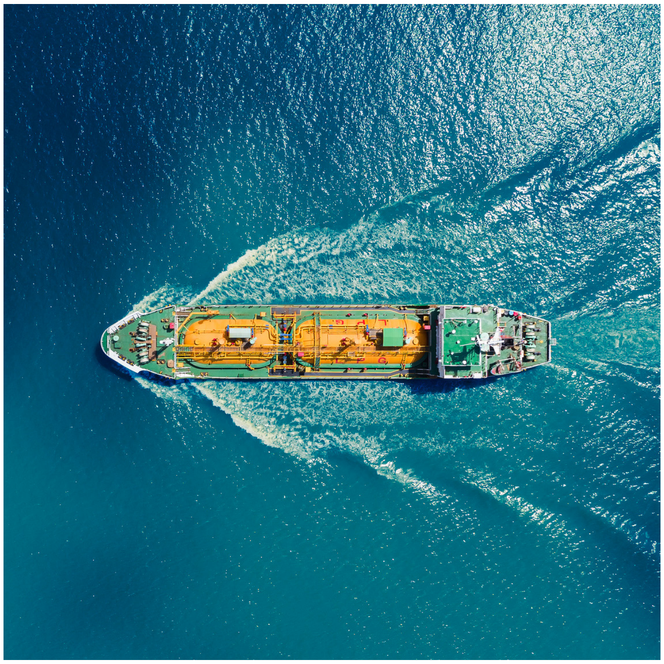

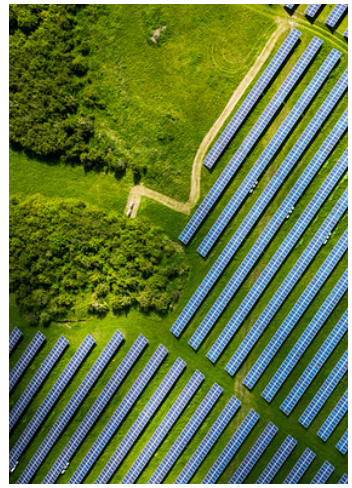

EVEREN

Annual Report 2023

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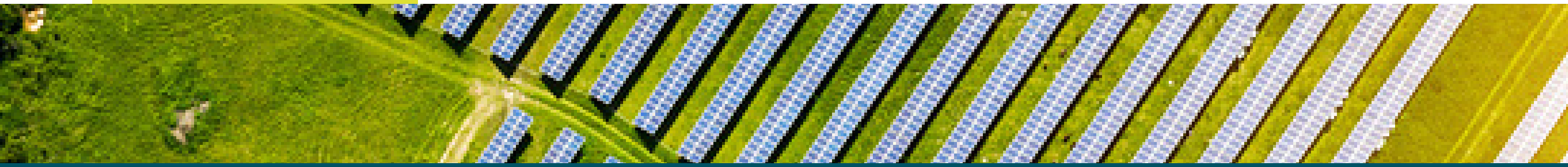
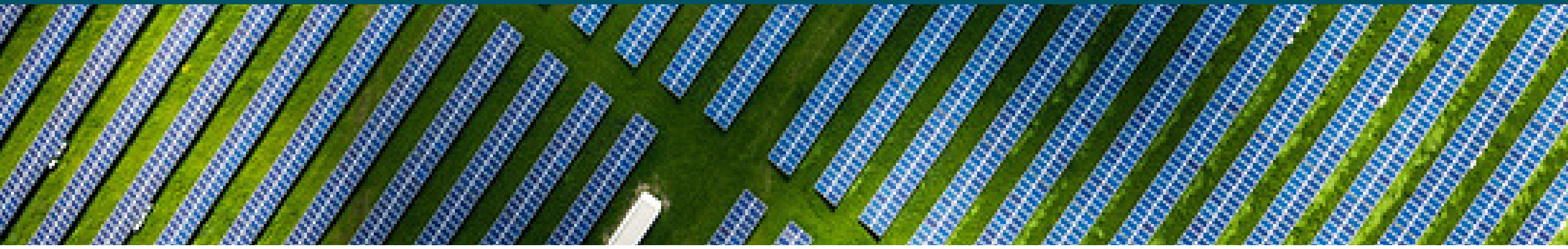
Financial Highlights



(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2023	2022
Premiums Earned	551,404	463,345
Total Assets	5,844,747	5,665,673
Net Income	679,464	(776,713)
Shareholders' Equity	3,595,192	3,115,708
Loss Ratio	70.9%	149.5%
Expense Ratio	5.2%	5.1%
Combined Ratio	76.1%	154.6%



CEO's Report

Operationally and financially, 2023 was by all measures a very successful year for Everen. With our Strategic Plan and new brand firmly established, we focused completely on execution. Our primary commitment remains on member relations, the integrity of the membership pool as well as product quality and stability.

We continue to take advantage of the market environment in which many commercial markets have been shifting their positions on energy insureds. That creates instability and a question of long-term commitment. This is in clear contrast to Everen's focus on stability and unwavering dedication to the energy industry. As the pendulum has started to swing away from some of the more drastic positions on topics such as climate change and ESG, we feel that Everen's position has been vindicated. For years, we have taken the position that we are enabling the energy transition by insuring traditional energy production and protecting the cash flow generated to pay for new technology. We now see others referencing similar themes. This proves that having a clear and concise perspective on these issues and being able to communicate this effectively wins out in the long run.

Our expanded definition of energy operations and the introduction of new business sectors has been well received by the membership. New members are now able to join as pure play companies in energy technology such as hydrogen, biofuels, and carbon capture to name a few. By declaring assets in the new sectors, members allow us to correctly assess these exposures and maintain appropriate premiums. This is integral to the evolution of Everen as we follow and adapt to membership and their needs.

Going into 2024, we will continue to stay on course and evaluate incremental changes to make Everen an even better solution for the membership. There is no need for any drastic changes as our mutual concept continues to be clear, simple, and superior to most other market solutions.

We would also like to extend our heartfelt thank you to George Hutchings who, after 18 years with Everen, has retired as our Chief Operating Officer (COO). George made many contributions and positive changes leading the Everen team and we wish him the best in his retirement.

Succeeding George is Rob Foskey who took over as COO on April 1, 2023. Rob has many years of service with the company as its chief actuary and is without doubt the best fit to lead Everen in the years to come.

I end this note by thanking our management and staff for their ongoing hard work, to the Board of Directors for their leadership and guidance, and to our members for their loyalty and support of the organization.

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer
Everen Limited

Officers' Report

Everen is dedicated to delivering exceptional services that represent our core values and unwavering commitment to our members. Reflecting on the achievements of 2023, we have once again risen to the challenge by executing on our Strategic Plan, achieving strong financial performance, and expanding our membership.

We have now successfully completed the second year of the 5-year Strategic Plan. Throughout 2023, we devoted our efforts towards the significant advancement of strategic initiatives. This included brand communication, enhancing stakeholder engagement, and successfully executing the Additional Insureds project.

Specifically, Everen continued to refine and strengthen its brand communications strategy and leverage the use of our website and Member Portal platforms to disseminate information. We also greatly enhanced communication with shareholders, prospects, and brokers through a series of well-received global meetings and information sessions. These initiatives not only contributed to the growth of Everen's brand but also provided members, brokers, and prospects with exceptional educational and networking opportunities.

As part of the Additional Insureds project, following an extensive review of various coverage extension options, the Board approved the use of Incorporated Cell Captives. This decision was driven by the positive feedback and support received from our members. This strategic move further solidifies Everen's commitment to providing comprehensive coverage and enhancing our value proposition.

On the membership front, we attracted three high-quality new members paired with no member departures for the seventh straight year. In 2023, Everen welcomed Inpex Corporation (Tokyo, Japan), Xcel Energy, Inc. (Minnesota, USA) and Ergon, Inc. (Mississippi, USA), growing the total member count to 67. These three new members are accretive to the mutual from both a geographic and business segment perspective and represent consistent growth in our insured asset base.

From an underwriting perspective, Everen wrote and earned $551 million of premiums and experienced incurred losses of $391 million, resulting in a net underwriting profit of $158 million. 2023 was also a record year for Everen in meeting our obligations to our members. Aside from declaring (and paying) a $200 million dividend, the company also serviced $884 million in claim payments to our members. Liquidity management, in conjunction with adhering to our investment strategy, was a priority for management during the year. For the year ending December 31, 2023, Everen reported $679 million in net income and $3.6 billion in retained earnings.

Officers' Report

Our long-term investment strategy continues to produce solid results. 2022 was a difficult year within the investment landscape, as global interest rates increased across the maturity spectrum. Against this backdrop and adhering to our strategic portfolio mix of 55% global bonds, 35% global equities and 10% in diversified hedge funds, together with the funds held at the parent to honor our claim payment obligations, Everen recorded a total return of 10.7%. Our diversified global equity program was the predominant contributor, returning 19.8% for the year, while our global fixed income assets produced a return of 7.5%. During the year, management revamped its hedge fund strategy to better align our diversification objectives, yielding a return of 5.3%.

In closing, 2023 was another excellent year for Everen. We express our gratitude to our staff, the management team, the Board of Directors, and our members for their loyalty and dedication in making Everen the company we are today. Your support helps Everen deliver on our promise to be a robust, member owned mutual organization dedicated to supporting our members when they need us most.

Robert J. Foskey
Senior Vice President &
Chief Operating Officer

Marlene J. Cechini
Senior Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President &
Chief Investment Officer

Financial Statements

Financial Statements

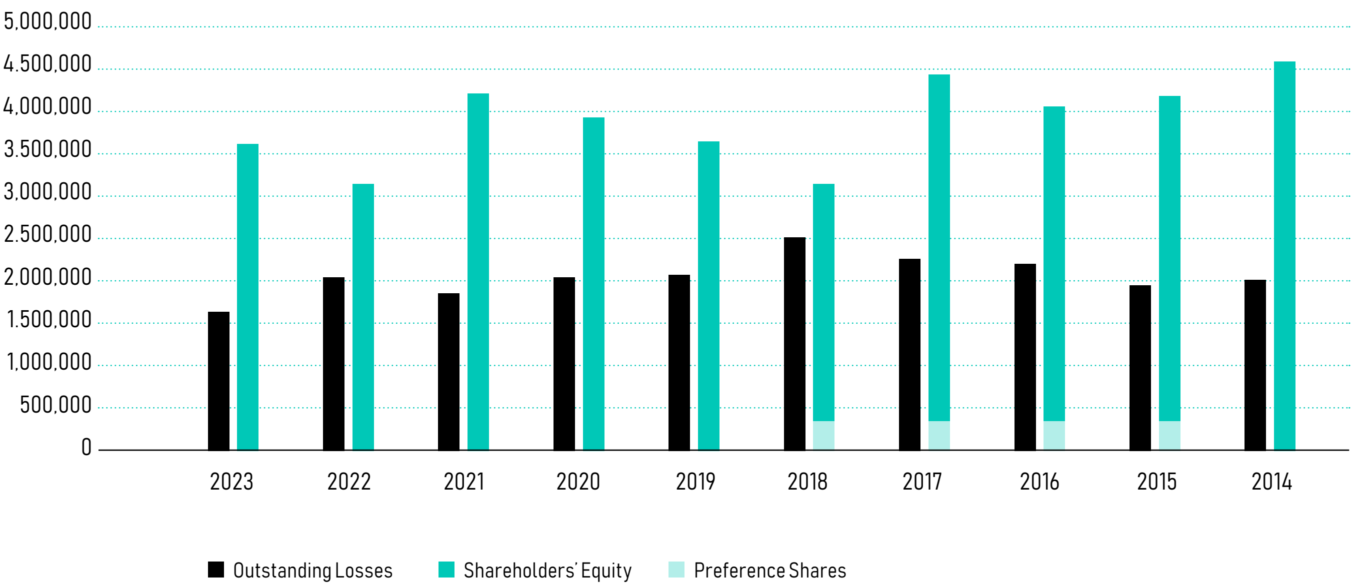
TEN-YEAR SUMMARY

Years ended December 31
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Premiums earned	**551,404**	463,345	600,013	517,159	477,509	378,779	396,342	427,731	414,926	485,932
Net income (loss)	**679,464**	(776,713)	667,453	466,518	1,033,722	(675,613)	587,651	210,406	30,925	731,011
FINANCIAL CONDITION										
Total assets	**5,844,747**	5,665,673	6,458,824	6,994,786	6,592,147	6,318,379	7,323,996	6,898,671	6,733,781	7,336,865
Shareholders' equity	**3,595,192**	3,115,708	4,242,411	3,954,938	3,688,380	3,209,865	4,351,262	4,026,302	4,224,321	4,606,088
RATIOS										
Loss ratio	**70.9%**	149.5%	55.2%	86.7%	23.7%	206.8%	118.0%	114.0%	86.1%	-11.5%
Expense ratio	**5.2%**	5.1%	3.8%	4.5%	4.6%	5.3%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.2%
Combined ratio	**76.1%**	154.6%	59.0%	91.2%	28.3%	212.1%	122.9%	119.0%	91.0%	-7.3%
Losses	**390,955**	692,631	331,241	448,469	112,935	783,274	467,547	487,693	357,261	(55,802)
Expenses	**28,872**	23,506	22,648	22,997	22,003	19,961	19,707	21,338	20,507	20,181

SUMMARY OF TOTAL LIABILITIES, SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY & PREFERENCE SHARES

Years ended December 31
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)



Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

		2023		2022
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2(k))	$	**464,342**	$	555,616
Investments in marketable securities and derivative assets (Notes 2(f), 2(g), 3 and 4)		**4,555,242**		4,245,437
Other investments (Notes 2(f) and 3)		**490,705**		690,653
Investment sales pending settlement		**273,936**		107,753
Accrued investment income		**18,182**		16,982
Amounts due from affiliates (Note 7(b))		**4,278**		4,039
Retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(c))		**33,583**		39,462
Accounts receivable (Note 2(b))		**30**		3
Other assets (Note 2(l))		**4,449**		5,728
Total assets	$	**5,844,747**	$	5,665,673
Liabilities				
Outstanding losses and loss expenses (Note 5)	$	**1,603,444**	$	2,096,717
Retrospective premiums payable		**526**		–
Securities sold short (Notes 2(j), 3 and 4)		**193,496**		168,040
Investment purchases pending settlement		**356,747**		161,900
Derivative liabilities (Notes 2(g), 3 and 4)		**66,756**		93,803
Accounts payable (Note 2(l))		**28,586**		29,505
Total liabilities	$	**2,249,555**	$	2,549,965
Shareholders' equity				
Common shares (Note 6)		**670**		650
Retained earnings		**3,594,522**		3,115,058
Total shareholders' equity		**3,595,192**		3,115,708
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$	**5,844,747**	$	5,665,673

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

		2023		2022
Premiums written (Note 2(b))	$	**540,719**	$	522,698
Retrospective premiums (Note 2(c))		**10,685**		(59,353)
Premiums written and earned		**551,404**		463,345
Discount earned on retrospective premiums receivable (Note 2(c))		**825**		876
Losses and loss expenses incurred (Note 5)		**(390,955)**		(692,631)
Acquisition costs		**(2,791)**		(809)
Net underwriting income (loss)		**158,483**		(229,219)
Interest income		**103,847**		66,078
Net gains (losses) on investments (Note 3)		**447,034**		(578,779)
Dividend income		**20,590**		23,884
Investment advisory and custodian fees		**(24,409)**		(35,980)
Net investment income (loss)		**547,062**		(524,797)
General and administrative expenses (Note 7(a))		**(26,081)**		(22,697)
Net income (loss)	$	**679,464**	$	(776,713)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

	Common shares			
	Number of shares		Retained earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	64	$ 640	$ 4,241,771	$ 4,242,411
Shares issued in year	2	20	–	20
Shares redeemed in year (Note 6)	(1)	(10)	–	(10)
Net loss	–	–	(776,713)	(776,713)
Dividend on common shares (Note 6)	–	–	(350,000)	(350,000)
Balance at December 31, 2022	65	$ 650	$ 3,115,058	$ 3,115,708
Shares issued in year	3	30	–	30
Shares redeemed in year (Note 6)	(1)	(10)	–	(10)
Net income	–	–	679,464	679,464
Dividend on common shares (Note 6)	–	–	(200,000)	(200,000)
Balance at December 31, 2023	67	$ 670	$ 3,594,522	$ 3,595,192

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars)

		2023		2022
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss)	$	679,464	$	(776,713)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Net (gains) losses on investments		(447,034)		578,779
Proceeds from the sale of investments		5,771,237		4,583,146
Purchase of investments		(5,411,471)		(4,244,165)
Proceeds from the sale of securities sold short		658,404		647,773
Purchase of securities sold short		(653,920)		(652,430)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accrued investment income		(1,200)		(2,558)
Amounts due from affiliates		(239)		2,514
Retrospective premiums receivable		5,879		81,270
Accounts receivable		(27)		(1)
Other assets		1,279		(3,084)
Outstanding losses and loss expenses		(493,273)		253,208
Retrospective premiums payable		526		–
Premiums received in advance		–		(732)
Amounts due to affiliates		–		(21)
Accounts payable		(919)		2,791
Net cash provided by operating activities		108,706		469,777
Cash flows from financing activities				
Issuance of common shares, net		20		10
Dividends paid on common shares		(200,000)		(350,000)
Net cash used by financing activities		(199,980)		(349,990)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(91,274)		119,787
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		555,616		435,829
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$	464,342	$	555,616

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Nature of the business

Everen Limited (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on December 14, 1971 and carries on business as an insurance and reinsurance company insuring specific property, pollution liability, control of well and other similar risks of its members, of which there were 67 companies as at December 31, 2023. The Company changed its name from Oil Insurance Limited effective June 28, 2022. The members comprise companies in the energy industry. The Company holds a Class 2 license under The Insurance Act 1978 of Bermuda and related regulations.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, coverage provided to each insured is limited to $450.0 million per occurrence (2022 - $450.0 million) for non-Designated Named Windstorm events. There is no annual aggregate limit for each insured; however, there is an aggregation limit in place for multiple claims arising from a single occurrence of $1.4 billion (2022 - $1.4 billion). There is a per occurrence limit of $150.0 million for Designated Named Windstorm ("DNWS") losses and only the DNWS losses up to an aggregate annual retention of $300.0 million are mutualized among all members with any DNWS losses above that amount being mutualized among the DNWS pool members only.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The following are the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company:

(a) Principles of consolidation

These Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Everen Investment Ltd. ("EIL") (formally known as Oil Investment Corporation, Ltd) and Everen Management Services Ltd. ("EMSL") (formally known as Oil Management Services Ltd). EIL was established to hold the Company's investment portfolios and EMSL was established to provide administrative support services to the Company. All intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Given the nature of EMSL is to recharge expenses incurred to affiliated companies, these expenses and related recharges have been included on a net basis in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(b) Premiums and acquisition costs

Premiums are recorded on an accruals basis. All premiums written are earned at the balance sheet date.

Under the terms of the Rating and Premium Plan, all members are charged a withdrawal premium upon their withdrawal from the Company. In 2023, the Company recorded withdrawal premiums totaling $nil (2022 - $nil) which is recorded within accounts receivable in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Acquisition costs, consisting primarily of commissions, are charged to income on a pro rata basis over the term of each policy.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Retrospective premiums

Certain of the Company's insurance policies provide for the receipt of retrospective premiums relating to losses incurred by its insureds, with such payments being receivable over a five year period. Retrospective premiums are recognized as premiums written and earned in the Consolidated Statement of Operations in the year in which the loss is incurred and are adjusted periodically in accordance with changes in the estimates of underlying losses. Retrospective premiums receivable and payable are non-interest bearing and, accordingly, are discounted at prevailing interest rates and this discount is accreted over the collection period. For the year ended December 31, 2023 this rate is approximately 4.01% (2022 - 4.22%). Discount accreted on the retrospective premium receivable and payable is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(d) Outstanding losses and loss expenses

The reserve for outstanding losses and loss expenses represents current estimates of reported losses and loss expenses based upon the judgment of the Company's claims personnel and reports received from independent loss adjusters and legal counsel, plus a provision for losses incurred but not reported ("IBNR") based on the recommendations of an independent actuary using the past loss experience of the Company.

Management is of the opinion that the recorded reserves are adequate to cover the ultimate cost of losses incurred to date, but the provisions are necessarily estimates based upon information currently known and may ultimately be settled for a significantly greater or lesser amount. It is at least reasonably possible that management will revise these estimates significantly in the near term. Any subsequent differences are recorded in the period in which they are determined.

The establishment of the provision for outstanding losses and loss adjustment expenses is based upon known facts and interpretation of circumstances and is therefore a complex and dynamic process influenced by a large variety of factors. In establishing a provision for unpaid claims and claims expenses related to environmental exposure and clean-up, management considers facts currently known, the current state of laws and litigation and current estimates of reported losses and loss expenses. Liabilities are recognized for known claims when sufficient information has been developed to indicate the involvement of a specific policy, and management can reasonably estimate the Company's liability. In addition, a provision for adverse development for reported notifications and incurred but not reported claims is recorded based on the recommendations of an independent actuary using the past loss history of the Company and industry data.

(e) Subrogation recoveries

In the normal course of business, the Company pursues recovery of certain losses through subrogation claims. Subrogation proceeds are recorded as a reduction of losses incurred in the year in which agreement of the recovery is determined. Subrogation recoveries for the year ended December 31, 2023, amounted to $nil (2022 - $8.4 million).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Investments in marketable securities, other investments and investment income

Investments are classified as trading and are carried in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Security transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis with investment purchases and sales pending settlement accrued in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Other investments consist of investments in hedge funds and fund of funds and are carried at fair value. The units of account that are valued by the Company are its interest in the funds and not the underlying holdings of such funds. Thus, the inputs used by the Company to value its investments in each of the funds may differ from the inputs used to value the underlying holdings of such funds. These funds are stated at fair value, which ordinarily will be the most recently reported net asset value ("NAV") as reported by their investment managers or third-party administrators. The use of net asset value as an estimate of the fair value for investments in certain entities that calculate the net asset value is a permitted practical expedient. The change in the fair value of other investments is included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. As of December 31, 2023, the Company does not have any unfunded commitments related to these investments.

Investment gains and losses are computed using the average costs of securities sold and are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Dividend income, net of withholding tax, is recorded when declared. Interest income is accrued to the balance sheet date.

Short term investments comprise securities due to mature within one year of the balance sheet date.

(g) Derivative financial instruments

The Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and measures those instruments at fair value. All changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. None of the derivatives used by the Company are designated as accounting hedges. Derivatives are used by the Company to mitigate certain risks inherent in holding the underlying debt or equity securities, or are designed to provide exposure to certain sectors or markets and to enhance investment returns. (see Notes 3 and 4).

(h) Translation of foreign currency investments and losses

The costs of foreign currency investments are translated at exchange rates in effect on the date of purchase; fair values are translated at year end exchange rates. Reserves for outstanding losses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(i) Fair value of financial instruments

The following methods and assumptions are used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amounts reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet for these instruments approximate their fair values.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Investments in marketable securities: Fair values of fixed maturity securities, long and short positions in equity securities and short term investments are based on market prices quoted by broker dealers in that market or quoted on the relevant exchange. The Company invests in fixed income and equity funds. When there is no market price available for the funds on a recognized exchange, the Company values the funds using the net asset values obtained from the investment managers or the administrators of the respective investment funds. These investment entities carry their investments at fair value.

Other investments: Hedge fund investments, which are investments in fund of funds and investments in other hedge funds, are valued using the net asset values obtained from the investment managers or administrators of the respective investment funds. These investment entities carry their investments at fair value.

Derivatives: The fair values of these instruments are based on quoted market prices. Where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon prices provided by the counterparty.

Other assets and liabilities: The fair values of investment purchases and sales pending settlement, amounts due from/to affiliates, premiums received in advance and accounts payable approximate their carrying value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Retrospective premiums receivable and payable are carried at the discounted present value of future cash flows which approximates their fair value.

The estimates of fair value presented herein are subjective in nature and are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. Any differences are not expected to be material. All non-financial instruments such as other assets and financial instruments related to insurance contracts such as outstanding losses and loss expenses are excluded from fair value disclosure. Thus the total fair value amounts cannot be aggregated to determine the underlying economic value of the Company.

(j) Short selling

The Company may sell a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the fair value of that security. Securities sold short are recorded as liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. The Company must borrow the security or enter into an arrangement to borrow the security before the Company sells a security short. The Company is required to maintain collateral with the broker-dealer from which the security was borrowed. A gain, limited to the price at which the Company sold the security short, or a loss, unlimited in size, will be realized upon the termination of a short sale. The Company is also subject to the risk that it may be unable to reacquire a security to close a short position except at a price substantially in excess of the last quoted price. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from short sales are recorded within net (losses) gains on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash equivalents include time deposits with an original maturity period of ninety days or less.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASU 2016-13"). ASU 2016-13 modifies the recognition of credit losses by replacing the incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. ASU 2016-13 is applicable to financial assets such as loans, debt securities, trade receivables, off-balance sheet credit exposures, and other financial assets that have the contractual right to receive cash. The Company's invested assets are measured at fair value through net income, and therefore those invested assets were not impacted by the adoption of ASU 2016-13. ASU 2016-03 became effective for non-public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. Accordingly, the Company adopted ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2023. The adoption of ASU 2016-13 did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842): Section A- Leases, Section B- Conforming Amendments Related to Leases and Section C- Background Information and Basis for Conclusions ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 intends to improve financial reporting related to leasing transactions. ASU 2016-02 requires entities that lease assets, referred to as "lessees", to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. The Company adopted ASU 2016-02 effective for the year ended December 31, 2022. Lease assets and liabilities are initially recognized and measured based on the present value of the lease payments. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had $1.7 million (2022 - $3.4 million) of operating lease right-of-use assets included in other assets and $1.7 million (2022 - $3.4 million) of operating lease liabilities included in accounts payable.

3. Investments

The fair values of investments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		2023 ($'000)		2022 ($'000)
Short Term Investments	$	**523,655**	$	448,590
Derivative Assets		**90,456**		60,055
Equity Securities		**1,748,661**		1,670,953
Fixed Maturities				
US Treasury and Government Agency		**407,041**		415,069
State and Municipal Bonds		**24,862**		24,720
Non-US Government Bonds		**302,817**		259,510
Supranationals		**6,193**		3,675
Corporate Bonds		**913,917**		888,613
Asset-Backed Securities		**240,161**		266,224
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities		**297,203**		190,894
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities		**276**		17,134
Total Fixed Maturities		**2,192,470**		2,065,839
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivative Assets	$	**4,555,242**	$	4,245,437
Other Investments	$	**490,705**	$	690,653

In the table above mortgage-backed securities issued by US government agencies are combined with other mortgage-backed securities held and are included in the category "Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities" and "Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities". At December 31, 2023, approximately 73% (2022 - 61%) of the total mortgage-backed holdings are represented by investments in GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC securities. The remainder of the mortgage exposure consists of collateralized mortgage obligations and non-government issued securities, the majority of which have investment grade credit ratings.

The credit quality of fixed maturities and short term investments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

		2023 ($'000)		2022 ($'000)
US Government and Agency	$	**588,113**	$	606,323
AAA		**400,363**		360,170
AA		**268,255**		211,313
A		**651,120**		550,589
BBB		**662,186**		635,645
Below BBB		**146,088**		150,389
Total Fixed Maturities and Short Term Investments		**2,716,125**	$	2,514,429

3. Investments (continued)

The Company's methodology for assigning credit ratings to fixed maturities and short term investments, uses the middle rating if there is a split rating between Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch; when a rating from only two agencies is available the lower rating is used; when only one agency rates a bond that rating is used. Securities with a credit rating below investment grade as at December 31, 2023, had a net unrealized loss of $15.9 million (2022 - $31.6 million net unrealized loss) at the same date, which has been recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The contractual maturities of fixed maturities and short term investments as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

	2023 ($'000)	2022 ($'000)
Due in one year or less	$ **523,655**	$ 448,590
Due after one year through five years	**949,299**	853,210
Due after five years through ten years	**366,785**	389,499
Due after ten years	**338,746**	348,878
	2,178,485	2,040,177
Asset-Backed Securities	**240,161**	266,224
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	**297,203**	190,894
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	**276**	17,134
Total Fixed Maturities and Short Term Investments	$ **2,716,125**	$ 2,514,429

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties and the lenders may have the right to put or sell the securities back to the borrower.

The gross realized gains and gross realized losses on investments and the change in unrealized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023 ($'000)	2022 ($'000)
Gross realized gains on investments	$ **703,033**	$ 544,366
Gross realized losses on investments	**(628,101)**	(600,215)
Gross realized gains on derivative instruments	**199,928**	308,786
Gross realized losses on derivative instruments	**(191,598)**	(166,778)
Gross realized gains on other investments	**140,716**	1,254
Gross realized losses on other investments	**(3,941)**	(14,281)
Change in net unrealized losses during the year on investments	**274,569**	(651,152)
Change in net unrealized gains during the year on other investments	**(105,020)**	36,686
Change in net unrealized losses during the year on derivative instruments	**57,448**	(37,445)
Net gains (losses) on investments	$ **447,034**	$ (578,779)

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the change in net unrealized gains and losses on investments was attributable to movements in the fair value of the Company's equity securities of a $171.3 million gain (2022 - $393.9 million loss) and fixed maturities and short term investments of a $134.6 million gain (2022 - $257.3 million loss).

3. Investments (continued)

Under U.S. GAAP the Company is required to determine the appropriate level in the fair value hierarchy for each fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs, which refer broadly to assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability, into three levels. It gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 financial instruments include certain short duration instruments such as money market funds, short term investments, U.S. treasury securities and exchange traded equities.

Level 2 inputs are those which are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar observable market data. Level 2 financial instruments include sovereign debt, corporate debt, U.S. agency and non-agency mortgage and asset-backed securities and derivatives.

Level 3 includes financial instruments whose value is based on valuation techniques that use significant inputs which are unobservable. These measurements include circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. In making the assessment, the Company considers factors specific to the asset or liability and such an assessment will involve significant management judgment. Because of the inherent uncertainty in the valuation of these Level 3 investments, fair values of such investments may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed, and the differences could be material.

When the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Thus, a Level 3 fair value measurement may include inputs that are observable (Level 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3).

Fair value prices for all securities in the fixed maturities portfolio are independently provided by the investment custodian and the investment managers, which each utilize internationally recognized independent pricing services. The Company records the unadjusted price provided by the investment custodian or the investment accounting service provider and validates this price through a process that includes, but is not limited to: (i) comparison to the price provided by the investment manager, with significant differences investigated; (ii) quantitative analysis (e.g. comparing the quarterly return for each managed portfolio to its target benchmark, with significant differences identified and investigated); (iii) evaluation of methodologies used by external pricing sources to calculate fair value; and (iv) comparing the price to the Company's knowledge of the current investment market.

The independent pricing services used by the investment custodian, investment accounting service provider and investment managers obtain actual transaction prices for securities that have quoted prices in active markets. Each pricing service has its own proprietary method for determining the fair value of securities that are not actively traded. In general, these methods involve the use of "matrix pricing" in which the independent pricing service uses observable market inputs including, but not limited to, reported trades, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, interest rates, prepayment speeds, default rates and such other inputs as are available from market sources to determine a reasonable fair value. In addition, pricing services use valuation models to develop prepayment and interest rate scenarios.

The fair values of short-term investments are determined based on observable inputs that may include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades and broker-dealer quotes.

3. Investments (continued)

For all assets classified as Level 2, the market approach is utilized. The significant inputs used to determine the fair value of those assets classified as Level 2 are as follows:

- US government agency securities fair values were based on observable inputs that may include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades and broker/dealer quotes. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.
- Non-U.S. government securities consist of bonds issued by non-U.S. governments and agencies along with supranational organizations. The significant inputs include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades and broker/ dealer quotes. These are considered to be observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair values of these securities are classified within Level 2.
- Corporate securities consist primarily of investment-grade debt of a wide variety of corporate issuers and industries. The fair values of these securities are determined using the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, broker/ dealer quotes, benchmark yields, industry and market indicators. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.
- Municipal securities consist primarily of bonds issued by U.S. domiciled state and municipality entities. The fair values of these securities are determined using the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, broker/ dealer quotes and benchmark yields. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.
- Asset-backed securities consist primarily of investment-grade bonds backed by pools of loans with a variety of underlying collateral. The significant inputs used to determine the fair value of these securities include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, prepayment speeds, and default rates. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.
- Residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities include both agency and non-agency originated securities. Agency originated securities include securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and other U.S. government agencies. The significant inputs used to determine the fair value of these securities include the spread above the risk-free yield curve, reported trades, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, prepayment speeds, and default rates. These are considered observable market inputs and, therefore, the fair value of these securities are classified within Level 2.

The ability to obtain quoted market prices is reduced in periods of decreasing liquidity, which generally increases the use of matrix pricing methods and generally increases the uncertainty surrounding the fair value estimates. This could result in the reclassification of a security between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

3. Investments (continued)

Effective September 2, 2023, the Company invested in a "Direct Hedge Fund" portfolio that is invested with a number of managers following various strategies. As of December 31, 2023, the Direct Hedge Fund portfolio was invested with 10 managers, with the common strategies being global macro, multi-strategy/event driven and long/short equity. The funds require a range of notice periods for redemptions ranging from 5 business days to 90 calendar days. Five of the funds have a lock-up period, which refers to the initial amount of time an investor is contractually required to invest before having the ability to redeem. Four of the funds with lock-ups last 12 months from inception before expiring, while one is ongoing that only permits redemptions on months that mark a quarter end. Additionally, four of the funds have quarterly investor gates that limit the amount an investor can redeem at one time. The company also invests in one 'fund of funds' hedge fund portfolio, which invests in a number of underlying funds, following different investment strategies. The 'fund of funds' hedge fund portfolio requires 90 days' notice of redemption, and may be redeemed on a quarterly basis.

Certain fund of funds may be allowed to invest a portion of their assets in illiquid securities, such as private equity or convertible debt. In such cases, a common mechanism used is a side-pocket, whereby the illiquid security is assigned to a separate memorandum capital account or designated account. Typically, the investor loses its redemption rights in the designated account. Only when the illiquid security is sold, or otherwise deemed liquid by the fund of funds, may investors redeem their interest in the side-pocket. As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of hedge funds held in lock ups was $159.1 million (2022 - $64.8 million). No funds in the Direct Hedge Fund portfolio held any side-pocket investments as of December 31, 2023.

The Company has ongoing due diligence processes with respect to funds in which it invests and their managers. These processes are designed to assist the Company in assessing the quality of information provided by, or on behalf of, each fund and in determining whether such information continues to be reliable or whether further review is warranted. Certain funds do not provide full transparency of their underlying holdings; however, the Company obtains the audited financial statements for the fund of funds annually, and regularly reviews and discusses the fund performance with the fund managers to corroborate the reasonableness of the reported net asset values. While reported net asset value is the primary input to the review, when the net asset value is deemed not to be indicative of fair value, the Company may incorporate adjustments to the reported net asset value and not use the permitted practical expedient on an investment by investment basis. These adjustments may involve significant management judgment. The Company has not made any such adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2023 or 2022. Hedge fund investments measured at net asset value are not required to be disclosed within the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative financial instruments that have quoted prices on a recognized exchange, such as futures and option contracts, are classified as Level 1. Over the counter derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and credit default swaps, whose prices are based upon reports from counterparties of the transactions or observable market inputs, are classified as Level 2.

A review of fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on a quarterly basis. Changes in the observability of valuation inputs may result in a reclassification for certain financial assets and liabilities. Reclassifications between Level 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy are reported as transfers in and/or out as of the beginning of the quarter in which the reclassifications occur.

3. Investments (continued)

The following tables summarize the levels of inputs used as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, in determining the classification of investment assets and liabilities held at fair value:

December 31, 2023 **Assets**	**Level 1** ($'000)	**Level 2** ($'000)	**Level 3** ($'000)	**NAV[1]** ($'000)	**Total** ($'000)
Short Term Investments	$ 181,071	$ 342,578	$ 6	$ –	$ 523,655
Derivative Assets	–	90,456	–	–	90,456
Equity Securities	1,550,051	–	–	198,610	1,748,661
US Treasury and Government Agency	407,041	–	–	–	407,041
State and Municipal Bonds	–	24,862	–	–	24,862
Non-US Government Bonds	–	256,493	–	46,324	302,817
Supranationals	–	6,193	–	–	6,193
Corporate Bonds	–	905,670	–	8,247	913,917
Asset-Backed Securities	–	240,161	–	–	240,161
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	–	297,203	–	–	297,203
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	–	276	–	–	276
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivative Assets	$ 2,138,163	$ 2,163,892	$ 6	$ 253,181	$ 4,555,242
Other Investments measured at net asset value[1]					$ 490,705

Liabilities	**Level 1** ($'000)	**Level 2** ($'000)	**Level 3** ($'000)	**NAV[1]** ($'000)	**Total** ($'000)
Equity Securities sold short	$ (193,496)	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ (193,496)
Derivative Liabilities	$ –	$ (66,756)	$ –	$ –	$ (66,756)

3. Investments (continued)

December 31, 2022 **Assets**	**Level 1** ($'000)	**Level 2** ($'000)	**Level 3** ($'000)	**NAV[1]** ($'000)	**Total** ($'000)
Short Term Investments	$ 191,254	$ 257,317	$ 19	$ –	$ 448,590
Derivatives Assets	–	60,055	–	–	60,055
Equity Securities	1,467,969	–	–	202,984	1,670,953
US Treasury and Government Agency	415,069	–	–	–	415,069
State and Municipal Bonds	–	24,720	–	–	24,720
Non-US Government Bonds	–	207,988	–	51,522	259,510
Supranationals	–	3,675	–	–	3,675
Corporate Bonds	–	846,257	–	42,356	888,613
Asset-Backed Securities	–	266,224	–	–	266,224
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	–	190,894	–	–	190,894
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	–	17,134	–	–	17,134
Total Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivative Assets	$ 2,074,292	$ 1,874,264	$ 19	$ 296,862	$ 4,245,437
Other Investments measured at net asset value[1]					$ 690,653

Liabilities	**Level 1** ($'000)	**Level 2** ($'000)	**Level 3** ($'000)	**NAV[1]** ($'000)	**Total** ($'000)
Equity Securities sold short	$ (168,040)	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ (168,040)
Derivative Liabilities	$ –	$ (93,803)	$ –	$ –	$ (93,803)

[1] Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in these tables are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Investments in equity, corporate bond, and non-US government bond funds that are measured at fair value using net asset value per share do not have any selling restrictions or redemption notice periods. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company does not have any unfunded commitments related to these investments.

The fair value measurements of the Company's Level 3 short term investments were based on unadjusted third party pricing sources. During the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, there were no purchases or issues of Level 3 assets or liabilities or transfers in or out of Level 3.

4. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Derivative Instruments

The Company's investment guidelines permit, subject to specific approval, investment in derivative instruments such as futures and option contracts, interest rate swaps and forward foreign currency contracts. Their use is regularly monitored and they are used for yield enhancement, duration management, interest rate and foreign currency exposure management or to obtain an exposure to a particular financial market. The Company's use of derivative instruments with embedded leverage such as futures, swaps and options contracts may increase the Company's investment risk. Credit risk arises from the potential inability of counterparties to perform under the terms of the contract. As at December 31, 2023, cash and cash equivalents in the amount of $203.7 million (2022 - $244.8 million) and US Treasury and Government Agency investments in the amount of $9.1 million (2022- $8.0 million) was deposited with counterparties as collateral for securities sold short and positions held in derivative financial instruments.

The tables below show the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments recorded in Investments in Marketable Securities and Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

		Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities
		2023		2023
		Fair value ($'000)		Fair value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$	59,271	$	25,336
Credit default swaps		–		294
Equity swaps		294		213
Fixed income and currency options		903		2,226
Forward foreign currency contracts		4,512		17,869
Equity futures		6,578		–
Interest rate futures		18,898		20,818
Total	$	90,456	$	66,756

		Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities
		2022		2022
		Fair value ($'000)		Fair value ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$	36,869	$	49,516
Credit default swaps		–		63
Equity swaps		3,917		235
Fixed income and currency options		921		1,972
Forward foreign currency contracts		3,138		26,081
Equity futures		–		842
Interest rate futures		15,210		15,094
Total	$	60,055	$	93,803

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

The tables below show the net gains and losses on the Company's derivative instruments recorded in the net gains (losses) on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Operations during the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023		
	Net realized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Net gains and (losses) ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ (68)	$ 46,582	$ 46,514
Credit default swaps	–	(231)	(231)
Equity swaps	–	(3,602)	(3,602)
Fixed income and currency options	1,232	(272)	960
Forward foreign currency contracts	(13)	9,587	9,574
Equity futures	5,881	7,420	13,301
Interest rate futures	1,298	(2,036)	(738)
Total	$ 8,330	$ 57,448	$ 65,778

	2022		
	Net realized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Change in unrealized gains and (losses) ($'000)	Net gains and (losses) ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 100	$ (12,603)	$ (12,503)
Credit default swaps	–	832	832
Equity swaps	–	648	648
Fixed income and currency options	2,224	800	3,024
Forward foreign currency contracts	90,779	(23,715)	67,064
Equity futures	(5,085)	(1,277)	(6,362)
Interest rate futures	53,990	(2,130)	51,860
Total	$ 142,008	$ (37,445)	$ 104,563

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(i) Foreign currency exposure management

A forward foreign currency contract is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a future date, at a negotiated rate. The unrealized gain or loss on open forward contracts represents the Company's net equity therein and is calculated as the difference between the contract date rate and the applicable forward rate at the reporting date as reported in published sources, applied to the face amount of the contract. The unrealized gain or loss at the reporting date is included in investments in marketable securities and derivative assets, net and derivative liabilities, net in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company utilizes forward foreign currency contracts to manage the impact of fluctuations in foreign currencies on the value of its foreign currency denominated investments.

Forward foreign currency contracts expose the Company to credit, market and liquidity risks. The Company is exposed to market risk to the extent that adverse changes occur in the exchange rate of the underlying foreign currency. This market risk is in excess of the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Company may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of its forward positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable price. The Company's investment guidelines only permit the use of counterparties carrying a credit rating of A3 or higher by the major rating agencies.

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(i) Foreign currency exposure management (continued)

The Company considers the notional amounts in the table below at December 31, 2023 and 2022, to be representative of the volume of its activities in forward foreign currency contracts:

	2023		2022	
Currency	Notional receivable	Notional payable	Notional receivable	Notional payable
	($'000)	($'000)	($'000)	($'000)
ZAR	775	(774)	8,535	(9,339)
AUD	15,701	(13,240)	6,934	(8,666)
BRL	3,585	–	6,233	(3,077)
CAD	12,935	(24,312)	2,373	(25,079)
CHF	8,433	(19,796)	9,252	(2,085)
CLP	–	–	3,289	(3,722)
CNH	1,757	(18,285)	482	(446)
CNY	731	(54,843)	2,360	(46,554)
CZK	–	(614)	14	–
DKK	434	(50,340)	1,241	(17,378)
EUR	26,551	(245,662)	13,948	(184,224)
GBP	14,014	(96,082)	6,401	(86,391)
HKD	1,505	(284)	737	(2,010)
IDR	2,289	(583)	22	–
INR	6,933	(3,025)	1	–
JPY	21,101	(199,567)	8,416	(174,094)
KRW	585	(7,958)	–	(7,788)
MXN	4,466	(2,042)	1,516	(3,809)
NOK	10,584	(3,402)	9,094	(496)
NZD	568	(2,220)	4,713	(9,886)
PLN	4,188	(873)	220	(8,310)
SEK	14,826	(6,852)	364	(7,342)
SGD	2,161	(1,123)	340	(184)
TRY	250	–	–	–
TWD	5,261	(6,022)	1,213	(9,520)
USD	728,457	(140,933)	634,876	(103,051)
Other	2,058	(4,673)	19,858	(51,924)
	$ 890,148	$ (903,505)	$ 742,432	$ (765,375)

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(i) Foreign currency exposure management (continued)

At December 31, 2023, unrealized gains of $4.5 million (2022 - $3.1 million) and unrealized losses of $17.9 million (2022 - $26.0 million) on forward foreign currency contracts are included in investments in marketable securities and derivative assets and derivative liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

(ii) Duration management, interest rate management and market exposure management

Futures

A portion of the Company's portfolio is invested in bond, note, money market, equity index and interest rate futures contracts. Such futures provide the Company with participation in market movements, determined by the underlying instrument or index on which the futures contract is based, without holding the instrument itself or the individual bonds or stocks in that index. This approach allows the Company more efficient and less costly access to bond and stock market exposure than would be available by the exclusive use of individual bonds and stocks. Exchange-traded bond and note futures contracts may also be used in the investment portfolios as substitutes for ownership of the physical bonds and notes.

All financial futures contracts are held on a non-leveraged basis, fully backed at all times by investments and cash equivalents that are posted as margin collateral. The unrealized gain or loss on financial futures contracts is calculated as the difference between the contract price on the trade date and the contract's closing price on the valuation date as reported on the exchange on which the futures contracts are traded.

When entering a financial futures contract, the Company is required to provide initial margin which is a deposit of either cash or securities in an amount equal to a certain percentage of the contract value. The initial margin is adjusted to reflect changes in the value of the futures contract which are marked to market on a daily basis. The Company recognizes a realized gain or loss when the contract is closed. Futures contracts expose the Company to market and liquidity risks. The Company is exposed to market risk to the extent that adverse changes occur in the market values of the underlying securities or indices. This market risk is in excess of the amount recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Company may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of its futures positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable price. Exchange-traded futures are subject, however, to a number of safeguards to ensure that obligations are met, including the use of clearing houses, the posting of margins and the daily settlement of futures profits and losses and the amount of credit risk is therefore considered low.

The Company considers the notional amounts in the table below at December 31, 2023 and 2022, to be representative of the volume of its derivative activities in financial futures contracts:

	2023		**2022**	
	Long ($'000)	**Short ($'000)**	Long ($'000)	Short ($'000)
Equity index futures contracts	**$ 194,493**	**$ –**	$ 34,703	$ –
Interest rate futures contracts	**1,341,110**	**(1,019,641)**	1,199,597	(787,589)

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(ii) Duration management, interest rate management and market exposure management (continued)

Futures (continued)

The Company had gross gains of $25.5 million and gross losses of $20.8 million on open futures contracts for the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022 - gross gains of $15.2 million and gross losses of $15.9 million). These gains and losses are included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

The Company holds a margin account with its futures broker for the purposes of paying and receiving cash in connection with its futures transactions. Gains and losses are settled daily in cash in this margin account.

Swaps and options

In order to manage interest rate exposure, portfolio duration or capitalize on anticipated changes in interest rate volatility, the Company may engage in interest rate swap transactions, buy and sell, call and put options and write call and put options if the options are secured by holdings in the underlying securities or by other means which would permit immediate satisfaction of the Company's obligation as a writer of the option contracts.

Swaps and option contracts are marked to market daily with unrealized gains and losses recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the fair value of open interest rate swap contracts is:

		2023 ($'000)		2022 ($'000)
Interest rate swaps, net	**$**	**33,935**	$	(12,647)

Interest rate swap agreements involve the exchange by the Company with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g. an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments) with respect to a notional amount of principal. Entering into these agreements involves to varying degrees, elements of credit and market risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Such risks involve the possibility that there will be no liquid market for these agreements, that the counterparty to the agreements may default on its obligation to perform, or that there may be unfavorable changes in interest rates.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the fair value of open fixed income and currency option contracts is:

		2023 ($'000)		2022 ($'000)
Options purchased	**$**	**903**	$	921
Options written (liability)		**(2,226)**		(1,972)

Premiums received for open written options as of December 31, 2023, amounted to $1.0 million (2022 - $1.1 million).

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(a) Derivative Instruments (continued)

(ii) Duration management, interest rate management and market exposure management (continued)

Swaps and options (continued)

Option contracts provide the option purchaser with the right but not the obligation to buy or sell a financial instrument at a predetermined exercise price during a defined period. The option writer is obligated to buy or sell the item underlying the contract at a set price, if the option purchaser chooses to exercise the option. As a purchaser of an option contract, the Company is subject to credit risk since the counterparty is obligated to make payments under the terms of the option contract if the Company exercises the option and the Company is only subject to market risk to the extent of the premium paid. As a writer of an option contract, the Company is not subject to credit risk but is subject to market risk, since the Company is obligated to make payments under the terms of the option contract if exercised.

The Company uses credit default swaps as a way to manage credit risk to an individual issuer or a basket of issuers. When the Company buys protection, the Company pays a premium to the seller of the protection for the right to receive the par value of the bond in the event of default by the issuer, thereby reducing the Company's credit risk.

The Company considers the notional amounts in the table below at December 31, 2023 and 2022, to be representative of the volume of its derivative activities:

	Long Exposure Notional Amounts 2023 ($'000)	Short Exposure Notional Amounts 2023 ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 2,077,383	$ (1,328,295)
Credit default swaps	–	(6,549)
Equity swaps	17,933	(21,213)
Fixed income and currency options	218,638	(423,533)

	Long Exposure Notional Amounts 2022 ($'000)	Short Exposure Notional Amounts 2022 ($'000)
Interest rate swaps	$ 728,489	$ (1,308,131)
Credit default swaps	–	(16,680)
Equity swaps	12,297	(9,483)
Fixed income and currency options	114,398	(91,717)

4. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(b) Concentrations of credit risk

The investment portfolio is managed following prudent standards of diversification across counterparties, issuers, asset classes and geographical regions. Investments are allocated over three broad asset classes which are global equity, global fixed income and hedge funds. Investment guidelines are designed to limit the holdings of a single issue and issuer, control non-US dollar currency exposure and minimize sovereign risk. Fixed maturity securities held with maturities of longer than one year generally have a minimum investment rating of B3/B- or better and at least 85% (at fair value) generally have a minimum rating of Baa3/BBB- or better with average quality for the total portfolio of A2/A. The Company utilizes Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch Investor Services. In the event of a split rating between Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch the middle rating shall be used; when a rating from only two agencies is available, the lower rating is used; when only one agency rates a bond that rating shall be used. If a security is not rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch Investors Services, the equivalent implied rating as determined by the investment manager is utilized. Commercial Paper must carry a rating of A2/P2/F2 or better. Commercial paper rated below A1/P1/F1 must not exceed 20% of the market value of the portfolio.

The Company's maximum permitted fixed income investment in any one institution is 10% of the market value of the global fixed income portfolio with the exception of securities which are rated AA-/Aa3 or higher and issued or guaranteed by the US Treasury, US government agencies, or the Government of Canada, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom or EMU countries. The maximum investment in any outstanding single issue shall not exceed 5% except for the issuers listed above. Commercial Paper shall be exempt from this 5% limit in any outstanding single issue, but still be subject to aggregate issuer limits. The aggregate maximum permitted fixed income investment in any obligations rated A-2, P-2, BBB- or Baa3 or below shall not exceed 5% of the market value of the global fixed income portfolio. The Company believes that there are no significant concentrations of credit risk associated with its investments in any issuer or market.

(c) Prime brokers

One large investment bank (the "Prime Broker") has been appointed as the Company's Prime Broker. Under the Customer Prime Broker Account Agreements, as of December 31, 2023, $194.9 million (2022 - $187.9 million) of the assets of the Company are held by the Prime Broker and each of the Prime Broker's affiliated companies are subject to a general lien and a continuing first priority perfected security interest in favor of the Prime Broker and therefore constitute collateral security for the Company's obligations and liabilities to the Prime Broker. The Prime Broker has a long term credit rating of A+ as issued by Standard and Poor's.

(d) Use of short selling

As part of the Company's overall investment strategy it allocates certain funds to long/short portfolios that are managed using a market neutral investment strategy. The market neutral investment strategy will typically hold short equity positions in the same and/or related sectors as the strategy's long positions to limit exposure to market events and to reduce the Company's investment risk within the strategy.

(e) Outstanding litigation

From time to time the Company is party to lawsuits and arbitration proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The Company believes the resolution of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses

The Company's reserve for outstanding losses and loss expenses represents the estimated amount necessary to settle all outstanding claims, including claims which have been incurred but not reported, as of the balance sheet date. The reserve is provided on the basis of current estimates made by the Company's claims personnel, independent actuarial consultants, independent loss adjusters and legal counsel. The reserve is based on a detailed analysis of the facts in each case and historical claims development patterns including claim payment patterns, pending levels of unpaid claims and the regulatory and legal environment.

Due to the nature of the risks insured and the levels of coverage provided by the Company, significant delays can be experienced in the settlement of claims. Accordingly, a substantial degree of judgment is involved in assessing the ultimate cost of losses incurred.

A summary of changes in outstanding losses and loss expenses for 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

		2023		2022
		($'000)		($'000)
Balance at January 1	**$**	**2,096,717**	$	1,843,509
Incurred losses related to:				
Current year		**541,719**		1,098,641
Prior years		**(150,764)**		(406,010)
Total incurred		**390,955**		692,631
Paid losses related to:				
Current year		**(25,030)**		(50)
Prior years		**(859,198)**		(439,373)
Total paid		**(884,228)**		(439,423)
Balance at December 31	**$**	**1,603,444**	$	2,096,717

The 2023 current year incurred losses of approximately $541.9 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $236.8 million relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $298.7 million for the 2023 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $6.4 million.

The 2023 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $151.0 million primarily relates to: (i) favorable development of $145.4 million due to adjustments in ultimate loss ratios and favorable case reserve development relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years based upon updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters and (ii) favorable development of loss expenses incurred totaling $5.6 million.

The 2022 current year incurred losses of approximately $1,098.6 million primarily relate to: (i) case reserves recorded totaling $633.4 million relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during the year; (ii) the establishment of IBNR totaling $456.9 million for the 2022 underwriting year; and (iii) loss expenses incurred totaling $8.3 million.

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

The 2022 reduction in incurred losses for prior years claims of approximately $406.0 million primarily relates to: (i) favorable development of $393.3 million due to adjustments in ultimate loss ratios and favorable case reserve development relating to specific property and pollution incidents incurred during prior years based upon updated information received from insureds and loss adjusters and (ii) favorable development of loss expenses incurred totaling $12.7 million.

For catastrophic events there is a high degree of uncertainty and subjectivity underlying the assumptions and associated estimated reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses. Reserves are reviewed regularly and, as experience develops and new information becomes known, the reserves are adjusted as necessary. Due to the nature and levels of the coverage provided by the Company these adjustments can be material. Additionally, the complexity resulting from matters such as policy coverage issues, multiple events affecting one geographic area and the resulting impact on the quantification of claims (including the allocation of claims to specific events and the effect of demand surge on the cost of building materials and labor) can cause delays in the timing of claim notifications and changes to loss estimates.

The Company insures its policyholders against certain pollution liabilities caused by occurrences which commenced at or after the inception of a member's first policy, which for initial policyholders was January 1, 1972. The Company's pollution exposure typically involves potential liabilities for the mitigation or remediation of environmental contamination, personal injury or property damage caused by the release of hazardous substances into the land, air or water. The Company is exposed to claims arising from its members' use and storage of Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether ("MTBE") as a gasoline additive and its potential environmental impact through alleged seepage into groundwater. Additional claims related to the use of MTBE may be filed in the future. There are many uncertainties regarding both the magnitude of exposures of the Company's insureds to the claimants and how the coverage under policies issued by the Company would apply to liabilities of its policyholders.

The Company's reserve for losses incurred but not reported relating to pollution liabilities has been established in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for loss contingencies. There are significant uncertainties involved in estimating the Company's ultimate liability for pollution claims. These uncertainties include, amongst others, (i) potentially long latency periods, (ii) difficulty in establishing the commencement date of the pollution, (iii) delays in the reporting of claims, (iv) the uncertainty regarding the extent of the underlying and/or other insurance coverages, which may respond before the Company's coverage, and (v) the future outcome of litigation that is currently in process and the potential that exists for punitive and compensatory awards. To assist in determining this reserve, management has obtained the advice of independent claims consultants and actuaries who annually establish an estimate of the Company's ultimate pollution liabilities based on actuarial modeling techniques.

Because of the variability and uncertainty inherent in the pollution claim evaluation, reserving and settlement processes, the reserves established by the Company represents management's best estimate at the balance sheet date based on current information but, such claims may ultimately settle for a significantly greater or lesser amount. Such adjustments to reserves could be material to the Company.

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

Short duration contract disclosures

Under U.S. GAAP the Company is required to disclose, in tabular format, on a disaggregated basis, the undiscounted incurred and paid claim and allocated claim adjustment expense development by accident year, net of reinsurance, for up to 10 years. Tables must also include the total incurred but not reported claims liabilities, plus expected development on reported claims, and claims frequency for each accident year. A description of estimation methodologies and any significant changes in methodologies and assumptions used to calculate the liability and frequency is also required. Based on the disaggregated claims information in the tables, disclosure of historical average annual percentage payout of incurred claims is also required.

The Company has disaggregated its information presented in the tables below by line of business as appropriate for property and pollution segments, including cumulative incurred and paid losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses, as well as the corresponding amount of IBNR reserves as of December 31, 2023. The level of disaggregation is consistent with how the Company analyzes loss reserves for both internal and external reporting purposes.

Some of the information provided in the following tables is Required Supplementary Information ("RSI") under U.S. GAAP. Therefore, it does not form part of these consolidated financial statements. Claims development information for all periods except the current reporting period and any information derived from it, including average annual percentage payout of claims incurred, is considered RSI.

Property

The property loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2014 through to 2023. For the property segment, the years presented in the tables comprise the majority of the period for which incurred losses typically remain outstanding. The tables below also include claim frequency information, by accident year. The Company defines a single claim incident, per policy, which may include multiple claimants and multiple coverages on a single policy. Claims counts include claims closed without a payment as well as claims where the Company is monitoring to determine if exposure exists, even if a reserve has not been established.

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

Incurred losses and loss expenses

($'000)

	Years ended December 31,										December 31, 2023	
Accident	Unaudited										Total of IBNR reserves, net of reinsurance	Cumulative reported claims count
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
2014	274,205	139,091	96,407	86,913	83,301	82,886	80,794	80,547	80,383	80,383	–	26
2015		662,985	556,569	409,511	404,400	393,770	389,106	371,244	458,905	457,848	–	42
2016			453,464	478,561	490,671	490,384	487,944	465,405	464,013	463,086	924	30
2017				467,782	444,512	408,624	418,142	307,330	324,802	282,520	11,469	31
2018					776,505	798,756	756,932	752,414	641,094	639,106	4,453	31
2019						203,789	163,456	113,921	113,354	112,790	1,343	19
2020							592,058	368,503	303,074	309,484	2,790	28
2021								773,267	514,676	567,686	13,679	33
2022									337,474	259,739	19,685	21
2023										464,576	228,962	24
Total										$ 3,637,218		

Cumulative Paid Losses and Loss Expenses

($'000)

	Years ended December 31,									
Accident	Unaudited									
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
2014	–	52,232	64,022	82,227	82,227	82,227	80,383	80,383	80,383	80,383
2015		49,950	140,035	314,179	317,120	295,894	300,563	291,423	407,773	407,773
2016			1,300	52,275	114,269	342,953	392,554	432,050	432,050	440,575
2017				95,011	175,742	241,405	248,134	271,051	271,051	271,051
2018					78,819	253,430	368,799	579,152	614,312	620,918
2019						–	79,943	111,447	111,447	111,447
2020							33,663	138,181	206,730	250,082
2021								83,484	217,770	404,481
2022									-	45,868
2023										25,000
Total										2,657,578
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2014										53,316
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses										$ 1,032,956

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

Pollution

The pollution loss development tables have been produced for accident years 2014 through to 2023. The tables below also include claim frequency information, by accident year. The Company defines a single claim incident, per policy, which may include multiple claimants and multiple coverages on a single policy. Claims counts include claims closed without a payment as well as claims where the Company is monitoring to determine if exposure exists, even if a reserve has not been established.

Incurred losses and loss expenses
($'000)

	Years ended December 31,										December 31, 2023	
Accident	Unaudited										Total of IBNR reserves, net	Cumulative reported
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	of reinsurance	claims count
2014	50,328	32,847	30,558	28,005	24,968	20,565	16,749	13,911	14,490	12,631	12,631	17
2015		115,961	392,403	411,913	388,133	382,211	373,208	385,964	388,029	385,327	18,117	17
2016			64,444	53,680	47,867	43,461	36,941	32,877	22,255	19,172	19,172	13
2017				63,122	102,113	79,544	74,729	69,862	70,775	67,611	24,211	18
2018					57,590	43,196	40,606	44,237	39,258	30,523	24,700	21
2019						81,586	65,510	60,261	61,716	56,425	30,691	20
2020							51,046	39,220	42,518	35,253	35,253	10
2021								51,561	53,065	205,864	43,558	7
2022									752,880	562,023	53,761	13
2023										70,976	69,776	15
Total										$ 1,445,805		

Cumulative Paid Losses and Loss Expenses
($'000)

	Years ended December 31,									
Accident	Unaudited									
Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
2014	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2015		–	34,314	107,049	180,292	245,362	257,669	276,702	365,785	365,785
2016			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2017				–	27,898	39,477	40,083	40,365	40,794	41,132
2018					–	–	–	–	–	1,789
2019						–	25,708	25,733	25,733	25,733
2020							–	–	–	–
2021								–	–	154,609
2022									–	407,550
2023										–
Total										996,598
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses, before 2014										102,832
Reserves for outstanding losses and loss expenses										$ 552,039

5. Outstanding losses and loss expenses (continued)

Reconciliation of loss development information to the reserves for losses and loss expenses

The table below reconciles the net incurred and paid loss development tables, by segment, to the Company's outstanding losses and loss expenses in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as at December 31, 2023:

($'000s)		December 31, 2023
Outstanding losses and loss expenses		
Property	$	1,032,956
Pollution		552,039
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses		1,584,995
Unallocated loss adjustment expenses		18,449
Total outstanding losses and loss expenses	$	1,603,444

The following table presents supplementary information about average historical claims duration as of December 31, 2023 based on cumulative incurred and paid losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses presented above.

	Average Annual Percentage Payout of Incurred Losses by Age (in years)									
Unaudited	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Property	8.8%	33.1%	23.8%	17.4%	3.3%	2.1%	(1.1)%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Pollution	0.0%	18.7%	13.9%	2.8%	2.9%	1.9%	1.4%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%

6. Common shares

		2023		2022
Authorized				
200 Class A shares of par value $10,000 each	**$**	**2,000,000**	$	2,000,000
Issued and fully paid				
67 (2022 - 65) Class A shares	**$**	**670,000**	$	650,000

Each shareholder has one vote for each paid up Class A share together with an additional vote for each $10,000 of cumulative premium as defined in the shareholders' agreement, subject to a maximum of 9.5% of total voting rights.

The shareholders' agreement provides for distribution of dividends, as and when declared by the Company's directors, and distribution of the Company's net assets upon dissolution in the same proportion as the voting rights, excluding the 9.5% limitation. Commencing January 1, 1987, the shareholders' agreement restricts the amount available for the payment of dividends to the Company's cumulative net income less any paid dividends after that date. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company declared and paid dividends totaling $200.0 million (2022 - $350.0 million) to its common shareholders.

7. Related party transactions

(a) General and administrative expenses represent direct expenditures incurred by the Company and expenses which have been allocated from EMSL.

(b) Amounts due from and to companies affiliated through common shareholders are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. These balances result from transactions conducted in the normal course of business.

8. Taxation

Under current Bermuda law, the Company is not obligated to pay any taxes in Bermuda on either income or capital gains. The Company has received an undertaking from the Minister of Finance in Bermuda pursuant to the provisions of the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 (the "Act") which exempts the Company from any such taxes, at least until March 31, 2035.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company did not record any unrecognized tax benefits or expenses. The Company has not recorded any interest or penalties during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

9. Regulation

The Company is required by its license to maintain capital and surplus greater than a minimum statutory amount determined as the greater of a percentage of outstanding losses or a given fraction of net written premiums.

The following tables present the reconciliation of the Company's U.S. GAAP shareholders' equity to statutory capital and surplus, and the corresponding minimum capital adequacy levels as at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

		2023		2022
U.S. GAAP Shareholders' Equity	**$**	**3,595,192**	$	3,115,708
Plus: Theoretical withdrawal premium		**1,053,581**		995,114
Less: Non-admitted assets		**(2,021)**		(2,049)
Statutory Capital and Surplus	**$**	**4,646,752**	$	4,108,773
Minimum required statutory capital and Surplus	**$**	**160,344**	$	209,672

Non-admitted assets for statutory purposes include fixed assets and prepaid assets.

Under the terms of the Rating and Premium Plan, all members are charged a withdrawal premium upon their withdrawal from the Company. The Company has received permission from the Bermuda Monetary Authority ("BMA") to record the estimated amount of the theoretical withdrawal premium ("TWP") due from existing members who have not elected to withdraw or redeem their shares in the Company as statutory capital and surplus. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has included the discounted value of the TWP from current shareholders that are rated BBB- or higher by Standard and Poor's, totaling $1.1 billion (2022 - $1.0 billion), in the calculation of statutory capital and surplus.

The Company is also required to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio whereby the value of its relevant assets is not less than 75% of the amounts of its relevant liabilities. At December 31, 2023 the Company is required to maintain relevant assets of at least $1.2 billion (2022 - $1.6 billion). At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company met the minimum liquidity ratio.

Class 2 insurers must obtain BMA approval prior to any reduction of prior year total statutory capital of 15% or more.

10. Comparative information

To facilitate comparison of information across all years, certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the current year's presentation. There has been no change to the total shareholders' equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2022 or the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the year ended December 31, 2022.

11. Subsequent events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 27, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors and Shareholders

KPMG

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Everen Limited

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Everen Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the "Financial Highlights", "CEO's Report", "Officers' Report" and "Management Responsibility for Financial Statement" 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 an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Required supplementary information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that certain disclosures related to short-duration contracts in Note 5 be presented to supplement the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic consolidated financial statements, is required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic consolidated financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic consolidated financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic consolidated financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

KPMG Audit Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda
February 27, 2024

Management Responsibility for Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 and 2022

We, Bertil C. Olsson, President & Chief Executive Officer, and Marlene J. Cechini, Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, of Everen Limited (the "Company"), certify that we have reviewed this annual report of Everen Limited and based on our knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact. Based on our knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report. We are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and we have designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within the Company; evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures; and presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation. We have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to our auditors and the audit committee of our Board of Directors that there are no significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have confirmed to our auditors that there are no material weaknesses in internal controls; or any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls. We also confirm that there were no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation.

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief Executive Officer
Everen Limited

Marlene J. Cechini
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

April 8, 2024

Executive Staff

Bertil C. Olsson
President & Chief
Executive Officer

Everen Limited

Robert J. Foskey
Senior Vice President &
Chief Operating Officer

Marlene J. Cechini
Senior Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

Theresa V. Dunlop
Vice President &
Senior Underwriter

George Hutchings
Senior Vice President

Ricky E. Lines
Senior Vice President &
Chief Investment Officer

Lars Østebø
Senior Vice President &
Business
Development Officer

Karyn Peixoto
Director
Human Resources and
Administration

Matthew E. Pifer
Senior Vice President
General Counsel &
Secretary

Board of Directors

John Weisner
Chair

Manager, Corporate Insurance

ConocoPhillips Company

Robert Wondolleck
Deputy Chair

Director, Risk Management

Chevron Corporation

Jeremy L. Bergeron

Vice President, Risk Management
Chief Compliance Officer

Valero Energy Corporation

Timothy Bucci

Director, Risk Management & Insurance

The Williams Companies, Inc.

Jonathan Dent

Group Manager, Insurance

Origin Energy Limited

Joy Gao

Vice President,
Risk Management

Sempra Energy

Gwenola Jan

Vice President,
Corporate Risk
Management Insurance

TotalEnergies SE.

Marit Lunde

Vice President, Head of
Corporate Insurance

Equinor ASA

Luigi Marnetto

Head of Insurance
Activities Management

Eni S.p.A

Brian Mullen

Manager, Global Insurance

Philips 66 Company

Bertil C. Olsson

President & Chief
Executive Officer

Everen Limited

John Talarico

Director, Corporate Insurance

Hess Corporation

Frits A. van Blitterswijk

Director, Global Insurance

Lyondell Chemical Company

Michele Waters

Director, Risk & Insurance

Cenovus Energy Inc.

Committees of the Board 2023

Executive

John Weisner

Robert Wondolleck

Bertil C. Olsson

Audit

Joy Gao

Gwenola Jan

Frits A. van Blitterswijk

Compensation

John Weisner,
Chair

Brian Mullen

Robert Wondolleck

Governance & Recruitment

Michele Waters,
Chair

Jonathan Dent

Marit Lunde

Luigi Marnetto

Auditors

KPMG Audit Limited
Crown House
4 Par La Ville Road
Hamilton HM08

Bermuda

Subsidiary Companies

Everen Management Services Ltd.

Directors

Marlene J. Cechini

Anne J. Chalmers

Bertil C. Olsson

Matthew E. Pifer

John P. Talarico

John W. Weisner

Robert A. Wondolleck

Officers

Bertil C. Olsson
(President & Chief Executive Officer)

Marlene J. Cechini
(Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer)

Robert J. Foskey
(Senior Vice President)

George F. Hutchings
(Senior Vice President)

Ricky E. Lines
(Senior Vice President)

Matthew E. Pifer
(Senior Vice President, General Counsel
& Secretary)

Jerry B. Rivers
(Senior Vice President)

Andrea P. Moniz-DeSouza
(Assistant Secretary)

Everen Investment Ltd.

Directors

Ralph J. Egizi
(Chairman)
(Director Benefits Finance & Investments
Eastman Chemical Company (Retired))

Morris R. Clark
(Vice President & Treasurer Marathon Oil
Company (Retired))

Morten Færevåg
(Managing Director, Equinor Asset
Management AS)

Ricky E. Lines
(Director, President & Chief Executive Officer)

Wayne P. Borduin
(Assistant Treasurer, Chevron Corporation)

Officers

Ricky E. Lines
(President & Chief Executive Officer)

Marlene J. Cechini
(Chief Financial Officer)

Matthew E. Pifer
(General Counsel & Secretary)

Andrea P. Moniz-DeSouza
(Assistant Secretary)

Members

Asia:

CNOOC Limited

INPEX Corporation

Australia:

Beach Energy Limited

Santos Ltd.

Origin Energy Limited

Woodside Petroleum Ltd.

Canada:

Bruce Power L.P.

Canadian Natural Resources Limited

Cenovus Energy Inc.

Federated Co-operatives Limited

Inter Pipeline Ltd.

North West Redwater Partnership

NOVA Chemicals Corporation

Paramount Resources Ltd.

Pembina Pipeline Corporation

Suncor Energy Inc.

TransCanada PipeLines Limited

Europe:

BASF SE

CEPSA S.A.

CEZ a.s.

Electricité de France (EDF)

Eni S.p.A.

Equinor ASA

Galp Energia SGPS, S.A.

LyondellBasell Industries

MOL Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company

OMV Aktiengesellschaft

Ørsted A/S

Repsol, S.A.

Royal Vopak N.V.

TotalEnergies SE

Yara International ASA

Latin America/Caribbean:

Braskem S.A.

Ecopetrol S.A.

Puerto Rico Electrical Power Authority (PREPA)

United States:

Apache Corporation

Arena Energy, LLC

Buckeye Partners, L.P.

Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LLC

Chevron Corporation

CITGO Petroleum Corporation

Colonial Enterprises, Inc.

ConocoPhillips Company

Delek US Holdings, Inc.

Drummond Company, Inc.

DTE Energy Company

Edison International

Energy Transfer LP

Ergon Inc.

Formosa Plastics Corporation, U.S.A.

Hess Corporation

HF Sinclair Corporation

LOOP LLC

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

Marathon Oil Corporation

Marathon Petroleum Corporation

Motiva Oil Corporation

Murphy Oil Corporation

Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Phillips 66 Company

Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.

Sempra

The Williams Companies, Inc.

United Refining Company

Valero Energy Corporation

Westlake Chemical Corporation

Xcel Energy Inc.

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