

Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited

**Financial Condition Report
For the year ended December 31, 2023**



Liberty

Specialty Markets

CONTENT:

Introduction	3
1. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE	4
1.1 Insurer details	4
1.2 Insurance supervisor	4
1.3 Approved auditor	4
1.4 Ownership details	4
1.5 Group structure chart	4
1.6 Insurance business written by line of business and by geographical region	5
1.7 Investment performance	5
1.8 Material income and expenses for the reporting period	6
2. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE.....	7
2.1 Board and senior executive structure, role, responsibility and segregation of responsibilities	7
2.2 Remuneration policy	8
2.3 Fitness and proper requirements	8
2.4 Risk management and solvency self-assessment	11
2.5 Internal controls	12
2.6 Outsourcing	13
3. RISK PROFILE	15
3.1 Material risks insurer is exposed to during the reporting period	15
3.2 Risk mitigation	15
3.3 Material risk concentrations	15
3.4 Investment in assets in accordance with the prudent person principles of the Code of Conduct	16
3.5 Stress testing and sensitivity analysis to assess material risks	16
4. SOLVENCY VALUATION.....	17
4.1 Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of each asset class	17
4.2 Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of technical provisions	18
4.3 Description of recoverable amounts from reinsurance contracts	19
4.4 Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of other liabilities	19
5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	20
5.1 Eligible capital	20
5.2 Regulatory capital requirements	21
5.3 Approved internal capital model	21
6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	21

Introduction

This Financial Condition Report (“FCR”) has been prepared in accordance with the Bermuda Insurance (Public Disclosure) Rules 2015. The FCR is required by law to be made available to stakeholders on their website to provide both qualitative and quantitative information beyond that required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The FCR addresses business performance, governance approach, capital management and solvency, among other matters.

This report includes the results and discussion of Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited.

All numbers in the report are expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise explicitly stated.

1. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

1.1 Insurer details

Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited (“LSM Bermuda”) was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on October 19, 2006. LSM Bermuda, together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Company”), began underwriting activities in 2007. LSM Bermuda is registered as a Class 4 insurer under The Insurance Act 1978 in Bermuda, related regulations and amendments thereto (the “Bermuda Insurance Act”).

1.2 Insurance supervisor

The Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”) acts as Insurance supervisor for LSM Bermuda. The contact details for the BMA are as follows:

Bermuda Monetary Authority
BMA House
43 Victoria Street
Hamilton HM 12
Bermuda

insuranceinfo@bma.bm
1 (441) 295-5278

1.3 Approved auditor

The approved auditor for LSM Bermuda is Ernst & Young Ltd. The contact details for Ernst & Young Ltd. are as follows:

Ernst & Young Ltd.
3 Bermudiana Road
Hamilton HM 08
Bermuda

Philip Burrill
ernst.young@bm.ey.com
1 (441) 295-7000

1.4 Ownership details

LSM Bermuda was established by an investor group led by Robert Clements, John Clements and 5 private equity firms in December 2006 through a private equity placement of over \$1.03 billion. A further \$300 million private placement investment was completed in July 2009. LSM Bermuda is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Liberty Mutual Holding Company (“Liberty Mutual”). The acquisition of all stock of LSM Bermuda by Liberty Mutual closed on May 1, 2017.

Liberty Mutual is a diversified insurer with operations in 27 countries and economies around the world. Liberty rank 86th on the Fortune 100 list of largest corporations in the U.S. based on 2023 revenue. As of December 31, 2023, Liberty Mutual had \$165.2 billion in consolidated assets, \$140.1 billion in consolidated liabilities, and \$49.4 billion in annual consolidated revenue. Liberty employs more than 45,000 people in over 900 offices throughout the world and offer a wide range of insurance products and services, including personal automobile, homeowners, accident & health, commercial automobile, general liability, property, surety, workers’ compensation, group disability, group life, specialty lines, reinsurance, individual life and annuity products.

1.5 Group structure chart

See [Appendix A](#) for our corporate structure as of December 31, 2023.

1.6 Insurance business written by line of business and by geographical region

The following table summarizes the Company's gross premiums written by line of business for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023		2022	
	Gross premiums	Net premiums	Gross premiums	Net premiums written
Casualty	\$143,251	\$77,690	\$152,492	\$84,936
Property	1,251,435	1,217,249	1,496,363	1,478,566
Specialty Short Tail	213,318	200,588	196,455	188,851
Total	\$1,608,004	\$1,495,527	\$1,845,310	\$1,752,353

The following table shows an analysis of the Company's gross premiums written by geographical location for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

	Gross premiums written	
	2023	2022
United States	\$1,402,336	\$1,664,470
Canada	9,105	7,600
Europe	97,356	123,735
Asia Pacific	9,525	11,954
Latin America	4,320	3,160
Other	85,362	34,391
Total	\$1,608,004	\$1,845,310

1.7 Investment performance

LSM Bermuda's investment strategy is focused on delivering stable investment income and total return with maintaining appropriate portfolio liquidity and credit quality to meet the requirements of insureds, regulators and rating agencies. As such, the Company structures its investment portfolio to support the payment of claims and contingent risk exposures with a portfolio of high quality fixed-income investments with a comparable duration profile.

As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of the investment portfolio of LSM Bermuda totaled \$1,950 million (\$1,780 million as of December 31, 2022) and was split by asset class as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2023	2022
U.S. government and government agency securities	\$315,013	\$263,199
Non-U.S. government securities	776	725
U.S. state and municipal securities	95,722	93,370
Corporate and other securities	893,429	844,711
Residential mortgage-backed securities	247,900	231,378
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	185,212	155,639
Other mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities	210,822	185,433
Total fixed maturity securities	\$1,948,874	\$1,774,455
Equity securities	70	345
Short term investments	9	3,903
Other investments	1,373	1,397
Total investments	\$1,950,326	\$1,780,100

The value of the Company's fixed maturity portfolio fluctuates with, among other factors, changes in the interest rate environment and in overall economic conditions.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, net investment income was derived from the following sources:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Fixed maturity securities	\$66,534	\$53,360
Interest on revolving loan with LMIC	2,028	-
Other investments	(27)	1,452
Cash and cash equivalents	5,587	1,045
Short term investments	381	(20)
Total gross investment income	74,503	55,837
Investment expenses	(5,180)	(4,781)
Net investment income	<u>\$69,323</u>	<u>\$51,056</u>

Net investment income was \$69,323 for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$18,267 or 35.8% from the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to rising interest rates.

The net realized and unrealized investment gain was \$57,828 for the year ended December 31, 2023. In a year of continued volatility, the investment portfolio generated an investment return of 5.9%. The returns were driven primarily from investment income given the higher yields during the year. While the Federal Reserve raised rates by 1.0% this year, the higher yields and tighter spreads mitigated any losses on the portfolio.

1.8 Material income and expenses for the reporting period

The below tables provide summaries of the Company's material income and expenses line items for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenues		
Gross premiums written	\$1,608,004	\$1,845,310
Net investment income	69,323	51,056
Expenses		
Net losses and loss adjustment	925,126	1,294,642
Acquisition expenses	408,768	516,092
General and administrative expenses	10,088	36,526

Gross premiums written year-over-year increased by 9.7%, excluding the quota share agreement for the Auto Physical Damage ("APD") business underwritten by LMIC. Underlying trading conditions remain favorable and LSM Bermuda has continued to deliver strong premium growth in 2023.

The increase was offset by the reduction of our participation share in APD quota share agreement from 30% to 20% effective August 1, 2022. The amendment to the APD agreement resulted in the decrease of gross premiums written by 19.8% or \$282,107 for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year.

Effective January 1, 2024, the share under the Auto Physical Damage reinsurance agreement with LMIC was increased from 20% to 25%.

Net losses and loss adjustments expenses decreased by 28.5% in the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to 2022, primarily driven by the reduced participation share from 30% to 20% in APD quota share agreement with LMIC, contributing \$313,272 to the overall decrease in the net losses and loss adjustments expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year.

Policy acquisition ratio for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was 28.1% and 29.5%, respectively.

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$26,438 in the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to 2022. The general and administrative expenses were higher in prior year primarily due to the recorded allowance for the balances outstanding with counterparties that the Company assessed as doubtful to collect as of December 31, 2022.

2. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

2.1 Board and senior executive structure, role, responsibility and segregation of responsibilities

i. Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) oversees the effective management of the Company’s business and affairs and its responsible for the maintenance of an effective corporate governance framework. As of December 31, 2023 the Board consisted of the following four directors:

Name	Board Position
Steven Horton	Director
Thomas Neumeier	Non-Executive Director
Snjezana Tremblay	Director
Rachel Derry	Non-Executive Director

The Board delegates oversight of certain key areas to its Audit and Risk Management and Investment Committee. The Company also has in place two management committees, Underwriting and Executive committees.

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee oversees the Company’s risk management exposures and makes recommendations to the Board regarding management’s proposals for the risk management framework, Risk Appetite, Key Risk Limits and the use of the Company’s Commercial Insurer Solvency Self-Assessment (CISSA).

The Audit and Risk Management Committee is also responsible for assisting the Board in its oversight of the integrity of the financial statements, regulatory reporting and for reviewing effectiveness of the Company’s internal accounting and financial controls. The Audit and Risk Management Committee is also responsible for oversight and review of both internal and external audit functions.

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee is primarily responsible for overseeing and development of the investment strategy and all significant investing activities. The Investment Committee also monitors compliance of investment portfolios with the policies, guidelines and risk limits.

Management Committees including Executive and Underwriting Committees

Management committees meet at least quarterly to provide a forum for all matters delegated from the Board to be administered in addition to the oversight and execution of matters in accordance with its Playbook. This will include oversight and evaluation of the significant risks to which the Company is exposed.

ii. Senior Executives

The Company’s senior executives assist the Board with its oversight responsibilities by its reporting to the Board on the Company’s business activities. The senior executives also make recommendations to the Board, and are responsible for, the execution of the Company’s strategic plans and objectives. The senior executives are responsible for the respective functions which they head and for ensuring the necessary resources, systems and controls required for the effective execution of the roles and responsibilities of those functions.

Name	Position
Steven Horton	President of Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda
Steven Beadle	Chief Financial Officer
Snjezana Tremblay	Chief Risk and Compliance Officer
Daniel Rance	Chief Underwriting Officer
Alice Blake	Head of Reinsurance
Kai Musson	Head of Claims
Mark D’Amato	Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer for the Liberty Mutual Group

2.2 Remuneration policy

i. Director compensation

The directors are not separately compensated for their Board roles.

ii. Executive compensation

The Company's executive compensation program currently consists of three principal elements: base salaries, annual bonus and long-term incentive compensation. Base salary provides the fixed portion of an executive's compensation and is established largely based on scope of responsibilities and individual and Company performance in the preceding year. Annual bonus and long-term incentive compensation each represent variable compensation and is designed to reward performance consistent with financial and individual operational performance objectives.

iii. Employee compensation

All LSM Bermuda employees receive a fixed-based salary (commensurate with their role, experience, annual performance in the prior year and prevailing market conditions) and annual performance-based bonus. In addition, employees benefit from various plans, including medical and dental insurance, long-term disability insurance and life insurance.

iv. Supplementary/Early retirement schemes

All employees based in Bermuda, receive an amount equal to 10% of their base salaries in respect of a retirement benefit contribution.

2.3 Fitness and proper requirements

i. Description of the Fit and Proper Process in Assessing the Board and Senior Executive

LSM Bermuda ensures that all key functions are fit to provide sound and prudent management through their professional qualifications, knowledge and experience. The Company is guided by various criteria when assessing fitness and propriety of key functions. The most important factors considered by LSM Bermuda include honesty, integrity and reputation, competence and capability and financial soundness.

In order to ensure that board and senior executives are fit, they are recruited giving due regard to the interview requirements, referencing, required skillset, professional and personal background and other checks as required and relevant to the role to be undertaken. Examples of general checks include educational background check and professional qualifications check. In order to ensure that board and senior executives are proper they are subject to a variety of checks at the commencement of their assessments. Examples include identity checks, social media, criminal record and other relevant checks. If the Company is notified or becomes aware of, any circumstances under which any board or senior executive ceases to meet fit and proper criteria, we will perform a further review if necessary. This review may result in a temporary or full suspension of them being able to continue to carry out their function.

ii. Board and Senior Executives qualifications

Steven Horton - President - Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited

Mr. Horton is responsible for the Liberty Specialty Markets (LSM) Bermuda platform, setting and executing strategy in line with the Company's global LSM vision.

Mr. Horton joined Ironshore International in 2008, through the Company's Lloyd's platform, Pembroke Managing Agency Limited. Mr. Horton worked as a primary financial institutions underwriter before transferring to Liberty Specialty Markets Agency (LSMA), formerly known as "Iron-Starr Excess Agency", in 2010. At the Agency, he was initially charged with growing our international business, before being promoted to the Financial Lines manager and subsequently to Chief Executive Officer of

the Agency. Mr. Horton moved into his role as President in late 2018 and oversees the Bermuda platform. Mr. Horton holds a B.A. (Hons) from The University of Westminster and is a Harvard Business School alum.

Steven Beadle - Chief Financial Officer – Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited

Mr. Beadle has more than 25 years' experience in accounting and finance with more than 18 years in the Bermuda insurance industry. Mr. Beadle joined LSM Bermuda in 2008 where he has served as the Financial Controller – Bermuda and the Corporate Controller for the group. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Beadle spent two years with HSBC Insurance responsible for the financial and regulatory reporting of a portfolio of insurance companies. Prior to his move to Bermuda, Mr. Beadle worked in audit and finance roles in London, United Kingdom. Mr. Beadle is a Fellow Member of the Association of the Chartered Certified Accountants, holds a B. A. (Hons) in Economics with Further Mathematical Analysis from the University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom, and holds the Associate in Reinsurance (ARe) and Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter (CPCU) designations through the American Institute for Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters (AICPCU).

Snjezana Tremblay- Chief Risk & Compliance Officer – Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited

Mrs. Tremblay is responsible for overseeing the risk management and compliance framework for Bermuda and LSM West. She joined Ironshore as Group Risk Manager in May 2014 and post Liberty acquisition she held the role of GRS Transformation Strategy & Risk Manager.

Ms. Tremblay has over fifteen years of experience in the industry, with previous roles at Deloitte in both Bermuda and Croatia and holds a Bachelor's Degree in Finance from The University of Zagreb and a Master of Science Degree in Risk Management from New York University – Leonard N. Stern School of Business. She is a Fellow Member of the Association of the Chartered Certified Accountants and a qualified Risk Manager through PRMIA where she serves as a member of PRMIA Education Committee.

Daniel Rance, Chief Underwriting Officer

Mr. Rance has been promoted to the role of Chief Underwriting Officer effective June 1, 2023. Mr. Rance joined the Company in 2010 after gaining experience in actuarial pricing, cat modeling and claims. He transitioned to the underwriting side of the business in 2012, joining the Financial Lines division. Mr. Rance was Head of Financial Lines at Liberty Specialty Markets since 2021. In his role of Chief Underwriting Officer, Mr. Rance is responsible for driving underwriting strategy across all Bermuda lines and enhancing our broker engagement in Bermuda. He holds his BBA, with distinction, from Mount Saint Vincent University and holds the CPCU, RPLU, ARM and ARe designations.

Alice Blake - Head of Reinsurance - Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited

Ms. Blake is responsible for the Liberty Mutual Reinsurance (LM Re) portfolio on the Bermuda platform. Ms. Blake joined LSM Bermuda in April 2019, having transferred from the LSM London office. Ms. Blake joined LSM in London in 2014 as a reinsurance underwriter in Political Risk and Trade Credit classes of business and has 15 years of experience in the industry. Prior to LSM, Ms. Blake held underwriting roles in Political Risks and Trade Credit insurance at XL Insurance Company and Marketform Syndicate in London. Before joining the insurance industry, Ms. Blake worked at BAE systems in the UK, with placements in Australia and Spain. Ms. Blake holds an Advanced Diploma in Insurance (ACII) and a BA(Hons) degree in International Business Studies with Spanish.

Kai Musson - Head of Claims – Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited

Mr. Musson is Head of Bermuda Claims for Liberty Mutual Bermuda. Kai joined the company in May 2020 as Casualty Claims Manager. Mr. Musson is an experienced attorney qualified in Bermuda. Prior to joining the company, he worked in private practice with an international law firm in Bermuda, advising (re)insurers and commercial clients in areas of international transactions, insurance coverage and dispute resolution. In his current role as Head of Claims Bermuda, Mr. Musson maintains oversight of claims handling and resolution on behalf of the Property, General Liability, Healthcare, Financial Lines and Transactional Liability profit centers and leads a dynamic and high performing team of technicians and professionals. In addition to his claims related responsibilities, Mr. Musson also supports the Bermuda platform by providing ad hoc legal counsel as required across an array of subject areas. Mr. Musson holds a BA (Hons) in Political Studies from University of Toronto (Toronto,

Canada), and read law at SOAS University of London (London, England). He completed the Legal Practice Course at the University of Law, formerly known as the College of Law (London, England).

Rachel Derry - Executive Vice President - Liberty Mutual Management (Bermuda) Ltd.

Ms. Derry is responsible for the client service platform and the overall operations of Liberty Mutual Management (Bermuda) Ltd. She joined the Liberty team in 2005 as an Account Manager and now holds the position of Executive Vice President. Ms. Derry oversees her team of qualified accountants who are responsible for managing commercial and captive insurance companies, segregated accounts companies, management companies and investment companies in Bermuda and Vermont. Liberty Mutual Management (Bermuda) Ltd. provides accounting, administration and corporate governance functions for its clients. Ms. Derry is on the education committee of the Bermuda Captive Network and participates in the Bermuda International Long Term Insurers and Reinsurers association.

Prior to working in insurance, Ms. Derry's background was ten years in accountancy practice in the UK. Ms. Derry gained the Certified Accounting Technicians (CAT) designation in 1999 and became a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) in 2001. She was awarded a fellowship in 2006 (FCCA). Since moving to Bermuda and starting work with Liberty, she has obtained an Associate in Risk Management (ARM) designation, Associate in Reinsurance (ARe) designation, and Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter (CPCU) designation through the American Institute for Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters (AICPCU).

Thomas Neumeier - Chief Counsel, North America Specialty - Liberty Mutual Insurance Company

Mr. Neumeier manages a team of attorneys who support Liberty Mutual's ~\$3B North America specialty insurance business. Over the last ten years at Liberty Mutual, Mr. Neumeier has served as counsel to various domestic and international business units, including Major Accounts, Middle Market, Group Benefits and Individual Life, specializing in product development, coverage, litigation, regulatory law and reinsurance matters. Mr. Neumeier also serves as co-chair of the Liberty Mutual Legal Department Pro Bono Program, which offers volunteers various pro bono opportunities spanning housing, social security, immigration and veterans issues. Prior to joining Liberty Mutual in 2013, Mr. Neumeier worked in private practice, defending automobile and medical device manufacturers in product liability litigation across the United States. Mr. Neumeier holds a B.A. (cum laude) from Boston College and a J.D. from Boston College Law School

Mark D'Amato - Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer - Liberty Mutual Group

In his role as Assistant Treasurer, Mr. D'Amato is responsible for the management of overall Group liquidity, ensuring that cash is efficiently managed to maximum investment returns while ensuring all payment obligations are met. In addition, Mr. D'Amato is responsible for effectively managing debt and capital throughout the Group.

Mr. D'Amato has been employed by Liberty Mutual since 1992. Prior to his role as Assistant Treasurer, he served in a variety of roles within the Internal Audit Department as well as financial roles within Personal Lines Insurance and Dover Corporate Treasury. Mr. D'Amato holds a B.S. in Accounting from Bentley University and an M.B.A. from Northeastern University.

2.4 Risk management and solvency self-assessment

- i. Risk management process and procedures to identify, measure, manage and report on risk exposures

Risk Governance

LSM Bermuda views risk management as the responsibility of every employee within the Company. Management believes that all aspects of the Company's business incorporate daily risk decisions. Communicating and outlining the Company's risk appetites and tolerances aids employees in making sound Risk Management decisions. Senior management is responsible for setting the risk appetites and tolerances and communicating this information.

The Company's Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Framework is designed to help the Company engage with risk in a controlled fashion, consistent with available capital and the Board's Risk Appetite, helping generate appropriate returns to meet strategic objectives. It sets out our approach to how we define risk, cascade the risk appetites, the processes for ensuring the appropriate and timely identification, reporting, monitoring and management of risk and capital.

The ERM Framework is based on the industry leading practice "three lines of defence" model. Under this model, management, functional leaders and risk owners ("first line" of defence) have responsibility for the day-to-day ERM framework. Risk Management, Compliance, and policies represent the "second line" of defence. The Audit Committee, Internal and External Audit that provide independent assurance represent the "third line" of defence. Senior Management has ownership and oversight roles to ensure that Risk Management practices are made a priority and help ensure stated tolerances and appetites are adhered to.

LSM Bermuda also has its own Board of Directors, including an Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee ("ARMC") and Investment Committee ("IC"). The ARMC, in particular, is responsible for discussing and reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's ERM framework. The CRCO facilitates and co-ordinates Risk Management activity for LSM Bermuda and reports to the ARMC accordingly. The CRCO is also a member of the LSM Bermuda Board.

Risk Appetite and Tolerances

Risk Appetite is expressed as a target range of each risk category within the Risk Register, set by the Board to assist LSM Bermuda in meeting its strategic objectives. The Board Risk Appetite statements are reviewed at least annually and may be revised at any point in the year in response to an actual or projected change in strategy, or business planning, subject to Board approval.

Risk Reporting

Risk Management leverages the output of the monitoring processes performed by the first line to provide periodic updates to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and the Board. The CRCO is responsible for reporting the actual risk position against the Board risk appetite to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and Board via the CRCO Report, which also identifies any breaches, their cause, impact and means of rectification.

- ii. Risk management and solvency self-assessment implementation

Risk Management is implemented and integrated into the operations through risk management processes, procedures and risk mitigating controls. Risk mitigating controls are reviewed by Risk Management to ensure their effectiveness and provide recommendations for any actions as necessary. Risk Management is responsible for completing the Commercial Insurer's Solvency Self-Assessment ("CISSA"). The main purpose is to ensure that LSM Bermuda assesses all the risks inherent to its business and determine the corresponding capital needs.

- iii. Relationship between the solvency self-assessment, solvency needs, and capital and risk management systems

The solvency self-assessment outlines the quality and quantity of capital needed to support LSM Bermuda's business goals. The solvency self-assessment seeks to identify and measure all material risks. Our ERM Framework outlines the level of Board approved risk appetite and tolerances for each category of risk, ensures risks are managed within its defined risk appetite and tolerances and ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and reward is achieved. LSM Bermuda seeks to provide an optimal return (maximizing returns within the given risk appetite) while preserving its capital at a level that is consistent with its business plan and risk appetite. The appropriate level of capital is determined by multiple factors including regulatory capital requirements, the business environment, conditions in the financial markets and assessments of potential future losses due to adverse changes in our business and market environments.

iv. Solvency self-assessment approval process

The solvency self-assessment reports are prepared by the Risk Management team in consultation with the relevant functions and business units. After review by the CRO, the assessment report is provided to the Board for the approval emphasising significant changes during the year, and any current or emerging risk exposures.

2.5 Internal controls

i. Internal control system

LSM Bermuda has systems, processes and procedures to ensure accurate, timely and secure reporting, and adherence with applicable laws and regulations.

LSM Bermuda utilizes the internal control model that comprises three lines of defense. The three lines of defense addresses how specific duties related to risk and control are assigned and managed within the organization. The three separate lines of defense are organized in the framework developed by the Institute of Internal Auditors (“IIA”) and each line performs the following activities:

Functions that own and manage risk and control (front line operating management):

The majority of employees comprise the first line of defense. Senior management has responsibility setting the organization’s objectives, defining strategies to achieve those objectives, and establishing governance structures. Operational management identifies, assesses, controls, and mitigates risks, guiding the development and implementation of internal policies and procedures and ensuring that activities are consistent with goals and objectives. Managers design and implement detailed policies and procedures that serve as controls and supervise execution of those procedures by their employees.

Functions that monitor risk and control in support of management (Risk Management and Compliance functions):

Risk Management assists risk owners in defining the target risk exposure and reporting adequate risk-related information throughout the organization. Beyond this, Risk Management work with control owners to facilitate the attestation process and ensure that controls are designed and operating effectively. Partially ineffective or ineffective controls are challenged by the Risk Management function and must be actioned by control owners. The Compliance Function monitors various specific risks such as noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The function that provides independent assurance to the Board and senior management concerning the effectiveness of management of risk and control (Internal Audit): Internal Audit provides senior management and the Audit and Risk Management Committee with assurance based on independence and objectivity. Internal Audit provides assurance on the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal controls, including the manner in which the first and second lines of defense achieve risk management and control objectives. The Internal Controls team within the Internal Audit function provides independent testing of management’s controls.

ii. Compliance function

LSM Bermuda is committed to complying with all laws that govern our business and expect every employee to follow the law in their day-to-day business dealings. To ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, Compliance department assists with setting various policies, procedures and guidelines. The Compliance department also provides trainings to help employees stay abreast of increasing laws and regulations. The Liberty Global Compliance and Ethics (“GC&E”) team monitors the adherence to the Company’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. All material violations are reported to the Board and rectified accordingly. A Whistleblower Hotline is available which may be contacted on an anonymous nature. Calls to the hotline are reported through the GC&E chain and the board as required.

iii. Internal audit function and its independence and objectivity when conducting its functions

The mission of the Internal Audit function is to provide independent and objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value to support the Company’s strategic objective and improve its operations. The purpose is to enhance and protect organizational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight. Internal Audit assists the Company in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and control processes.

Consistent with the organization's needs, the Company develops and executes a flexible, risk-based audit plan to determine the priorities of the Internal Audit activity. Risks considered when building the audit plan include financial, operational, compliance, strategic and reputational risks. Internal Audit is also responsible for auditing information systems and the controls embedded within those systems to support organizational processes and goals. Audits are designed to ensure that LSM Bermuda is functioning in the most efficient manner, and that controls are adequate. Audit activities are complemented by periodic follow-up procedures for confirmation of remedial actions.

Through the execution of this plan, the department is able to determine whether the governance processes are adequate and functioning in a manner to ensure the following: significant financial, managerial, and operating information is accurate, reliable and timely; employees' actions are in compliance with policies, standards, procedures, and applicable laws and regulations; resources are acquired economically, used efficiently, and adequately protected; programs, plans, and objectives are achieved; quality and continuous improvement are fostered in the control process; and, significant legislative and regulatory issues impacting the Company are recognized and addressed appropriately.

The purpose, scope, authority and responsibilities of the Internal Audit function are set out within the Internal Audit Charter, which is reviewed and updated on an annual basis, and approved by the Audit and Risk Committee. Internal Audit's independence and objectivity depends largely on having no operational responsibility for or authority over any of the activities subject to review. While Internal Audit may take an active role in the formulation of policy or development of new systems (process or technical), it will be an advisory capacity only, with final decisions and implementation being the responsibility of appropriate management. The Internal Audit Function is outsourced to Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC).

iv. Actuarial function

The Actuarial function is involved in many of the key processes across the business and provides technical expertise and assurance over the methods used. The key processes include:

- Estimating the gross and net technical provisions, including ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions and explaining any material effect of change of data, methodologies or assumptions between valuation dates on the amount of Technical Provisions;
- Ensuring that the actuarial methods and techniques are compliant with all the appropriate regulatory requirements;
- Assisting with the underwriting process, including those surrounding pricing and design of underwriting contracts and risk transfer mechanisms;
- Building and maintaining rating models and the process of rate monitoring;
- Providing an opinion on the underwriting policy, providing opinion on the reinsurance arrangements, and contributing to the effective implementation of the risk management system.

2.6 Outsourcing

i. Outsourcing policy and key or important functions that have been outsourced

LSM Bermuda has an outsourcing policy and the Board holds broad responsibility for review and approval of critical business functions of the Company. The terms and conditions of the outsourcing contract are approved by the Board. The outsourcing policy also outlines the process of selection of the service providers, and the procedures to be taken to monitor the work of outsourced partners and ensure that arrangements do not negatively affect the Company's reputation. Designated individuals manage services provided by outsourced vendors.

The Board is responsible for ensuring that an outsourcing arrangement does not diminish the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations to customers or its regulator, nor impede effective supervision by its regulator. Fundamental responsibilities such as the setting of strategies and policies, the oversight of the operation of the processes, and the final responsibility for customers, are not outsourced.

ii. Description of material intra-group outsourcing

Some functions are outsourced within the group including Actuarial, Financial Planning and Analysis, IT Security and some aspects of Risk Management and Compliance, with oversight from the LSM Bermuda Board.

The information technology platform has been centralized for efficiency and economies of scale. The Company is dependent upon a third party, Genpact, for certain administrative and operational services, and EXL for accounting support. Genpact and EXL provide us with global administrative and operational services, including limited information technology services, back office services related to insurance operations and accounting functions, database management and reporting services.

Investment management has been outsourced to Liberty Mutual Investment (“LMI”) and managed in accordance with the Liberty Mutual Group investment policy guidelines. The investment management is subject to a rigorous oversight process implemented at Liberty Mutual Group, with reporting to the Company’s Investment Committee.

The Company is also outsourcing the Internal Audit Function to Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC).

3. RISK PROFILE

3.1 Material risks insurer is exposed to during the reporting period

LSM Bermuda has identified various risk categories to which the Company is exposed. The Risk Register contains a listing of the main risks in relation to insurance, liquidity, market, credit, operational, strategic and group as aspects of the business.

Insurance Risk is defined as the risk of a change in value caused by ultimate costs for full contractual obligations varying from those assumed when the obligations were estimated. Insurance risk is split for the legal entity into Underwriting Risk and Reserve Risk.

Market Risk is the risk of fluctuations to the net asset value (NAV) due to the volatility or level of financial variables impacting primarily the value of fixed income and equity securities, and private equity funds and the discounted value of net-liabilities. Market risk includes interest rate risk, spread risk, private equity risk, and FX rate risk.

Liquidity Risk is defined as the probability of loss arising from situations where LSMBL either has insufficient cash or liquid funds to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, or is required to sell assets below their fair value to meet cash demands

Credit Risk is defined as the risk of a financial change in value due to actual credit losses deviating from expected credit losses due to the failure of another party to meet its contractual debt obligations to LSM and is split into Reinsurance and Other risks.

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss to LSMBL resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

Strategic Risk is defined as the risk of loss to LSMBL arising from key business and strategic decisions, improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to industry changes.

Group Risk is defined as the risk of loss to LSMBL arising from its membership of LSM, GRS, and the Liberty Mutual Group.

ESG Risk is defined as the failure to implement an effective Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Framework, including Climate Change. Elements of ESG and Climate Change risk are contained within the risk categories listed above. E.g., Insurance risk, Market risk and Operational risk.

3.2 Risk mitigation

Risk Management is primarily represented at the ARMC Meetings. This ensures adequate flow of risk information and provides an opportunity to discuss with key staff the existing risk areas, identification of potential emerging risks and risk mitigation techniques. Risk Management meets with Risk Owners regularly to review their risks, assess whether any changes to either the inherent or residual risk measurements are required, discuss the current mitigating controls for their risk, discuss emerging risks and consider whether any future management actions have been identified.

The main changes to risk controls are agreed with risk control owners and documented in our new Strategic risk system. Risk Management regularly reviews the Risk Register in respect of the appropriateness of the measure of risk at both inherent and residual levels.

The risk and control owners have responsibility for monitoring their respective risks but are assisted and challenged by Risk Management and Internal Audit. Risk owners have the responsibility of escalating or communicating any issues they find with the mitigating controls that are in place for these risks. The ongoing and formal risk assessment process ensures that the risk profile of LSM Bermuda is monitored against the stated risk appetite and risk tolerance levels.

3.3 Material risk concentrations

LSM Bermuda maintains and monitors tolerances around key risk exposures. Exposures are monitored by the ERM function.

In addition, our investments are subject to several risk limits and formal tolerances. The Company has policies governing risk concentrations in relation to counterparties, credit quality, sectors and geographical locations.

3.4 Investment in assets in accordance with the prudent person principles of the Code of Conduct

LSM Bermuda's investment portfolio is managed by Liberty Mutual Investment ("LMI") in accordance with the Liberty Mutual Group investment policy guidelines. In order to achieve the investment objectives, the portfolio is diversified and is managed with consideration for risks such as market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and liquidity risk. The guidelines ensure that highly liquid and low volatility fixed income securities support the technical provisions to ensure that claims can be paid on a timely basis. The size of the high-quality investment portfolio is determined by the amount of technical provisions recorded for the quarter plus a large safety buffer. These guidelines are reviewed on an annual or ad hoc basis if any significant deviations have occurred that affect the financial markets.

3.5 Stress testing and sensitivity analysis to assess material risks

Various stress and scenario tests are performed to determine the adequacy of capital/liquidity to ensure regulatory requirements are met. The tests performed relate to underwriting and investment risk exposures. The remaining traditional risk categories (e.g. interest rate risk and market risk) are also estimated.

4. SOLVENCY VALUATION

4.1 Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of each asset class

The consolidated financial statements for LSM Bermuda are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). These consolidated financial statements form the basis for the preparation of both the Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") and the Statutory Financial Statements ("SFS") as required under Bermuda insurance regulations. The EBS and SFS are used by both LSM Bermuda and the Bermuda Monetary Authority in assessing the minimum solvency and capital requirements. With certain exceptions, assets and liabilities are assessed and included on the EBS at fair value.

The following paragraphs detail how the asset classes are valued in accordance with U.S. GAAP and documents any differences between the valuation base in the Company's consolidated financial statements under U.S. GAAP and the EBS.

Cash and short-term investments

Cash and cash equivalents have an original maturity of ninety days or less. Short term investments, which are managed as part of the Company's investment portfolio, have a maturity of one year or less when purchased and are carried at cost which approximates fair value.

Fixed maturity securities

Fixed maturity securities are valued in accordance with mark to market principles where possible. Quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets with adjustments to reflect differences are considered if mark to market valuation is not possible. Fixed income securities that are not actively traded and for which similar assets are also not actively traded pricing services are used to prepare inputs to assist with mark to model valuations.

Other investments

The fair value of other investments is estimated using the net asset value ("NAV") as provided by the general partners or investment managers. As the NAV obtained from the general partners or investment managers lags by one quarter as of the measurement date, the Company considers any adjustment to the most recent NAV such as capital calls, distributions, redemptions and all other information available to the Company.

Premiums receivable

Premiums receivable represent amounts currently due and amounts not yet due on insurance and reinsurance policies. The Company monitors the credit risk associated with premiums receivable, taking into consideration the impact of the Company's contractual right to offset loss obligations or unearned premiums against premiums receivable. Amounts deemed uncollectible are charged to net earnings in the period they are determined.

Under the EBS approach premiums receivable are valued in line with U.S. GAAP with the exception that any balance due in more than one year is discounted. In addition, premium receivable that is not contractually due or is deferred as at the balance sheet date is included within the technical provisions.

Deferred tax assets

When the Company's assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of deferred income tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recorded against the deferred tax assets. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, management determined no valuation allowance is necessary. The valuation methodology for deferred tax assets under U.S. GAAP is consistent with the valuation approach for EBS purposes.

Reinsurance recoverable on losses

Amounts billed to, and due from, reinsurers resulting from paid movements in the underlying business are calculated in accordance with the terms of the individual reinsurance contracts. Similarly, reinsurance balances recoverable related to the case reserves are calculated by applying the terms of any applicable reinsurance coverage to movements in the underlying case reserves. The estimate of reinsurance balances recoverable related to incurred but not reported ("IBNR") reserves is recognized on a basis consistent with the underlying IBNR reserves. The reinsurance balances recoverable are presented net of a provision for uncollectible amounts, reflecting the amount deemed not collectible due to credit quality, collection problems due to the location of the reinsurer, contractual disputes with reinsurers over individual contentious claims, contract language or coverage issues.

Deferred acquisition cost

Under U.S. GAAP acquisition costs, consisting principally of commissions and brokerage expenses and certain premium taxes and fees incurred at the time a contract or policy is issued and that vary with and are directly related to the successful efforts of acquiring new insurance contracts or renewing existing insurance contracts, are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

Under the EBS approach deferred acquisitions costs are valued at nil in order to avoid double counting as deferred acquisitions costs are implicitly included in the premium provision valuation within the technical provision.

Prepaid reinsurance premiums

Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written that relate to the unexpired terms of policies in force. Premiums ceded are similarly pro-rated over the period the coverage is provided with the unearned portion being deferred as prepaid reinsurance premiums.

Under the EBS approach prepaid reinsurance premiums are valued in line with U.S. GAAP with the exception that any balance due in more than one year is discounted. In addition, premium receivable that is not contractually due or is deferred as at the balance sheet date is included within the technical provisions.

Other assets

The valuation methodology for other assets under U.S. GAAP is consistent with the valuation approach for EBS purposes.

4.2 Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of technical provisions

Insurance technical provisions are valued based on best-estimate cash flows, adjusted to reflect the time value of money using a risk-free discount rate term structure. In addition, there is a risk margin to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the underlying cash flows, which is calculated using risk-free discount rate term structure as prescribed by Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA").

The best-estimate for loss and loss expense provisions is calculated by using U.S. GAAP reserves as a starting point. The U.S. GAAP reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses represent the Company's best estimate of loss and loss expenses reserves on an undiscounted basis. The discounted reserve is then calculated using expected payout patterns and the risk-free yield curves published by BMA.

The best-estimate for premium provisions is calculated using the unearned premium reserve on U.S. GAAP basis, adjusting for bound but not incepted business as of December 31, 2023, and applying expected loss and expense ratios and appropriate claims payout patterns to derive cash flows, which are then discounted using a risk-free discount rate term structure as prescribed by BMA.

The risk margin is calculated using a cost of capital approach and discounted using a risk-free discount rate term structure as prescribed by BMA, using the risk-free discount curve propagated by BMA.

As of December 31, 2023, the total technical provisions were comprised of the following:

	<u>Net provision</u>
Best estimate loss and loss expense provision	\$688,565
Best estimate premium provision	(86,368)
Risk margin	85,410
Total insurance technical provisions	<u>\$687,607</u>

4.3 Description of recoverable amounts from reinsurance contracts

In the normal course of business, LSM Bermuda seek to reduce the potential amount of loss arising from claims events by reinsuring certain levels of risk with other insurers and reinsurers. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated based on the terms and conditions of the reinsurance contracts, in a manner consistent with the underlying liabilities insured. The reinsurance balances recoverable are presented net of a provision for uncollectible amounts.

4.4 Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of other liabilities

Insurance and Reinsurance Balances Payable

Insurance and reinsurance balances payable principally represents ceded premiums payable and profit commissions payable to third party reinsurance companies or program administrators.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities represent accounts payable and accrued expenses as well as other liabilities. The carrying value of other liabilities approximated their fair values at December 31, 2023, due to their respective short maturities.

5. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 Eligible capital

- i. Capital management policy and process for capital needs, how capital is managed and material changes during the reporting period

As the profile and strategic plans change, so do capital needs. The Board recognizes the importance of having a plan for addressing capital requirements to meet its strategic plans for growth and in times of crisis. The capital management process seeks to provide a thorough and realistic structure for maintaining an efficient level of capital. Shortfalls are managed by setting out actions that may be undertaken based on the severity and urgency of the deficit.

In the short to medium term, capital management is closely aligned with the business planning process and utilizes the risk appetite to guide business decisions. In the long term, the strategy is to consistently deliver superior profitable growth through a balanced and diversified portfolio with a keen focus on execution. This is accomplished through revenue growth, expense management, investment management, focus on underwriting specialty lines and developing top talent.

There have been no material changes to capital and how it is managed during the reporting period.

- ii. Eligible capital categorized by tiers in accordance with the eligible capital rules

Eligible capital as of December 31, 2023 is categorized into the following tiers:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Tier 1	\$1,748,554	\$1,505,505
Tier 2	-	48,961
Tier 3	-	-
Total	<u>\$1,748,554</u>	<u>\$1,554,466</u>

The majority of capital is Tier 1, which is comprised of fully paid common shares, contributed surplus and retained earnings. In prior year, the Company had immaterial amount of Tier 2 capital, which was made up of the excess of assets encumbered for policyholder obligations and actual policyholder obligations.

- iii. Eligible capital categorized by tiers, in accordance with the eligible capital rules used to meet ECR and MSM requirements of the Insurance Act

Eligible capital for the Minimum Margin of Solvency (MSM) and Enhanced Capital Requirement (ECR) as of December 31, 2023 is categorized as follows:

	<u>Limits</u>	<u>MSM</u>	<u>ECR</u>	<u>Minimum margin of solvency</u>	<u>Enhanced capital requirement</u>
Tier 1	Min	80%	60.00%	\$1,748,554	\$1,748,554
Tier 2	Max	25%	66.67%	-	-
Tier 3	-	-	17.65%	-	-
Total				<u>\$1,748,554</u>	<u>\$1,748,554</u>

- iv. Confirmation of eligible capital that is subject to transitional arrangements

Not applicable

- v. Identification of any factors affecting encumbrances on the availability and transferability of capital to meet the ECR

Not applicable

vi. Identification of ancillary capital instruments approved by the BMA

Not applicable

vii. Identification of differences in shareholder's equity as stated in the financial statements versus the available statutory capital and surplus

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Reconciliation of U.S. GAAP to BSCR (EBS) capital		
Shareholder's equity per U.S. GAAP	\$1,752,300	\$1,563,282
Remove non-admitted prepaid expenses	(17)	(15)
Remove non-admitted goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
Add liabilities for letters of credit, guarantees and other	(5,000)	(5,035)
Bermuda statutory capital and surplus	\$1,747,283	\$ 1,558,232
Gross loss and loss expense provision	86,681	78,299
Gross premium provision	455,204	414,144
Risk Margin	(85,410)	(82,065)
Deferred gain on retroactive contract	-	-
Premiums receivable not yet due	(455,204)	(414,144)
Statutory economic capital and surplus	\$1,748,554	\$ 1,554,466

5.2 Regulatory capital requirements

i. ECR and MSM requirements at the end of the reporting period

As at December 31, 2023, regulatory capital requirements were assessed as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
Minimum margin of solvency	\$747,764	234%
Enhanced capital requirement	\$814,946	215%

ii. Identification of any non-compliance with the MSM and the ECR

LSM Bermuda was compliant with the requirements of the MSM and the ECR at the end of the reporting period.

iii. A description of the amount and circumstances surrounding the non-compliance, the remedial measures and their effectiveness

Not applicable.

iv. Where the non-compliance is not resolved, a description of the amount of the non-compliance

Not applicable.

5.3 Approved internal capital model

LSM Bermuda does not utilize an approved internal capital model to derive ECR. The ECR is based on the BSCR model.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through April 26, 2024, the date on which the financial condition report was available to be issued.



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DECLARATION ON FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we the undersigned confirm that the Financial Condition report for the year ended December 31, 2023 fairly represents the financial condition of Liberty Specialty Markets Bermuda Limited, in all material aspects:

DIRECTORS:

Director: Steven Horton

26th April 2024

Date

Director: Snjezana Tremblay

26th April 2024

Date