Company's Internal Audit function submits to 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 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 Company's 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 for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing 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. As of December 31, 2023, it holds $322.0 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 target capital of the SST. The components of target capital are shown below.

Target capital contribution by risk category as of December 31, 2023 ($ m's)	
	Contribution
1) Expected shortfall @ 99%	
Credit risk	(13.1)
Market risk	(44.7)
Insurance risk	(143.5)
Diversification credit	42.2
Effect of scenarios on target capital	(3.9)
Expected shortfall @ 99% (aggregate)	**(163.0)**
2) Expected result	
Expected insurance result	6.7
Expected financial result	3.7
Total expected result	**10.4**
3) Target capital	
Expected shortfall @ 99% incl. expected result	**(152.6)**

The insurance risk calculation incorporates 11 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.

The scenario aggregated in in the target capital is a concentration risk scenario calculated on the Company's holdings of U.S. government bonds.

Market risk, credit risk and the diversification credit are quantified using the FCM.

There was no significant change to the Company's risk profile in 2023.

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, 2023:

Assets used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2023 ($ m's)	Original Currency	Statutory Balance Sheet	SST Balance Sheet	Difference
Real estate	CHF	10.8	26.0	(15.2)
Fixed-income securities	Multiple	402.8	422.0	(19.2)
Equity Securities	$	20.0	32.9	(12.9)
Other investments	Multiple	38.4	52.1	(13.7)
Collective investments	Multiple	35.5	49.2	(13.7)
Asset-backed securities	$	2.9	2.9	-
Total investments		**472.0**	**533.0**	**(61.0)**
Other assets				
Cash and cash receivables	Multiple	31.3	20.5	10.8
Receivables from insurance business	Multiple	72.4	72.4	-
Fixed assets	Multiple	15.2	-	15.2
Other receivables	Multiple	1.4	1.4	-
Other assets	Multiple	4.8	4.8	-
Total other assets		**125.1**	**99.1**	**26.0**
Total market-consistent value of assets		**597.1**	**632.1**	**(35.0)**

The statutory amounts shown above are consistent with the Company's audited statutory financial statements as of December 31, 2023. The Company's statutory financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation, Art. 957 to 962a Code of Obligations and the relevant insurance supervision law, particularly the Insurance Supervision Ordinance and the Insurance Supervision Ordinance – FINMA. The Company recognized and valued assets and liabilities for SST purposes in accordance with FINMA Circular 2017/3 (Swiss Solvency Test (SST)) and with the FINMA guidelines for preparing the SST report 2024.

In the table above, fixed maturity investments, equities 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, 2023.

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. As of

December 31, 2023, the Company mainly 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 for statutory reporting.

- *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, 2023 is $26.6 million below their current market value.
- *Real Estate:* The Company owns a mixed-use real estate in Zug valued at $26.0 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, 2023, 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, 2023 and 2022 is shown in the following table:

Insurance reserves as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)

	2023	2022
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	441.7	421.0
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	(127.1)	(119.4)
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, net	**314.6**	**301.6**
Unearned premium, gross	35.0	44.1
Unearned premium, ceded	(11.3)	(15.2)
Unearned premium, net	**23.7**	**28.9**
Equalization reserve	**31.3**	**31.8**
Total insurance reserve, net	**369.6**	**362.3**

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, 2023:

Liabilities used for solvency purposes as of December 31, 2023 ($ m's)				
	Original Currency	**Statutory Balance Sheet**	**SST Balance Sheet**	**Difference**
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	Multiple	441.7	395.3	46.4
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	Multiple	(127.1)	(112.2)	(14.9)
Market value margin	$	-	16.9	(16.9)
Unearned premium, gross	Multiple	35.0	(4.1)	39.1
Unearned premium, ceded	Multiple	(11.3)	5.1	(16.4)
Equalization reserve	$	31.3	-	31.3
Other long-term debt	CHF	17.9	17.9	-
Insurance payables	Multiple	25.8	25.8	-
Accrued liabilities	Multiple	3.4	3.4	-
Other payables	Multiple	8.2	7.1	1.1
Total liabilities		**424.9**	**355.2**	**69.7**

The Company does not have any major risk concentrations on the liability side. Its direct 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 of the valuation date of December 31, 2023:

- 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, 2023, the equalization reserves amounted to $31.3 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 market value margin was quantified using the FCM.

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, 2023 and 2022 is shown in the following table:

Statutory own funds (shareholders' equity) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)		
	2023	**2022**
Share capital	10.1	10.1
Capital reserve from tax capital contributions	161.0	141.0
Other statutory capital reserve	100.9	100.9
Retained earnings and net loss	(99.8)	(64.0)
Total statutory own funds	**172.2**	**188.0**

The total shareholder's equity decreased from $188.0 million as of December 31, 2022 to $172.2 million as of December 31, 2023. On December 12, 2023, AWHI contributed an amount of $20.0 million (CHF 17.6 million) to the Company's capital.

The aggregate composition of the risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 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, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)			
	2023	**2022 restated**	**Difference**
Total investments	533.0	500.5	32.5
Total other assets	99.1	97.8	1.3
Total market-consistent value of assets	**632.1**	**598.3**	**33.8**
Total best estimate provision for liabilities	391.2	381.9	9.3
Total reinsurers' share of liabilities	(107.1)	(107.1)	-
Market value margin	16.9	13.6	3.3
Total insurance technical liabilities	**301.0**	**288.4**	**12.6**
Total other liabilities	54.2	41.4	12.8
Total market-consistent value of liabilities	**355.2**	**329.8**	**25.4**
Risk-bearing capital	**276.9**	**268.5**	**8.4**

The following table contains a reconciliation of statutory own funds and market value risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Risk-bearing capital as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)		
	2023	2022 restated
Total statutory own funds	**172.2**	**188.0**
Re-evaluation of investments	35.0	6.1
Equalization reserves	31.3	31.8
Re-evaluation of technical reserves	54.2	55.7
Re-evaluation of receivables/payables	1.1	0.6
Market value margin	(16.9)	(13.7)
Risk-bearing capital	**276.9**	**268.5**

The risk-bearing capital increased by $8.4 million to $276.9 million in 2023 compared to the restated risk-bearing capital in 2022. The difference relative to statutory capital increased from $80.5 million to $104.7 million from the prior year. The main contributor to the increase in the difference from the prior year was a higher deviation of the market value compared to the cost value of the investments.

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 11 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 according to 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, 2023 and 2022:

Target capital as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)		
Expected shortfall @ 99%	**2023**	**2022 restated**
Insurance risk	(143.5)	(141.5)
Market risk	(44.7)	(31.4)
Credit risk	(13.1)	(13.1)
Diversification credit	42.2	34.6
Effect of scenarios on target capital	(3.9)	-
Total	**(163.0)**	**(151.4)**
Expected Results		
Insurance result	6.7	5.8
Financial result	3.7	3.4
Target capital	**(152.6)**	**(142.1)**

The target capital increased by $10.5 million or 7% between year-end 2022 and 2023. The target capital at both valuation dates excludes the market value margin. The single largest contributor was the increase in market risk of $13.3 million (42%), which was primarily the result of greater interest rate risk exposure due to the rise in the duration of the U.S. government bond portfolio. The increase in insurance risk was $2.0 million or 1% and is driven by various offsetting movements which are discussed in detail in the below section related to insurance risk. A scenario for concentration risk from U.S. government bonds was included in the target capital for the first time, and contributed $3.9 million. 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, 2023 and 2022:

Market risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)			
Market Risk (Expected shortfall @ 99%)		**2023**	**2022**
Interest rate risk		(38.1)	(14.8)
	Interest rate CHF	*(0.4)*	*(0.4)*
	Interest rate EUR	*(8.8)*	*(6.2)*
	Interest rate USD	*(44.8)*	*(19.0)*
	Interest rate GBP	*(2.8)*	*(2.2)*
Spreads		(6.3)	(6.6)
FX-risk total		(29.5)	(31.1)
Equity		(25.4)	(22.2)
Real estate		(5.1)	(5.1)
Diversification		59.7	48.5
Total		**(44.7)**	**(31.4)**

The largest driver of the increase in market risk was the rise in USD interest rate risk. The increase was the result of an increase in the duration of the U.S. government bond portfolio.

Components of Insurance Risk:

The table below shows the components of insurance risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Insurance Risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)		
Insurance Risk (ES @ 99%)	**2023**	**2022**
Reserve risk – attritional	(73.5)	(61.0)
Individual events - prior years	(37.4)	(59.8)
Premium risk – attritional	(44.1)	(28.0)
Individual events - current year	(80.8)	(87.8)
Natural catastrophe events	(92.9)	(86.7)
Diversification	185.2	181.9
Total insurance risk	**(143.5)**	**(141.5)**

The largest increase and decrease were in attritional premium risk and prior year events, respectively. Attritional premium risk increased as a result of greater volatility in the Company's exposure to smaller losses. The reduction in risk from prior year events reflects a decrease in their forecast frequency and severity. In 2023, the Company paid down reserves on several prior year large events, resulting in their inclusion within attritional reserve risk. The risk from natural catastrophe events, the largest contributor to the Company's target capital, rose as result of greater exposures. The change in the discount benefit, which rose substantially at year-end 2022, did not increase materially in 2023.

The increase in the diversification credit is an outcome of the aggregation methodology of the FCM. In aggregate, these movements drove a net increase in insurance risk of $2.0 million. The following table shows a comparison of the SST ratio components as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The target capital at year-end 2022 has been restated to exclude the market value margin, for consistency with year-end 2023.

Solvency as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 ($ m's)		
	2023	2022 restated
Target capital	**(152.6)**	**(142.1)**
Risk-bearing capital	**276.9**	**268.5**
SST Ratio	**181.5%**	**189.0%**

The decrease in the SST ratio from 2022 to 2023 reflects an increase in target capital of $10.5 million (7%), partially offset by growth in risk-bearing capital of $8.4 million (3%).

The current information about solvency (risk-bearing capital, target capital) corresponds to the information which the Company has submitted to FINMA.

Appendices

Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates

Financial situation report: quantitative template "Performance Solo NL"

Currency: USD or annual report currency
Amounts stated in millions

		Total		Direct Swiss business: Fire, natural hazards, property damage		Direct Swiss business: General third-party liability		Direct Swiss business: Other branches		Direct non-Swiss business: Total	
		2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
1	Gross premiums	131.9	143.5	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	39.3	32.1
2	Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	(41.4)	(34.4)	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	(28.7)	(20.9)
3	**Premiums for own account (1 + 2)**	**90.5**	**109.1**	**(0.1)**	-	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**10.6**	**11.2**
4	Change in unearned premium reserves	1.9	9.1	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.6	1.7	7.7
5	Reinsurers' share of change in unearned premium reserves	(0.7)	(3.9)	-	0.3	-	-	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(3.8)
6	**Premiums earned for own account (3 + 4 + 5)**	**91.7**	**114.3**	**(0.1)**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**12.2**	**15.1**
7	Other income from insurance business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Total income from underwriting business (6 + 7)**	**91.7**	**114.3**	**(0.1)**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**12.2**	**15.1**
9	Payments for insurance claims (gross)	(79.5)	(136.8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15.0)	(17.4)
10	Reinsurers' share of payments for insurance claims	12.0	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	12.8
11	Change in technical provisions	(64.5)	(15.4)	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(13.9)	(12.6)
12	Reinsurers' share of change in technical provisions	14.8	7.8	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	8.9	9.5
13	Change in technical provisions for unit-linked life insurance										
14	**Expenses for insurance claims for own account (9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13)**	**(117.2)**	**(126.5)**	-	**-**	**-**	**(0.1)**	**(0.6)**	**(0.2)**	**(11.9)**	**(7.7)**
15	Acquisition and administration expenses	(25.5)	(30.1)	-	-	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(5.7)	(6.0)
16	Reinsurers' share of acquisition and administration expenses	9.6	7.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	8.4	6.1
17	**Acquisition and administration expenses for own account (15 + 16)**	**(15.9)**	**(22.7)**	-	-	**(0.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**	**2.7**	**0.1**
18	Other underwriting expenses for own account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
19	**Total expenses from underwriting business (14 + 17 + 18) (non-life insurance only)**	**(133.1)**	**(149.2)**	**-**	**-**	**(0.1)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.7)**	**(0.3)**	**(9.2)**	**(7.6)**
20	Investment income	9.0	17.8								
21	Investment expenses	(10.9)	(13.0)								
22	**Net investment income (20 + 21)**	**(1.9)**	**4.8**								
23	Capital and interest income from unit-linked life insurance	-	-								
24	Other financial income	-	-								
25	Other financial expenses	-	-								
26	**Operating result (8 + 14 + 17 + 18 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25)**	**(43.3)**	**(30.1)**								
27	Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities	(0.5)	(0.6)								
28	Other income	-	-								
29	Other expenses	5.0	(5.5)								
30	Extraordinary income/expenses	-	-								
31	**Profit / loss before taxes (26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30)**	**(38.8)**	**(36.2)**								
32	Direct taxes	(0.6)	0.4								
33	**Profit / loss (31 + 32)**	**(39.4)**	**(35.8)**								

Financial situation report: quantitative template "Performanc

		Indirect business											
		Personal accident		Motor		Marine, aviation, transport		Property		Casualty		Miscellaneous	
		2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
1	Gross premiums	0.1	0.1	15.6	13.0	-	-	54.3	73.1	7.6	8.1	14.4	16.6
2	Reinsurers' share of gross premiums	-	-	(0.6)	(0.6)	-	-	(10.9)	(10.0)	-	-	(0.9)	(2.7)
3	**Premiums for own account (1 + 2)**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**15.0**	**12.4**	**-**	**-**	**43.4**	**63.1**	**7.6**	**8.1**	**13.5**	**13.9**
4	Change in unearned premium reserves	-	-	(0.3)	2.8	-	-	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(0.2)	0.9	(0.7)
5	Reinsurers' share of change in unearned premium reserves	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)	0.2
6	**Premiums earned for own account (3 + 4 + 5)**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**14.8**	**15.2**	**-**	**-**	**42.5**	**61.7**	**6.8**	**7.9**	**14.1**	**13.4**
7	Other income from insurance business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Total income from underwriting business (6 + 7)**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**14.8**	**15.2**	**-**	**-**	**42.5**	**61.7**	**6.8**	**7.9**	**14.1**	**13.4**
9	Payments for insurance claims (gross)	-	-	(5.3)	(7.4)	-	-	(48.2)	(92.8)	(2.0)	(4.0)	(9.0)	(15.2)
10	Reinsurers' share of payments for insurance claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.5	-	-	1.3	3.6
11	Change in technical provisions	-	-	(5.4)	(8.5)	-	-	(27.4)	0.5	(2.9)	(1.0)	(14.0)	6.7
12	Reinsurers' share of change in technical provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	(0.2)	-	-	3.7	(1.7)
13	Change in technical provisions for unit-linked life insurance												
14	**Expenses for insurance claims for own account (9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13)**	**-**	**-**	**(10.7)**	**(15.9)**	**-**	**-**	**(71.1)**	**(91.0)**	**(4.9)**	**(5.0)**	**(18.0)**	**(6.6)**
15	Acquisition and administration expenses	-	-	(3.7)	(2.7)	-	-	(9.1)	(13.6)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(4.9)	(5.3)
16	Reinsurers' share of acquisition and administration expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.8
17	**Acquisition and administration expenses for own account (15 + 16)**	**-**	**-**	**(3.7)**	**(2.7)**	**-**	**-**	**(8.3)**	**(13.2)**	**(1.8)**	**(2.1)**	**(4.6)**	**(4.5)**
18	Other underwriting expenses for own account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	**Total expenses from underwriting business (14 + 17 + 18) (non-life insurance only)**	**-**	**-**	**(14.4)**	**(18.6)**	**-**	**-**	**(79.4)**	**(104.2)**	**(6.7)**	**(7.1)**	**(22.6)**	**(11.1)**
20	Investment income												
21	Investment expenses												
22	**Net investment income (20 + 21)**												
23	Capital and interest income from unit-linked life insurance												
24	Other financial income												
25	Other financial expenses												
26	**Operating result (8 + 14 + 17 + 18 + 22 + 23 + 24 + 25)**												
27	Interest expenses for interest-bearing liabilities												
28	Other income												
29	Other expenses												
30	Extraordinary income/expenses												
31	**Profit / loss before taxes (26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30)**												
32	Direct taxes												
33	**Profit / loss (31 + 32)**												

Financial situation report: quantitative template
"Simplified SST Balance Sheet Solo"

Currency: USD or currency for SST reporting

Amounts stated in millions

Notes:
'- In the "Ref. date previous period" column, enter the SST balance sheet figures as of January 1, 2023 published in the financial condition report for the fiscal year 2022.
'- In the column "Adjustments previous period", the *changes* ("restatements") of the SST balance sheet as of January 1, 2023 due to the revised ISO as of January 1, 2024 are to be entered. Generally, this only concerns the value of the market value margin in the SST 2023.
'- In the column "Ref. date reporting year" the figures in the SST balance sheet as of January 1, 2024 based on the ISO revised as of January 1, 2024 are to be shown.

		Ref. date previous period	Adjustments previous period	Ref. date reporting year
Market conform value of investments	Real estate	26.7		26.0
	Participations			
	Fixed-income securities	398.6		422.0
	Loans			
	Mortgages			
	Equities	32.5		32.9
	Other investments	**42.7**		**52.1**
	Collective investment schemes	38.9		49.2
	Alternative investments			
	Structured products			
	Other investments	3.8		2.9
	Total investments	**500.5**		**533.0**
Market conform value of other assets	Financial investments from unit-linked life insurance			
	Receivables from derivative financial instruments			
	Deposits made under assumed reinsurance contracts			
	Cash and cash equivalents	31.0		20.5
	Reinsurers' share of best estimate of provisions for insurance liabilities			
	Direct insurance: life insurance business (excluding unit linked life insurance)			
	Reinsurance: life insurance business (excluding unit linked life insurance)			
	Direct insurance: non-life insurance business	95.5		101.7
	Direct insurance: health insurance business			
	Reinsurance: non-life insurance business	11.6		5.4
	Reinsurance: health insurance business			
	Direct insurance: other business			
	Reinsurance: other business			
	Direct insurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Reinsurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Fixed assets			
	Deferred acquisition costs			
	Intangible assets			
	Receivables from insurance business	63.6		72.4
	Other receivables	0.7		1.4
	Other assets	2.5		4.8
	Unpaid share capital			
	Accrued assets			
	Total other assets	**204.9**		**206.2**
Total market conform value of assets	Total market conform value of assets	705.4		739.2

		Ref. date previous period	Adjustments previous period	Ref. date reporting year
Market conform value of liabilities (including unit linked life insurance)	Best estimate of provisions for insurance liabilities			
	Direct insurance: life insurance business (excluding unit linked life insurance)			
	Reinsurance: life insurance business (excluding unit linked life insurance)			
	Direct insurance: non-life insurance business	151.4		157.3
	Direct insurance: health insurance business			
	Reinsurance: non-life insurance business	230.5		233.9
	Reinsurance: health insurance business			
	Direct insurance: other business			
	Reinsurance: other business			
	Best estimate of provisions for unit-linked life insurance liabilities			
	Direct insurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Reinsurance: unit-linked life insurance business			
	Market value margin		13.6	16.9
Market conform value of other liabilities	Non-technical provisions	2.1		
	Interest-bearing liabilities	16.8		17.9
	Liabilities from derivative financial instruments			
	Deposits retained on ceded reinsurance			
	Liabilities from insurance business	18.1		25.8
	Other liabilities	4.3		7.1
	Accrued liabilities			3.4
	Subordinated debts			
Total market conform value of liabilities	Total market conform value of liabilities	423.2	13.6	462.3

		Ref. date previous period	Adjustments previous period	Ref. date reporting year
	Market conform value of assets minus market conform value of liabilities	282.2	(13.6)	276.9

Financial situation report: quantitative template "Solvency Solo"

Notes: '- In the column "Ref. date previous period" the SST 2023 figures published in the financial condition report for the fiscal year 2022 are to be entered. '- In the column "Adjustments previous period", the *changes* ("restatements") in the SST 2023 figures due to the revised ISO as of January 1, 2024 are to be entered. '- In the column "Ref. date reporting year" the SST 2024 figures according to the revised ISO as of January 1, 2024 are to be shown. '- Line "Market value margin and other effects on the target capital": Since based on the revised ISO the market value margin is to be included in the liabilities of the SST balance sheet only the other effects on the target capital but not the market value margin are to be shown in the line "Market value margin and other effects on the target capital" for the column "Ref. date reporting year". In the column "Adjustments previous period", the *changes* ("restatements") in the SST 2023 figures due to the revised ISO as of January 1, 2024 are to be entered. These changes include the market value margin, which for the revised SST 2023 figures is no longer to be reported in the line "Market value margin and other effects on the target capital".	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 RBC	Market conform value of assets minus market conform value of liabilities	282.2	(13.6)	276.9
	Deductions			
	Tier 1 risk-absorbing capital instruments (RAC) counted towards core capital			
	Core capital	282.2		276.9
	Supplementary capital			
	RBC	282.2	(13.6)	276.9

		Ref. date previous period in USD millions	Adjustments previous period in USD millions	Ref. date reporting year in USD millions
Derivation of target capital	Underwriting risk	141.5		143.5
	Market risk	31.3		44.7
	Diversification effects	(34.6)		(42.2)
	Credit risk	13.1		13.1
	Market value margin and other effects on target capital	4.4	(13.6)	(6.5)
	Target capital	155.7	(13.6)	152.6

	Ref. date previous period in %	Adjustments previous period in %	Ref. date reporting year in %
SST ratio	189.0%		181.5%

Report of the Statutory Auditor

Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Zug

Report of the statutory auditor
to the General Meeting

on the financial statements 2023

Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Zug

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Allied World Assurance Company, AG (the Company), which comprise the Statutory Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023, and the Statutory Income Statement for the year then ended, and Notes to Statutory Financial Statements, including significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm the existence of an internal control system that has been designed, pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Directors, for the preparation of the financial statements.

We further confirm that the proposed Appropriation of Deficit complies with Swiss law and the Company’s articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

/s/ Beat Walter	/s/ Nicolas Stadler
Beat Walter	Nicolas Stadler
Licensed audit expert Auditor in charge	Licensed audit expert

Zürich, 24 April 2024

Enclosures:

- Financial statements (Statutory Balance Sheet, Statutory Income Statement and Notes to Statutory Financial Statements)
- Proposed Appropriation of Deficit

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY, AG

SWISS STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ending December 31, 2023

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Management Report 2023

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 2023

The Company reported a net loss after taxes of USD 35.8 million in 2023 compared to a net loss of USD 39.4 million in 2022. The Company wrote similar risks as in 2022 and gross written premium in 2023 totaled USD 143.5 million, of which USD 32.6 million (or 22.7%) was written in direct insurance business and USD 110.9 million (or 77.3%) was written in assumed reinsurance business. Gross written premium in assumed reinsurance business increased by USD 19.0 million compared to prior year. The direct insurance business reported a decrease of USD 7.4 million compared to prior year. Net premiums earned totaled USD 114.3 million, which was an increase of USD 22.5 million (or 24.6%) compared to prior year and was mainly driven by the assumed reinsurance business.

The Company reported a combined ratio of 130.5% in 2023 compared to 145.0% in 2022. As in the prior year, the main drivers for the combined ratio were net losses and loss expenses. In 2023, net losses and loss expenses were USD 118.5 million in assumed reinsurance business and USD 8.0 million in direct insurance business. The catastrophe losses in 2023 in the Swiss assumed reinsurance business mainly resulted from current year losses due to the Turkey and Morocco earthquakes, European hailstorms and prior year reserve strengthenings. The net loss ratio in 2023 was 110.7% compared to 127.5% in 2022.

Net acquisition costs of USD 10.0 million and USD 7.5 million were incurred in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Administrative expenses increased by USD 4.2 million to USD 12.7 million in 2023 compared to USD 8.5 million in 2022 and mainly consisted of personnel expenses, other administrative expenses and depreciation. The expense ratio was 19.9% in 2023 compared to 17.4% in 2022. The increase was driven by higher net acquisition costs and administrative expenses. The total (re)insurance activities resulted in an underwriting loss of USD 34.9 million in 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, total assets were USD 735.6 million and total liabilities were USD 563.5 million; gross reserves for losses and loss expenses were USD 441.7 million; unearned premium reserves, gross were USD 35.0 million; and equalization reserves were USD 31.3 million. The Company maintains tied assets in the amount of USD 232.5 million as of year-end 2023 to support direct insurance liabilities. The total portfolio of fixed maturity investments of USD 416.5 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 2023 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 both 2023 2022. Investments in asset-backed securities decreased from USD 3.9 million in 2022 to USD 2.9 million in 2023. The performance of the investment portfolio was in line with management's expectations for the year.

Total shareholder's equity decreased from USD 188.0 million as of December 31, 2022 to USD 172.2 million as of December 31, 2023. On December 12, 2023, the Holding Company contributed an amount of USD 20.0 million (CHF 17.6 million) to the Company's capital.

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.

Hamas-Israel conflict

On October 7, 2023, Hamas-led Palestinian militant groups launched a land, sea and air assault on Israel from the Gaza strip. This has resulted in war between those Hamas-led Palestinian militant groups and Israeli military forces. These ongoing operations have led to casualties, significant dislocation of the population, damage to infrastructure and disruption to economic activity in the region. To date there has been no significant financial impact in relation to the conflict on the Company.

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 aforementioned geopolitical events. The hard insurance market in recent years has allowed the Company to accumulate sufficient reserves. However, the Company continues to monitor the situation closely.

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's objective is to manage its core business, to maximize profitability and increase shareholder's funds through future market cycles. In addition, the Company seeks to develop a selected number of initiatives to expand its geographic distribution and product mix, with a focus on profitable growth.

Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Statutory Balance Sheet

as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

		2023		2022	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**Notes**	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
ASSETS					
Real estate		10,801	9,248	11,108	10,343
Fixed maturity investments		402,774	344,855	362,851	337,851
Equity securities		20,000	17,124	20,000	18,622
Other investments	**3**	38,425	32,899	39,427	36,710
Reinsurance funds held		35,734	30,595	27,549	25,651
Cash and cash equivalents		31,361	26,852	76,444	71,177
Reinsurance recoverable	**6**	138,474	118,561	134,606	125,332
Fixed assets		15,183	12,999	15,614	14,538
Insurance balances receivable	**4**	36,741	31,458	36,043	33,559
Other receivables	**5**	1,390	1,190	739	688
Other assets		605	518	135	126
Accrued assets		4,158	3,557	2,373	2,209
Total assets		**735,646**	**629,856**	**726,889**	**676,806**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Reserves for losses and loss expenses	**6**	441,735	378,214	420,986	391,980
Unearned premium reserves	**6**	34,952	29,926	44,101	41,062
Equalization reserve	**6**	31,291	26,791	31,803	29,612
Interest-bearing liabilities		17,957	15,375	16,835	15,675
Insurance balances payable	**4**	25,846	22,130	18,129	16,880
Other payables	**5**	8,192	7,014	4,936	4,596
Accrued liabilities		3,483	2,982	2,114	1,968
Total liabilities		**563,456**	**482,432**	**538,904**	**501,773**
Shareholder's equity					
Share capital	**7**	10,112	10,000	10,112	10,000
Statutory capital reserve					
Statutory capital reserves from tax capital contribution		160,953	151,794	140,953	134,234
Other statutory capital reserves		100,877	99,758	100,877	99,758
Total statutory capital reserves	**7**	**261,830**	**251,552**	**241,830**	**233,992**
Retained deficit and net loss					
Carried forward		(63,957)	(82,022)	(24,524)	(31,275)
Net loss		(35,795)	(32,106)	(39,433)	(37,684)
Total retained deficit and net loss	**7**	**(99,752)**	**(114,128)**	**(63,957)**	**(68,959)**
Total shareholder's equity	**7**	**172,190**	**147,424**	**187,985**	**175,033**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**735,646**	**629,856**	**726,889**	**676,806**

Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Statutory Income Statement

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

for the years ended December 31, (in 000's)	Notes	2023 USD	2023 CHF	2022 USD	2022 CHF
Gross written premium		143,489	128,700	131,901	126,050
Premium ceded		(34,418)	(30,870)	(41,323)	(39,490)
Net written premium		**109,071**	**97,830**	**90,578**	**86,560**
Change in reserves for unearned premium, gross		9,149	8,206	1,924	1,839
Change in reserves for unearned premium, ceded		(3,904)	(3,501)	(725)	(693)
Net premium earned		**114,316**	**102,535**	**91,777**	**87,706**
Total technical income from insurance activities	**8**	**114,316**	**102,535**	**91,777**	**87,706**
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross		(136,776)	(122,679)	(79,530)	(76,002)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded		17,868	16,027	11,981	11,449
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross		(15,878)	(14,242)	(62,000)	(59,250)
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded		7,769	6,968	14,866	14,207
Change in equalization reserve		512	459	(2,374)	(2,269)
Net losses and loss expenses		**(126,505)**	**(113,467)**	**(117,057)**	**(111,865)**
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross		(30,098)	(26,996)	(25,534)	(24,402)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded		7,387	6,626	9,544	9,121
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**9**	**(22,711)**	**(20,370)**	**(15,990)**	**(15,281)**
Total technical expenses from insurance activities		**(149,216)**	**(133,837)**	**(133,047)**	**(127,146)**
Investment income	**10**	17,781	15,948	8,977	8,579
Investment expenses	**10**	(12,985)	(11,647)	(10,859)	(10,377)
Investment result		**4,796**	**4,301**	**(1,882)**	**(1,798)**
Total operating result		**(30,104)**	**(27,001)**	**(43,152)**	**(41,238)**
Interest expense		(628)	(563)	(533)	(509)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain		(5,461)	(4,899)	4,886	4,669
Net loss before tax		**(36,193)**	**(32,463)**	**(38,799)**	**(37,078)**
Direct tax benefit (expense)		398	357	(634)	(606)
Net loss		**(35,795)**	**(32,106)**	**(39,433)**	**(37,684)**

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, 2023 and December 31, 2022. The income statement reflects the results of operations for the years ending December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies

The Company's Statutory Financial Statements are presented in accordance with the Swiss accounting and financial reporting legislation, Art. 957 to 962a 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 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	**2023**	**2022**
Year-end rate	0.8562	0.9311
Annual average rate	0.8969	0.9556

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, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Other investments	**2023**		**2022**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Asset-backed securities	2,909	2,491	3,911	3,642
Equity investment funds	35,516	30,408	35,516	33,068
Total Other investments	**38,425**	**32,899**	**39,427**	**36,710**

4. Insurance balances receivable and payable

The following tables show the current insurance balances receivable and payable as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Insurance balances receivable	**2023**		**2022**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Receivables from intermediaries *	34,289	29,358	31,599	29,421
Receivables from (re)insurance companies	2,100	1,798	2,568	2,391
Receivables from group companies	352	302	1,876	1,747
Total Insurance balances receivable	**36,741**	**31,458**	**36,043**	**33,559**

Insurance balances payable	**2023**		**2022**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Payables to intermediaries *	2,342	2,005	3,302	3,074
Payables to (re)insurance companies	5,867	5,023	4,131	3,846
Payables to group companies	17,637	15,102	10,696	9,960
Total Insurance balances payable	**25,846**	**22,130**	**18,129**	**16,880**

* 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, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Other receivables	**2023**		**2022**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Receivables from third parties	318	272	144	134
Receivables from shareholder	128	109	120	111
Receivables from related parties	944	809	475	443
Total other receivables	**1,390**	**1,190**	**739**	**688**

Other payables	**2023**		**2022**	
as of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Payables to third parties	6,421	5,497	1,354	1,261
Payables to shareholder	518	444	3,191	2,971
Payables to related parties	1,253	1,073	391	364
Total other payables	**8,192**	**7,014**	**4.936**	**4,596**

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, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

as of December 31, (in 000's)	**2023**		**2022**	
	USD	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	441,735	378,214	420,986	391,980
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	(127,162)	(108,876)	(119,391)	(111,165)
Reserves for losses and loss expenses, net	**314,573**	**269,338**	**301,595**	**280,815**
Unearned premium, gross	34,952	29,926	44,101	41,062
Unearned premium, ceded	(11,312)	(9,685)	(15,216)	(14,167)
Unearned premium, net	**23,640**	**20,241**	**28,885**	**26,895**
Equalization reserve	**31,291**	**26,791**	**31,803**	**29,612**
Total Insurance reserve, net	**369,504**	**316,370**	**362,283**	**337,322**

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 December 16, 2022, the Holding Company contributed an amount of USD 25.0 million (CHF 23.8 million) to the Company's statutory capital reserves of USD 216.8 million (CHF 210.1 million). On December 12, 2023, the Holding Company further contributed an amount of USD 20.0 million (CHF 17.6 million) to the Company's statutory capital. The USD 20.0 million (CHF 17.6 million) have not been authorized as capital reserves from tax capital contribution by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration as of the date of these financial statements.

The following table details movements in shareholder's equity from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2023.

	Share capital		Statutory capital reserves		Retained deficit and net loss		Total shareholder's equity	
(in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Opening balance as of January 1, 2022	**10,112**	**10,000**	**216,830**	**210,149**	**(24,524)**	**(34,267)**	**202,417**	**185,882**
Capital contribution (December 16, 2022)			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**
Capital contribution (December 12, 2023)			20,000	17,560			20,000	17,560
Loss for the year					(35,795)	(32,106)	(35,795)	(32,106)
Foreign exchange revaluation						(13,063)		(13,063)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**10,112**	**10,000**	**261,830**	**251,552**	**(99,752)**	**(114,128**	**172,190**	**147,424**

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, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

	Direct Insurance				**Reinsurance**			
	2023		**2022**		**2023**		**2022**	
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Gross written premium	32,565	29,209	39,929	38,157	110,924	99,491	91,972	87,893
Premium ceded	(21,155)	(18,974)	(28,971)	(27,686)	(13,263)	(11,896)	(12,352)	(11,804)
Net written premium	**11,410**	**10,235**	**10,958**	**10,471**	**97,661**	**87,595**	**79,620**	**76,089**
Change in reserves for unearned premium, gross	8,359	7,497	3,104	2,965	790	709	(1,180)	(1,127)
Change in reserves for unearned premium, ceded	(3,796)	(3,404)	(597)	(570)	(108)	(97)	(128)	(123)
Net premium earned	**15,973**	**14,328**	**13,465**	**12,866**	**98,343**	**88,207**	**78,312**	**74,839**
Total technical income from insurance activities	**15,973**	**14,328**	**13,465**	**12,866**	**98,343**	**88,207**	**78,312**	**74,839**
Losses and loss expenses paid, gross	(17,336)	(15,550)	(15,062)	(14,394)	(119,440)	(107,129)	(64,467)	(61,608)
Losses and loss expenses paid, ceded	12,742	11,430	8,090	7,731	5,126	4,597	3,891	3,718
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, gross	(12,871)	(11,545)	(14,652)	(14,002)	(3,007)	(2,697)	(47,349)	(45,248)
Change in reserves for losses and loss expenses, ceded	9,645	8,650	9,217	8,808	(1,876)	(1,682)	5,649	5,399
Change in equalization reserve	(195)	(174)	(59)	(56)	707	633	(2,315)	(2,213)
Net losses and loss expenses	**(8,015)**	**(7,189)**	**(12,466)**	**(11,913)**	**(118,490)**	**(106,278)**	**(104,591)**	**(99,952)**
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, gross	(6,458)	(5,792)	(6,012)	(5,746)	(23,640)	(21,204)	(19,522)	(18,656)
Acquisition costs and administrative expenses, ceded	6,197	5,558	8,460	8,085	1,190	1,068	1,084	1,036
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**(261)**	**(234)**	**2,448**	**2,339**	**(22,450)**	**(20,136)**	**(18,438)**	**(17,620)**
Total technical expenses from insurance activities	**(8,276)**	**(7,423)**	**(10,018)**	**(9,574)**	**(140,940)**	**(126,414)**	**(123,029)**	**(117,572)**
Underwriting result	**7,697**	**6,905**	**3,447**	**3,292**	**(42,597)**	**(38,207)**	**(44,717)**	**(42,733)**

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, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

	2023		2022	
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Net acquisition costs	9,993	8,963	7,534	7,200
Personnel costs	8,905	7,987	6,593	6,300
Depreciation of real estate (fixed assets)	431	387	431	412
Other admin expenses	3,382	3,033	1,432	1,369
Net acquisition costs and administrative expenses	**22,711**	**20,370**	**15,990**	**15,281**

10. Investment results

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Investment income	2023		2022	
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Accretion of bonds	5,568	4,995	-	-
Interest income	10,411	9,338	7,449	7,118
Dividend income	1,326	1,189	1,060	1,013
Rental income	355	318	339	324
Realized gains on bonds	59	53	-	-
Other investment income	62	55	129	124
Total investment income	**17,781**	**15,948**	**8,977**	**8,579**

The following table shows a breakdown of the investment expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Investment expenses	2023		2022	
for the year ended December 31, (in 000's)	USD	CHF	USD	CHF
Amortization of bonds	-	-	1,108	1,058
Depreciation of real estate	307	275	307	293
Realized losses on bonds	8,934	8,013	3,067	2,931
Other investment expense	3,744	3,359	6,377	6,095
Total investment expenses	**12,985**	**11,647**	**10,859**	**10,377**

11. Supplementary information

	2023		2022	
As of December 31, (in 000's)	**USD**	**CHF**	**USD**	**CHF**
Total pledged assets	25,984	22,247	26,722	24,881
of which subject to a registered mortgage note *	18,204	18,000	18,204	18,000
Tied assets	232,458	199,030	239,005	222,537
Liability due to pension fund	-	-	5	5

* 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 2023 and 2022, the Company did not release hidden reserves.

April 24, 2024

/s/ Edward Moresco
Edward Moresco
Chairman of the Board

/s/ Christoph Murg
Christoph Murg
Managing Director

Allied World Assurance Company, AG

Proposed Appropriation of Deficit

(in USD)

(Proposed by the Board of Directors)

Registered shares eligible for dividends

as of December 31,	**2023**
Eligible shares	10,000

Appropriation of deficit proposed by Board of Directors

as of December 31,	**2023**
Balance carried forward	(63,957,084)
Net loss for the year	(35,795,499)
Deficit to be carried forward	**(99,752,583)**

The Board of Directors proposes to the shareholder at the annual general meeting to carry forward a deficit of USD 99,752,583 as shown in the table above.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

April 24, 2024

/s/ Edward Moresco
Edward Moresco
Chairman of the Board